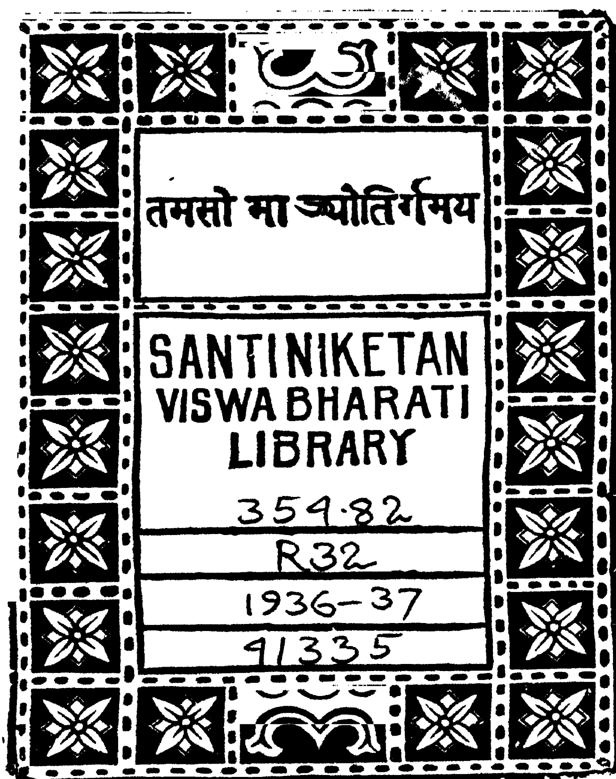


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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1936-37

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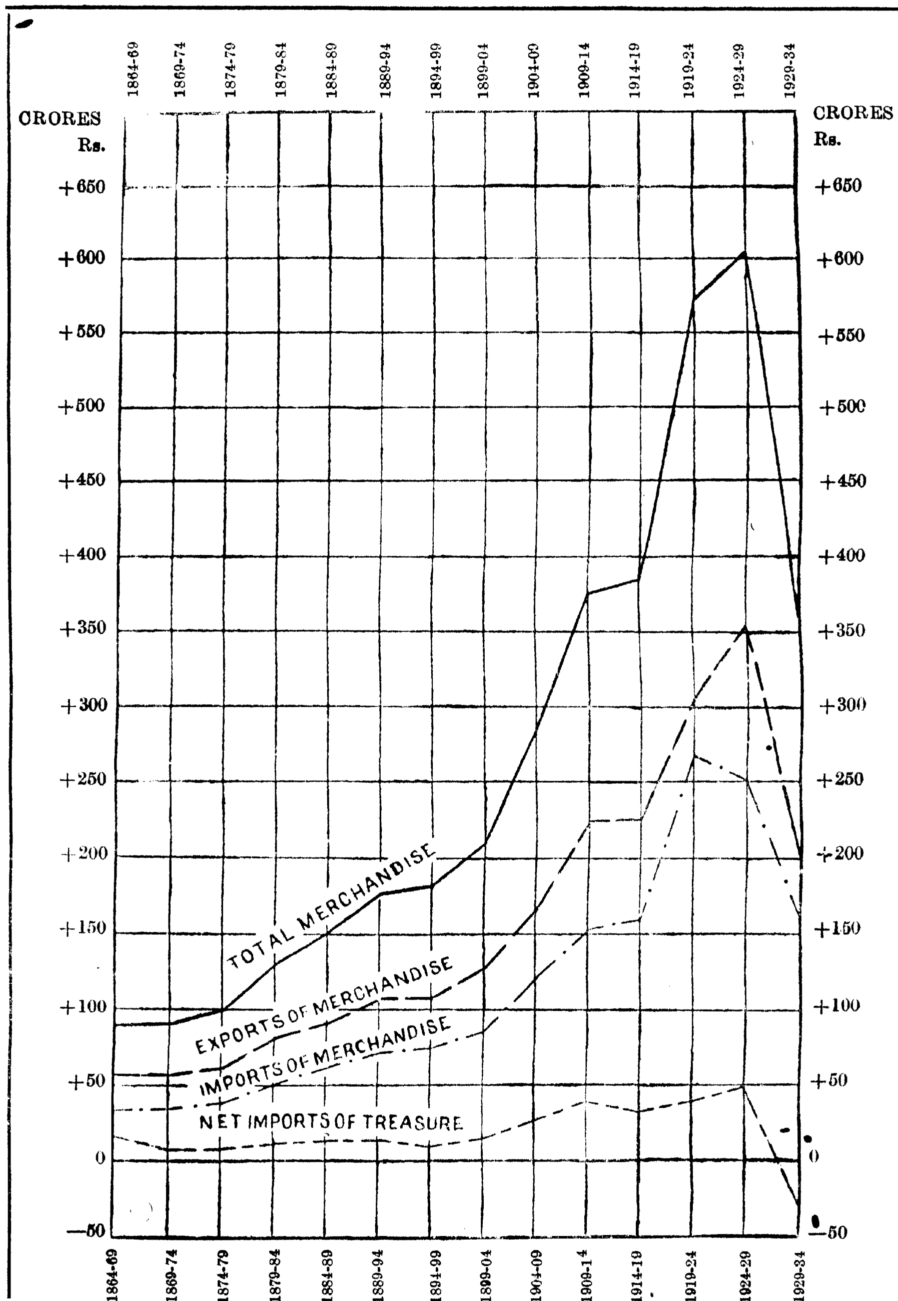


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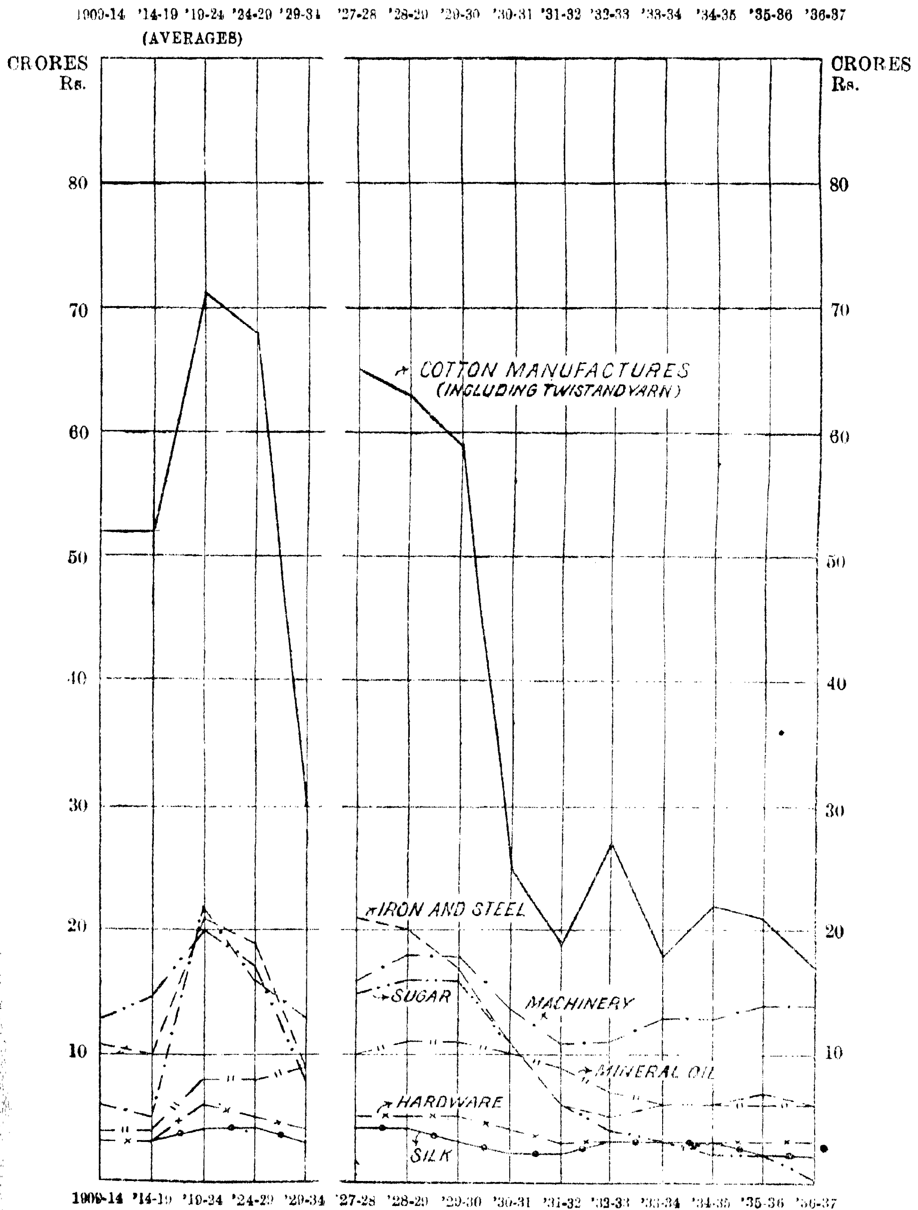
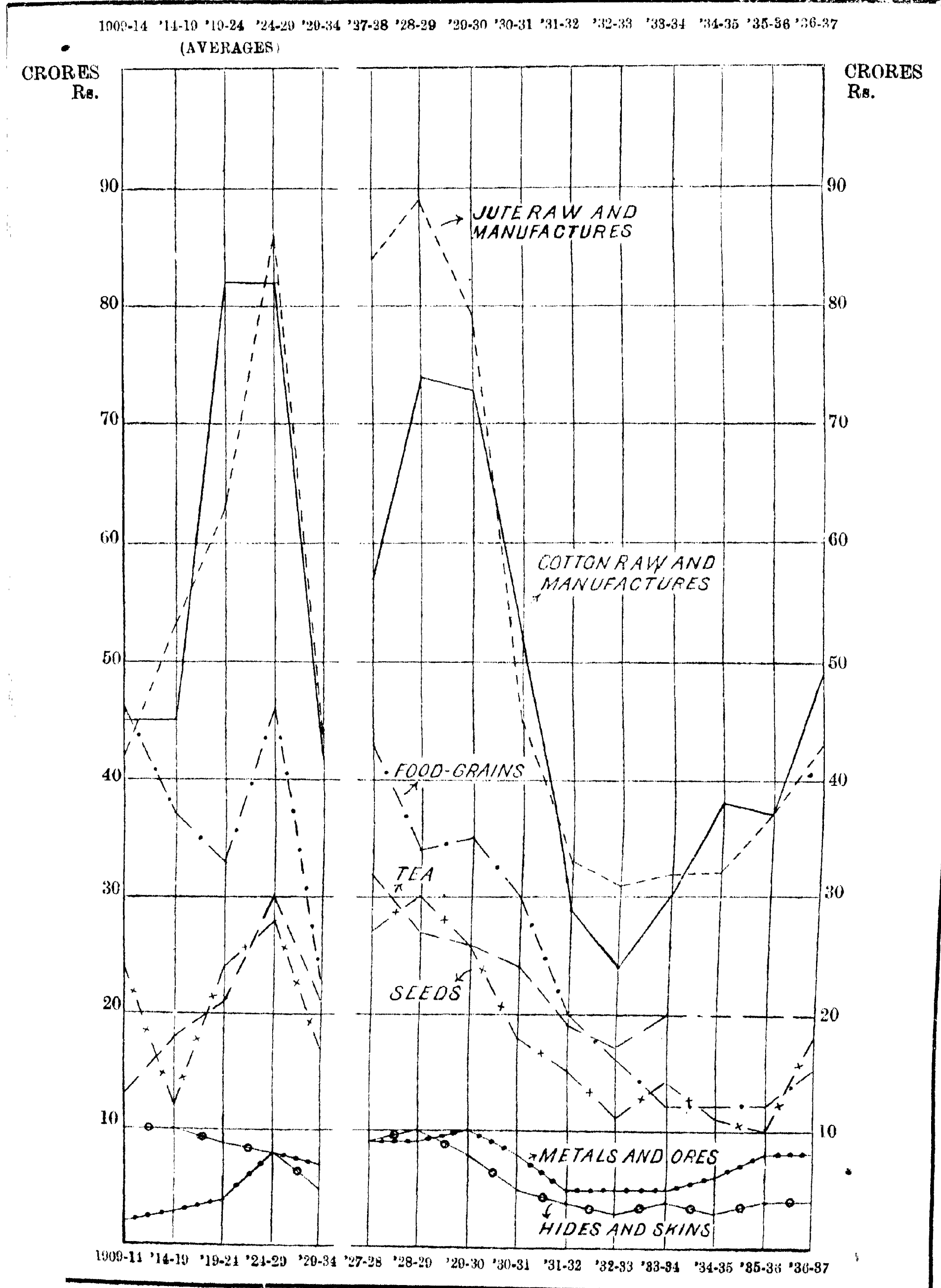


CHART 2.

(b) Variations in the values of principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

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REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1936-37.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

World Economic Conditions.—The year under review was marked by a distinct acceleration in the process of economic recovery which started in many countries from the middle of 1932. In the earlier stages, the improvement was confined to particular countries or industries, but in 1936, the world appeared to have definitely emerged from the paralysing conditions of the great depression. The recovery, however, is still national in character and the rate of growth, as well as the level attained, varies considerably from country to country and from one business activity to another. The upward movement began in what may be called the "sterling group" of countries soon after the United Kingdom went off the gold standard. The movement spread to Japan and the United States of America when these countries also devalued their currencies. In 1934 and 1935, stocks of primary commodities were being gradually worked off and restriction schemes for the regulation of production of various commodities were adopted on a voluntary basis by some of the chief producers. In addition to these restrictive efforts, the droughts which occurred in North America and other important countries greatly helped to reduce stocks still further. As a result, the general level of commodity prices had begun to show an upward trend even before 1936. But in the latter half of that year, these tendencies received a fresh impetus by the collapse of the gold block under the leadership of France and the devaluation of the erstwhile gold currencies in September. The cumulative effect of these causes was a sharp rise in the prices of many commodities during 1936 and the first quarter of 1937. Super-imposed on these general forces towards recovery was the influence of heavy Government expenditure on armaments in many countries which gave a great stimulus to the heavy industries. Prices of iron and steel manufactures soared high as a result, and the boom conditions thus created naturally led to increased investment in these industries which were precisely the industries in which employment and investment had been most depressed since 1929. This had an exhilarating effect on the general economic situation. The recovery, being however still mainly national in character, did not lead to a similar advance in international trade, which was 15 per cent less in volume in the year under review as compared with 1929. Conditions of international trade were no freer than at the bottom of the depression when such devices as high import tariffs, quotas, clearing agreements, and other measures regulating trade were

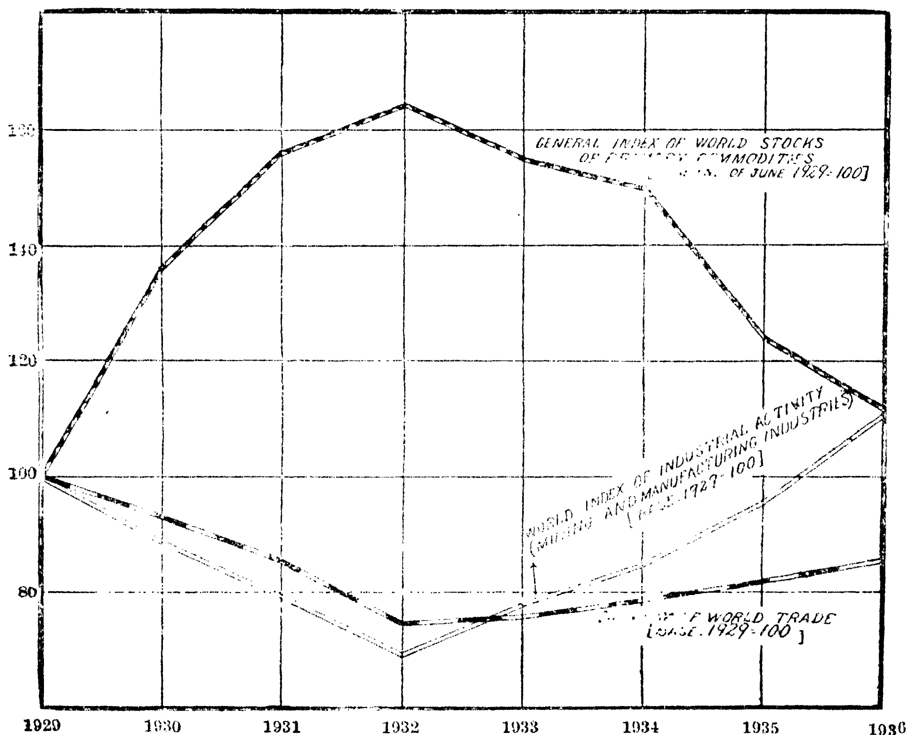
adopted by several countries. In recent times, especially since the devaluation of Continental currencies, the movement towards freer trade and the removal of artificial barriers has gained greater popularity and strength, especially in the three leading democracies of England, America and France, but still there have been few tangible results of this change in opinion.

The progress of economic recovery in the world as a whole may be clearly seen from the graph below which shows the movement of the following three series :—

(1) Industrial production.

(2) Stocks of commodities.

(3) International trade.



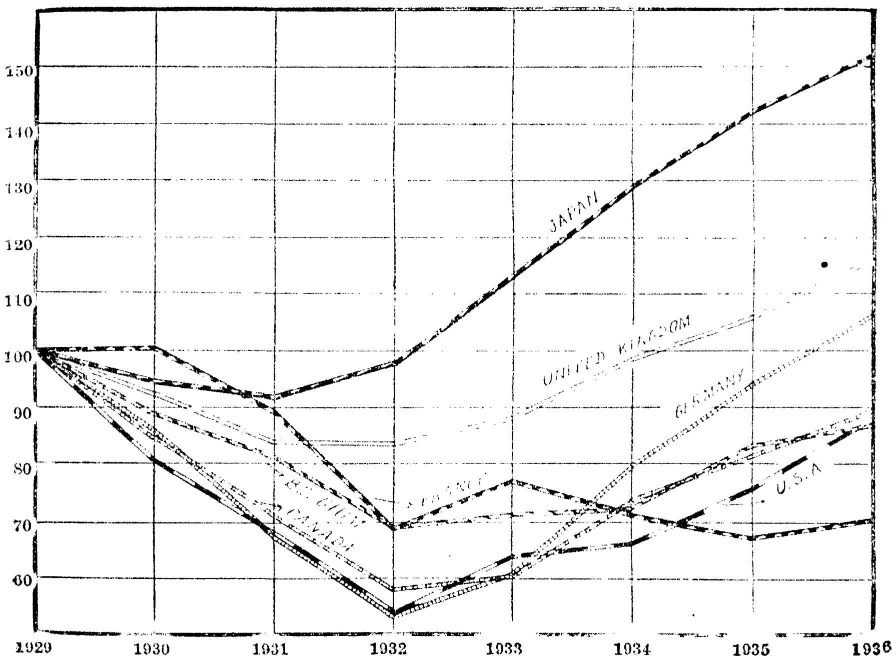
Industrial production in the world decreased almost without a break from the last quarter of 1929 up to the middle of 1932, the world index of indus-

trial activity recording a drop of over 30 per cent in that year. Thereafter, production increased steadily and in 1936 it was 10 per cent more than in 1929. International trade, on the other hand, did not recover to the same extent. Since 1929, the quantum of world trade shrank by a quarter in 1932. There was hardly any change in the year following but a slow recovery set in from 1934. The level attained in 1936 was, however, still 15 per cent below that of 1929. The third series showing the stocks of commodities followed a complementary course to that of industrial production. Stocks continued to accumulate from 1929 till the middle of 1932 when they showed a rise of over 60 per cent. Thereafter, a process of gradual reduction set in. At first the rate was fairly slow, but after 1934, the pace quickened and stocks were rapidly liquidated, until by the end of 1936, they returned almost to the level of 1929.

It has been stated above that the recovery was national in character and that the rate of growth as well as the level attained in each country differed considerably. This is brought out clearly in the graph below :

General Indices of Industrial Production.

[Base : 1929=100.]



General.

Industrial production in the world reached its lowest level in 1932. Since then recovery started in many countries though in varying degrees. Excluding U. S. S. R., the largest increase was in the case of Japan where production in 1936 was over 50 per cent more than in 1929. In the United Kingdom, industrial production, after dropping in 1932 to 83·5 per cent of that in 1929, rose to 116 per cent in 1936. In the first quarter of 1937, the index was 123. The fall in industrial activity in the United States of America in 1932 was much greater than in the United Kingdom, production dropping to nearly half of what it was in 1929. The decline was arrested after that year and in 1936, the index of activity was only 12 per cent less than in 1929. By March, 1937, the level attained was almost the same as in the pre-depression year. The course of industrial production in France was substantially different from that in either the United Kingdom or the United States of America, as, apart from the differences in economic structure, France followed a different monetary policy and maintained the old gold parity of the currency till September, 1936. Production in France fell by nearly a third in 1932. There was a slight revival in the following year, but again a decline set in which took the index back to 67 in 1935. After the devaluation of the franc, production slowly recovered, the index in March, 1937, being nearly 75. The recovery would have been greater but for the strikes in many French industries in recent months. In the other countries also, production showed a general rise since 1932, noticeable among them being Germany where production in 1936 was 6 per cent more than in 1929.

The effect of rearmament on the progress of recovery can be seen, to some extent, from the marginal table which gives the world production of steel (Ingots and Castings) since 1929. The total production of steel fell from 117 million metric tons in 1929 to 49 million metric tons in 1932 or a fall of nearly 58 per cent. Since then, production rose very considerably, especially in 1936, when it amounted to 118 million metric tons and was a little more than in 1929; as compared with 1932, the increase was nearly two and a half times. The enormous growth since that year, especially during 1936, shows the effect of rearmament and of the increased activity in the building and constructional industries.

Total production of Steel and its Index Number.

1929 = 100

	Metric tons (in millions)	Index No.
1929 . . .	117	100·0
1930 . . .	92	78·8
1931 . . .	67	57·8
1932 . . .	49	42·3
1933 . . .	66	56·7
1934 . . .	80	68·3
1935 . . .	96	82·1
1936 . . .	118 (*a*)	100·9

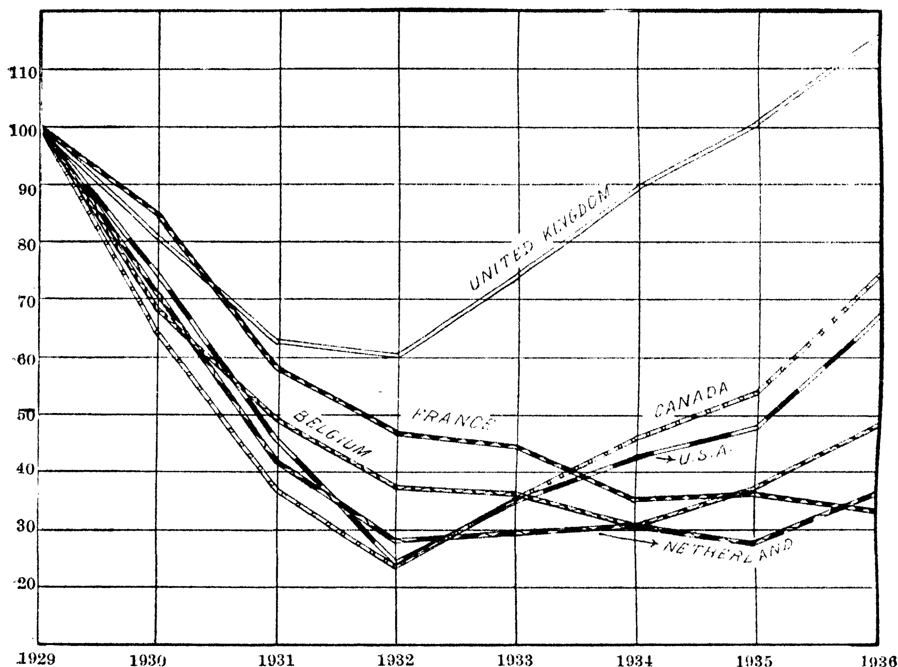
(*a*) Since January, 1936, excluding Italy and since July excluding Spain.

The progress of industrial recovery may also be gauged by the rise in market values of industrial shares and by the growth of profits. Industrial profits fell to extremely low levels in most countries in 1932 as compared with 1929 and in some cases were actually negative, indicating a net loss in industrial enterprise. Since 1932, profits gradually increased, the recovery being more rapid than the rise in industrial output. This is a normal development in every business cycle; profits tend to fluctuate more widely between the bottom and peak years as compared with the physical output of industry. As profits fluctuate, so does the market value of industrial shares and here also the range of difference between the highest and the lowest points is

much wider than in industrial output. The graph below shows the trend of market values of industrial shares in the principal countries.

Indices of market values of Industrial Shares.

[Base : 1929=100.]



Fluctuations in share values were less violent in the United Kingdom as compared with other countries. From 100 in 1929, the index of industrial shares fell to 60 in 1932. Thereafter, recovery was rapid and consistent, the index in 1936 being 116 or 16 points more than in 1929 ; as against 1932, this meant almost a doubling of the market value of industrial shares. There was a slight recession in April, 1937, when the index dropped to 112. The course of prices of industrial shares was more violent in the United States of America where the index fell from 100 in 1929 to 24 in 1932. Thereafter, there was a great improvement which was particularly remarkable in 1936. From 24 in 1932, the index rose to 48 in 1935 and 67 in 1936. It is interesting to note that in August, 1935, the index was only 50, whereas in March, 1937, it rose to 80 or an increase of 60 per cent in a year and a half. In the gold block

countries led by France, the recovery in industrial share values had hardly started before 1936. Prices of French industrial shares fell from 1929 to August, 1936, the index dropping from 100 to 25 in the latter month. Since then, there was a sharp rise, the index in March, 1937, being over 51, or more than double of that in August, 1936. The Netherlands followed almost a parallel course to that of France. Belgium carried out its devaluation in 1935 and, as a result, recovery started in that country earlier than in France. The Belgian index of share values fell from 100 in 1929 to 31 in 1934. Since then, it recovered, the rise being particularly noticeable in the last eighteen months when from 36, in September, 1935, the index rose to 69 in February, 1937.

Comprehensive indices of industrial profits are compiled and published by very few countries and those available are not strictly comparable. A few samples of the materials available in certain countries may be briefly given. By far the most comprehensive index of profits published is that of the *Economist* for the United Kingdom. The marginal table gives the chain index of profits as published by that journal for the United Kingdom. It will be seen that profits decreased in 1932 to less than two-thirds of what they were in 1929. In 1933, there was hardly any recovery but profits began to expand after that year, the index in 1936 being over 96 or only 4 points less than in 1929. Similar profit figures are not available for 1936 in most other countries. But in the United States of America, statistics published by the National City Bank of New York show that the rate of return on nominal capital which had fallen from 13·5 in 1929 to a negative figure in 1932 rose to 5·1 in 1935. In Belgium, the percentage return on paid-up capital fell from 20·2 in 1929 to 1·6 in 1933; since then, it rose to 3·7 in 1935. These figures, incomplete as they are, show that profits have shown a marked rise since 1932, especially in the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Chain Index of Industrial Profits
(In Britain).
1929 = 100

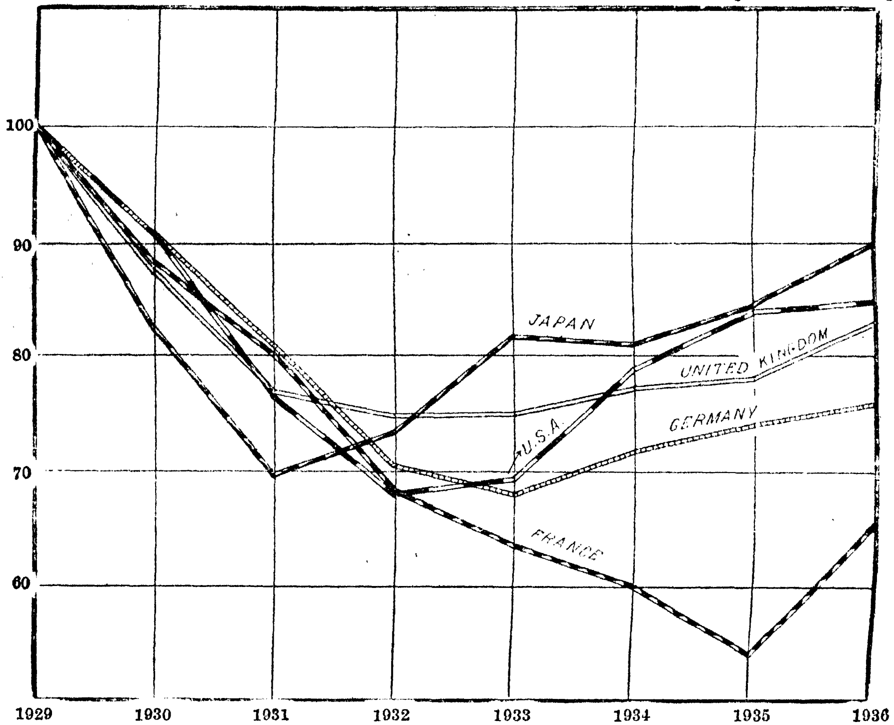
1929	100·0
1930	99·4
1931	77·1
1932	63·1
1933	63·4
1934	73·9
1935	85·7
1936	96·5

World Prices.—One of the most important indications of business activity is the movement of wholesale prices. The catastrophic fall in the price level since 1929 was the most visible expression of the trade depression, while its rapid rise during 1936 has been the most obvious indication of

returning prosperity. The course of prices since 1929 in the more important countries is shown in the graph below :

Indices of Wholesale Prices.

[Base : 1929=100.]



Wholesale Prices in the United Kingdom began their downward movement from the second quarter of 1929 and fell almost uninterruptedly till 1932 when the index was 75 per cent of that in 1929. In the next three years, prices rose very slowly, the average index for 1935 being only 78 and that for 1936, 83. Since the middle of 1936, the rate of increase has been considerably accelerated. From 81 in June, 1936, the index has risen to 97 in May, 1937, or an increase of nearly 20 per cent. In the United States of America, prices declined from the middle of 1929 to the first quarter of 1933. After the devaluation of the dollar, the price level rose, the increase being greater than in the United Kingdom. From the middle of 1936, American prices have advanced rapidly, the index being 92 in April, 1937, as against 83 in June, 1936. The downward trend of prices in France was more prolonged than in either the United Kingdom or the United States and it was not till the middle of 1935 that prices took an upward turn. By that time, the index had fallen to nearly half of what it was in 1929. A small rise in prices occurred up to the middle of 1936, but since the devaluation of the franc, a spectacular increase began, the index being 88 in April, 1937, as compared with 67 in September, 1936. In Germany, prices fell sharply till 1933. After that year, an upward movement started, but the increase was not so great as in other countries especially during 1936. The Japanese price level recorded a drop of nearly a third up to the end of 1931. But since her departure

from the gold standard, prices began to rise, the index in 1935 being 84. In the last year and a half, prices have advanced even more rapidly, the index in March, 1937, being 109. It will thus be seen that except in the gold block countries prices fell till 1932 or 1933; since then, they have steadily risen, the rate being considerably accelerated during 1936. In the gold block countries, the revival in prices is of very recent date.

An encouraging development in the price movements of recent years has been the readjustment of the inequalities that had crept into the price structure during the period of depression. When the downward movement of prices started in 1929, its reaction on different classes of commodities showed marked divergences. In particular, the prices of agricultural commodities and raw materials fell much more than those of non-agricultural commodities and manufactured articles. This affected the purchasing power of the agricultural and the primary producing countries and deepened the depression in a large part of the world. Since 1933, particularly during the past year, this disparity between agricultural and non-agricultural prices has largely disappeared, resulting in a more equitable price structure. Prices of raw materials and agricultural commodities have risen gradually since 1933, and the increase has been greater than in the case of manufactured goods. As a result, the price indices of these two classes of goods have shown closer approximation to each other. This has had a beneficial effect on the economic conditions of agricultural and raw material producing countries and has helped economic recovery by the increase in purchasing power of these countries and consequently in their demand for industrial products. The rise in prices of primary commodities has been particularly marked since the second half of 1936. The rise has been fairly general and not confined to those commodities the supply of which was reduced by restrictive schemes or drought. Even commodities, the supply of which had actually increased, shared in this advance. In other words, the increase in prices was primarily due to an improvement in demand and was the result largely of the general economic recovery. This rise in the prices of agricultural commodities and raw materials is one of the most noteworthy features of the year under review.

World Monetary Conditions.—The greatest monetary change of the year was the collapse of the gold block and the consequent devaluation of the currencies of various continential countries. The French franc was devalued on the 25th September, 1936, the limit fixed being 25·2 and 34·3 per cent below the old parity. The devaluation of the franc was followed by that of the Swiss franc. The Netherlands almost immediately placed an embargo on the export of gold and virtually left the gold standard. The Czech crown was further devalued and the Italian lira was placed on a new gold basis representing nearly 50 to 60 per cent of its old gold value. All these changes were carried out with a minimum of disturbance to the foreign commodity and capital markets and no perceptible setback was caused to the general trend of economic revival. Economic recovery, in fact, received a fresh impetus by the devaluation of these currencies.

Apart from the changes in foreign exchanges consequent upon the devaluation of the franc and other gold block currencies, there was little disturbance of the exchange market. In the sterling dollar cross rate, there was a difference of 4 per cent between the highest and lowest quotations during 1936-37. In other exchanges, the most noteworthy movement during 1936

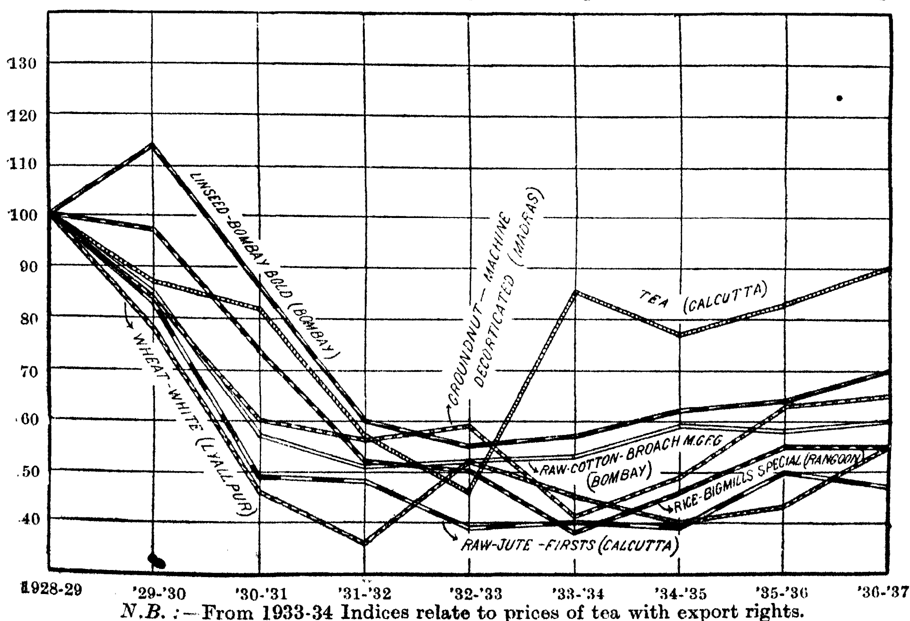
was the growing strength of the currencies of the primary producing countries consequent on higher prices of raw materials and agricultural commodities.

Throughout the year under review, money was cheap and bank advances showed signs of expansion. Interest rates both on short-term and long-term loans were generally low in 1936 and the money market experienced easy conditions in most countries. During the year, the long-term interest rate moved downwards, but this tendency was corrected in the early months of 1937 both in the United Kingdom and the United States, where the prices of government securities and bonds were marked down. Business on the stock exchanges was generally active and there was a considerable appreciation in share values.

Agricultural Conditions.—This brief survey of world conditions shows the slow progress of recovery since 1932 and its rapid advance from the middle of 1936. India followed the general world trend, although owing to the special conditions of the country, the course of recovery was somewhat different from that of other countries. The main feature to be remembered in the case of India is that, in spite of the rapid industrialization of recent years, she still remains predominantly an agricultural country and the economic welfare of the people depends largely on agricultural conditions in the country as well as abroad. The depression which started in 1929, hit agricultural countries with special severity. The unprecedented fall in the prices of primary commodities was the most marked feature of the depression, and India, in common with other agricultural countries, suffered severely from this. Although the improvement in agricultural prices began some time previously, it was only in the year under review that there was an appreciable advance in the prices of India's agricultural products. The trend of agricultural prices may be seen from the following graph which shows the index number of prices of India's staple agricultural commodities.

Index Numbers of Agricultural Prices (India).

[Base-Average Quotation for 1928-29=100]



N.B. :—From 1933-34 Indices relate to prices of tea with export rights.

General.

Agricultural prices declined almost consistently from 1928-29 to 1933-34. Thereafter, there has been some improvement. The most striking rise has occurred in the case of tea, due to the Tea Restriction Scheme which came into operation in 1933. Prices of tea which had fallen by 54 per cent in 1932-33 rose steeply immediately after the scheme came into operation and though this level was not maintained in the next two years, yet prices were generally high, and in 1936-37 a further increase took place which carried the quotation to within 10 per cent of the pre-depression level. Prices of linseed have shown the next largest recovery. This has been due mainly to the successive short crops in the Argentine and North America. The price of linseed fell by nearly 45 per cent from 1928-29 to 1932-33. Since then it has recorded fair improvement, the index number during the year under review being 70. Raw cotton prices were nearly halved between 1928-29 and 1931-32. In the next two years, the rise was very slow and in 1936-37 prices were still 40 per cent below those of 1928-29. In the case of jute, prices fell by nearly 60 per cent and the rise was very meagre even in 1936-37, when the average quotation for the year was less than a half of that for 1928-29. In the last few months, prices of raw jute have increased to some extent. Rice also fell sharply in the years up to 1933-34, showing a decline of over 60 per cent. Prices however rose in the last two or three years the average level in 1936-37 being only 45 per cent lower than in 1928-29. Wheat prices dropped by nearly two-thirds between 1928-29 and 1931-32. They rose rather abruptly the next year but fell off again in 1934-35. There was a rapid rise in wheat prices during 1936-37 the quotation in March 1937 recording an improvement of one rupee a maund or 42 per cent as compared with April 1936. In the case of groundnut, prices declined by 60 per cent in 1933-34. In the last three years, however, prices advanced and in 1936-37 they were nearly two-thirds of what they were in 1928-29. On the whole, therefore, agricultural prices registered increases of varying proportions in the last two or three years, the increase being particularly marked during 1936-37. Prices even in that year were however much lower in the case of most commodities than in 1928-29.

Apart from seasonal vicissitudes, agricultural production in India has shown no definite trend since 1928-29. This is to be expected as there has been no organised attempt to regulate production except in the case of rubber, tea and to some extent, jute. In the latter case, there has been some propaganda to reduce the acreage under the crop, but this does not appear to have materially affected either the acreage or the output of raw jute. On the other hand, some incentive to increase the area under linseed was provided by the larger demand from the United Kingdom for this article as a result of preference, and this, coupled with the relatively better prices secured for it, resulted in an increase in production. The area sown under sugarcane also recorded an increase in 1936-37 by over 75 per cent as compared with 1929-30 and this remarkable expansion is mainly accounted for by the rapid growth of sugar industry in India during the last few years.

It has been remarked above that agricultural prices improved in a marked manner during 1936-37. This was chiefly the result of a general recovery in the demand for primary commodities and raw materials. But the effects of this have been influenced in the case of each agricultural commodity by the special conditions ruling in that market in India as well as in other countries.

General.

The following is a brief summary of the conditions prevailing in regard to India's staple commodities in 1936-37.

Raw Cotton.—The position of raw cotton in the world was generally favourable during 1936-37 and prices registered considerable improvement especially in the first quarter of 1937. In the first part of the year under review the reduction in the estimate announced by the American Bureau after a much larger outturn was predicted in the first forecast acted as a bullish factor in the market. In subsequent months this estimate was gradually raised to the original level and as a result prices sagged to some extent. The floods in the Ohio Valley also affected the prospects of the crop. Later in the year other factors materially helped to raise the price of raw cotton. The most important of these was the increased consumption of cotton throughout the world. This was estimated at nearly one million bales more in 1935-36 season (ending July, 1936) as compared with the previous year. The half-yearly figures for 1936-37 indicate that the consumption during the current season will be considerably bigger than in 1935-36. This increased demand for raw cotton naturally led to a rise in its prices. This was helped also by the general recovery in commodity markets in the latter half of 1936-37. In sympathy with this general upward movement, raw cotton prices rose and attained a new high level in March, 1937. At the same time there was a considerable reduction in stocks of raw cotton, particularly those held by the United States Government which greatly stimulated the market. The increase in the demand for raw cotton was reflected in a great increase in India's export trade in this article. Other countries purchased from India 4·3 million bales during 1936-37 which was the highest level reached for many years and was about a million bales more than the shipments during 1935-36. The favourable parity of Indian cotton as compared with the American further encouraged exports.

Raw Jute.—Conditions in the raw jute market deteriorated generally in the year under review and it was only towards the end of the year that some improvement became noticeable. The main cause of the unfavourable situation was the breakdown of the Agreement regarding working hours in the jute mills which created considerable nervousness as regards the future of the industry. As a result, the prices of jute manufactures slumped heavily during the year and raw jute prices followed suit. Even the larger demand for the raw material consequent on the increased production in the industry following the breakdown of the Agreement had little effect on the raw jute market. The favourable weather conditions at sowing time and the reports from the districts that the area sown had increased in 1936 as compared with the previous year were additional depressing factors. The outturn of jute in 1936 amounted to 9·6 million bales as against 7·2 million bales in 1935. As a result of these causes, raw jute prices in the year under review were on a lower level than during 1935-36. In the last few months, however, a better tone prevailed in the raw jute market and prices advanced at a fairly rapid rate after September. The cause of this rise was chiefly a better demand from foreign markets and also from the Indian mills. Moreover, the mill industry was settling down to the new conditions and the crisis appeared to have considerably eased towards the close of the year. This better outlook in the industry naturally encouraged the raw jute market. Further the continued propaganda

for the restriction of the crop and the consequent smaller acreage in the last few years helped to bring the production of raw jute into close relation with the world's requirements. The cumulative effect of these forces began to be felt as soon as the threatened crisis in the mill industry showed signs of relaxation. At the end of the year therefore the outlook for raw jute was generally hopeful but the position was not entirely free from uncertainty.

A development of considerable importance to the trade occurred during the year under review. The Royal Commission on Agriculture had recommended the establishment of a Jute Committee to watch over the interests of all branches of the trade. No action had been taken for many years on this proposal. But in May, 1936, the Government of India announced their intention to set up a Central Jute Committee on which the interests of the jute growers and the manufacturers would be equally represented. The Committee started work in Calcutta at the end of 1936 and its duties are to promote all interests of the trade, undertake research work, improve crop forecasts and marketing and furnish information in regard to banking, transport facilities, etc.

Groundnuts.—Most of the oilseeds registered substantial increases in prices in 1936-37 as compared with the first half of 1934 when the lowest point was reached although the level attained was still well below that of 1928. Supplies of oilseeds during 1936-37 were generally not so plentiful as in the previous year and as the demand improved prices all round were on a higher and more remunerative level. The reduction of heavy accumulated stocks and a better demand for oils and fats created a more hopeful outlook in the industry. The world position of groundnuts during 1936-37 was decidedly better than in the previous year. Although supplies were expected to continue on a normal scale, it was anticipated that they would be readily absorbed in view of the decline in the visible world stock of oilseeds, oils and fats and that the increased consumption of these oilseeds within the producing countries would probably affect the total exportable surplus. Moreover, at the prevailing level of prices, groundnuts were cheap as compared with palm kernels and copra and were expected to be taken in larger quantities by crushers.

The outturn of groundnuts in India in 1936-37 was estimated at 2·8 million tons as compared with 2·3 million tons in the preceding year and 1·9 million tons in 1934-35. Exports of groundnuts from India during the year under review showed a decided improvement over those in 1935-36. With the rise in prices this meant a substantially larger value for shipments.

Linseed.—Linseed shared in the general improvement of oilseed prices but to some extent the expectation of a large crop in the Argentine had a damping effect on the market and the rise in the earlier part of the year was not as great as had been expected. But later it was known that the prospect of a larger crop would not be realised fully and as a result prices rose and the market closed on a strong tone at the end of the year. In the last five years, the vagaries of the Argentine crop have greatly affected the linseed market.

General.

From 1932-33 the Plate crop failed badly in three out of the five years and only in one season 1934-35 it reached 2 million tons. This helped Indian linseed greatly and in the United Kingdom market the preference granted on imports of Indian linseed was of some value also. As a result of these factors, linseed prices in India never slumped to the same extent as those of other agricultural commodities and exports from India have been generally on a high level during the last four years. The outlook for linseed at the end of the year under review was decidedly hopeful. Increased industrial activity in most European countries and in the United States of America was expected to lead to a greater consumption of linseed oil and at its present price it would continue to draw the attention of refiners also. It is not usual for linseed oil to be used for edible purposes but if for any length of time its price remains more attractive than that of interchangeable oils, certain quantities move into the edible trade. During 1936 it was reported that this had happened and this new demand, if it expands, may lead to a rise in linseed prices.

The failure of the Argentine crop in three years and the preference on imports into the United Kingdom greatly increased the exports from India except in 1935-36 when the large Plate crop of 1934-35 came into the world market. During 1936-37 the exports amounted to 296 thousand tons out of which 217 thousand tons went to the United Kingdom.

Wheat.—There was a remarkable increase in the world price of wheat in 1936-37. During the depression, wheat had probably suffered more than other cereals and even up to the 1935-36 season its price had not risen to the same extent as those of other foodstuffs. The price of No. 2 Manitoba in Liverpool which was 74*s.* 9*d.* per quarter (480 lbs.) in March 1925 had declined to 20*s.* 9*d.* per quarter by September, 1931. Thereafter there was some increase but till the beginning of 1936 the rise was very slow. Since then wheat prices advanced rapidly, the increase between March, 1936 and March, 1937, being 50 per cent. The causes of this big rise were briefly the reduction in the carry over of wheat and a succession of unfavourable crops in the larger producing countries coinciding with an increase in demand. The world production of wheat decreased from 3,748 million bushels in 1932-33 to 3,358 million bushels in 1936-37. In the same period, the world's exportable surplus went down from 1,253 million bushels to 700 million bushels. As a result of shorter crops and less exportable surplus in this period, the end of the season stocks of wheat in the world decreased from 625 million bushels at the end of 1932-33 season (July, 1933) to 190 million bushels at the end of 1935-36. In July, 1937, that is, at the end of the 1936-37 season, the stocks were expected to be reduced to 120 million bushels. The removal of this incubus of heavy stocks eased the situation and with stocks at such a low level coinciding with a short crop again in North America in 1936, wheat prices rose to a much higher level during 1936-37. But it must be observed that this decrease in stocks was brought about largely by a succession of crop failures in America. The good conditions in the wheat market therefore appear to be based on a succession of fortuitous circumstances and it is difficult to say what the position would be if the tide of crop failures was reversed, especially in the exporting countries.

General.

The rise in the world price of wheat made India figure once again as a wheat exporting country. During 1936-37 exports of wheat from India amounted to 232,000 tons as against the insignificant figure of 10,000 tons in 1935-36. This increase was made possible by the favourable turn in the parity of Indian wheat. Internal prices of wheat in India rose rapidly in sympathy with the upward movement of wheat prices in the world. The price in April, 1936, was only R2-6-0 per maund at Lyallpur; by March, 1937, it rose to R3-6-0 or an increase of 42 per cent. This was not due to a shortage of supplies in India as the crop harvested in the summer of 1936 was of normal size and the published forecast of the new crop harvested in 1937 showed actually an increase of nearly 400,000 tons. In spite of this the price in April, 1937, appreciated by 2½ annas over the March level.

Rice.—After the separation of Burma from India rice would cease to figure in India's export trade as it is only Burma that has an exportable surplus. India proper is in fact a rice importing country on balance, in spite of the fact that the acreage under rice in the country is the highest under any crop accounting for nearly one-fourth the total area cultivated. During the year under review, however, Burma still formed a part of India and the rice trade and conditions of both countries have to be considered together.

The price of rice remained comparatively steady during 1936-37 and the average price for the year was almost the same as that for the preceding year. Even the variations from month to month during the year under review were moderate. Except in December and January, the quotations varied between a range of 6 to 7 per cent. The remarkable steadiness in Burma rice prices was chiefly due to the improvement in internal demand in that country. The cultivators in Burma were better off during the last two years as a result of higher prices all round, and this naturally increased the internal consumption of rice and reduced the exportable surplus. The increase in the price of wheat must have had some effect on the rice market, especially as it was expected that increased wheat prices would encourage exports of wheat from India and the consumption of rice in the country would naturally increase. The very short rice crop in India proper in 1935-36 which came into the market during the greater part of 1936-37 also helped to maintain the demand for Burma rice. These factors explain the steadiness in rice prices even though the foreign export demand was not very active in the year. The larger Indian crop in 1936-37 led to a fall in prices in the first quarter of 1937.

The conditions in Saigon and Siam were even better than in Burma. In Siam the exportable surplus was the lowest for many years and the market in that country was also supported by a good demand from the Strait Settlements and China. The Saigon market remained firm on the whole and in the latter half of 1936-37 it improved owing to an increased demand from France.

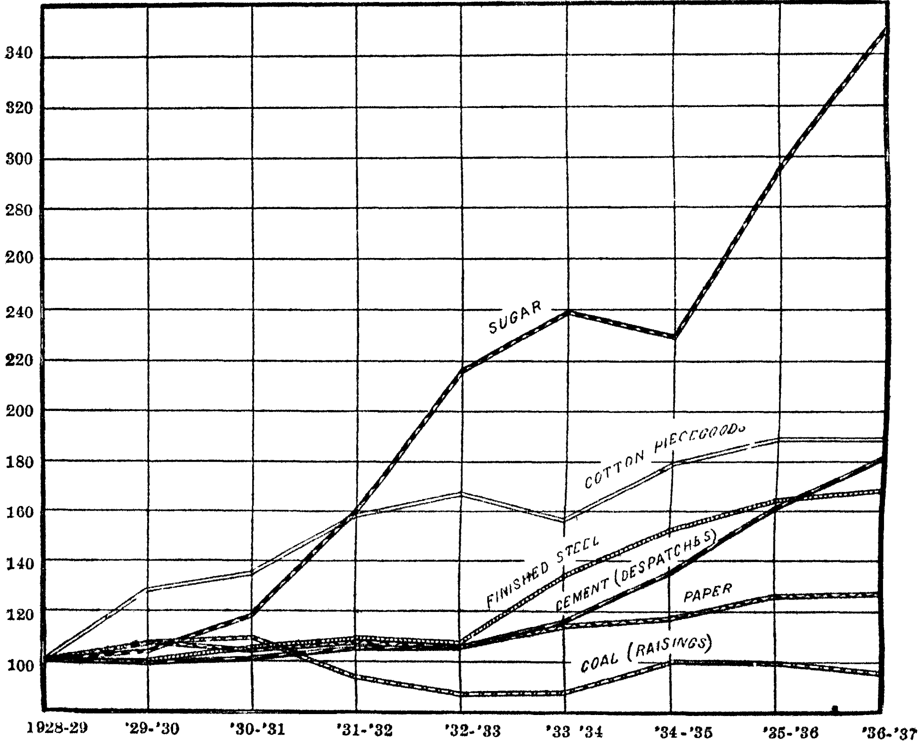
Industrial Conditions.—As in most countries which suffered from the effects of the great depression, particularly in the sterling group, the first definite signs of an upward movement in industrial conditions made their

appearance in India during or after 1932. The graph below shows the development of industrial production in India since 1928-29.

Indices of Industrial Production (India).

[Base : 1928-29=100.]

[For Finished Steel Base : 1929-30=100.]



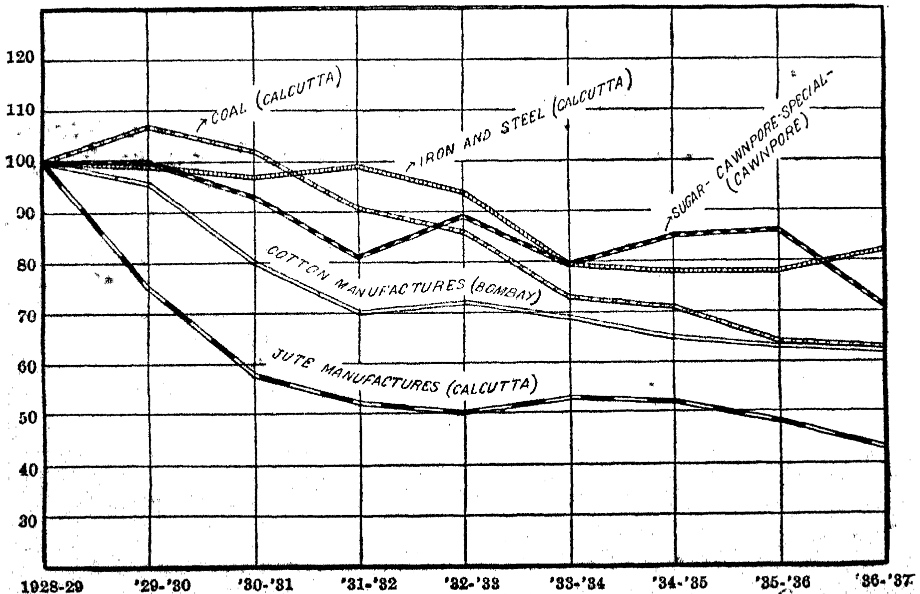
Production in all industries except coal recorded considerable increases during the period. The largest increase was in the case of sugar, its production more than trebling itself. The next largest increase was in the case of cotton piecegoods where the yardage produced was nearly doubled in the period. In the case of cement there was an increase of 80 per cent, and about 70 per cent more steel was produced in 1936-37 than in 1928-29. Paper registered an increase of over 25 per cent. In the case of the jute industry, production figures for years before 1932-33 are not readily available. Since that year the output in the industry increased by nearly 38 per cent. In the case of coal, however, production showed no increase and in 1936-37 it was slightly less than in 1928-29.

In contrast with the course of production, prices of industrial products pursued an almost consistently downward course in India since 1928-29. In other countries also, in spite of the economic recovery, prices of manufactured

goods showed relatively little tendency to increase. The reasons for this, however, are not the same in India as in the older manufacturing countries. In these countries, although output increased greatly since recovery began, it still remained within the limits of the existing unused productive resources and permitted a thinner spreading of overhead costs. Since no substantial addition to the capital equipment was involved, overhead charges became less per unit as output increased. In India also this factor has probably operated to some extent. But during the last few years there have been other forces, more important, which have tended to reduce prices. The growth of production behind protective tariffs has in recent years reached a stage when the effects of internal competition have been acutely felt, leading in some cases to price-cutting. On the other hand, this competition has also encouraged greater efficiency in methods of production and helped to reduce the cost of production and this saving in cost has been passed on, at least partially, to consumers by way of reduced prices. That India has increased her capital equipment very considerably is obvious from the increased imports of machinery in recent years. The increase is particularly noticeable in the imports of sugar and cotton textile machinery. Internal competition and increased efficiency in methods of production appear therefore to be the main cause of the almost consistent drop in prices of industrial products in India in recent years. The index numbers of prices of these industrial products as available from the Calcutta and Bombay wholesale index numbers have been graphed below.

Index Numbers of Prices of Principal Industrial Commodities.

[Base: 1928-29=100.]



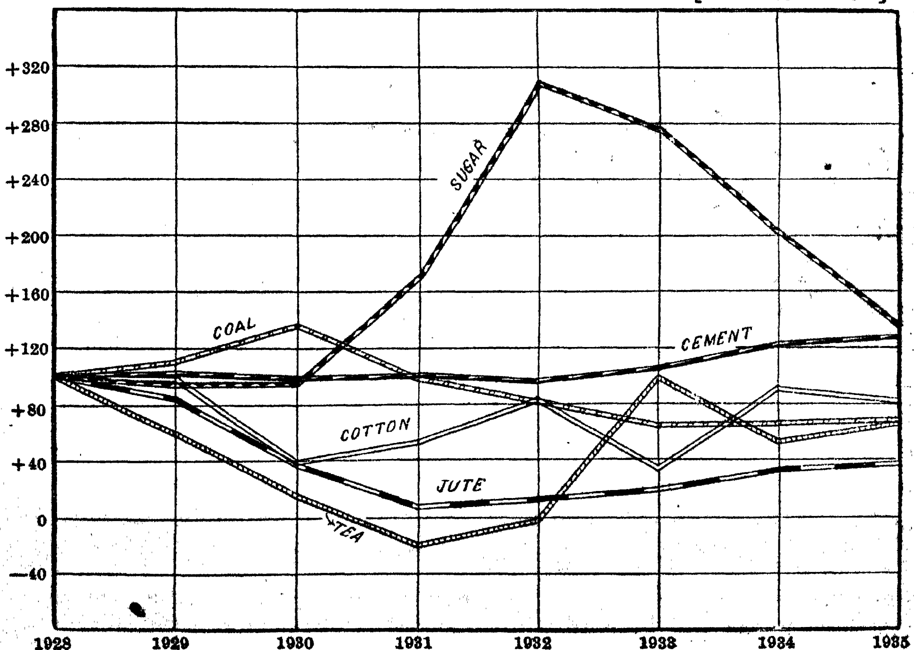
General.

Prices of cotton manufactures in Bombay fell from 1928-29 to 1936-37 by nearly 40 per cent. In the case of jute manufactures, the fall in the Calcutta market was even greater amounting to nearly 60 per cent. Iron and steel prices did not decline to the same extent as cotton or jute manufactures, the drop in this case being 22 per cent till 1935-36. In the last six months of the year under review prices of iron and steel goods increased very rapidly in sympathy with a world rise on account of re-armament programmes. From 77 in November, 1936, the index rose to 105 in March, 1937, or an increase of 36 per cent in four months. Prices of sugar fell by nearly 30 per cent during the period, the largest fall being in 1936-37 of nearly 15 points. The index number of coal prices fell by nearly 40 per cent. But here again, as in the case of iron and steel, there was a pronounced upward movement since December, 1936, the increase since then being 16 points or nearly 27 per cent in three months. This was partly due to the strike on the B. N. Railway and the shortage of labour in the coal mines; but to some extent the boom in the heavy industries meant also a better demand for coal. On the whole, it will be seen that prices of most industrial articles fell from 30 to 40 per cent; the fall in jute manufactures, however, was nearly 60 per cent. This fall in prices was, however, synchronous with a fair increase in the profits of these industries since 1932-33, indicating that the fall since that year was due largely to keener competition and a reduction in the cost of production. The movement of industrial profits and the index number of industrial securities since 1932-33 will illustrate this.

The following graph shows the index numbers of profits in the various industries.

Index Numbers of Industrial Profits.

[Base : 1928=100.]



4

General.

The profits in the various industries have been computed from the data available in the Investors' India Year Book. All the companies which have been in continued existence since 1928 up to the present have been included under each industry and the total profits as declared by these companies added together. These statistics, though incomplete, are a fair index of the profits earned in these industries especially in view of the fact that during the period there have been no material variations in the capital of the companies selected. It may be remarked, however, that in some of the newer industries like sugar and cement, it has not been possible to include all the companies working at present as many of them were started after 1928. Another caveat may be entered here regarding the comparison of these profit statistics with the index number of industrial securities. In the profit statement all companies for which statistics are available have been included, whereas in the industrial securities index only representative firms which have been in existence for a number of years have been taken. As a result, the number of companies included in the profit statement is much larger than those in the industrial securities index. In spite of this difference in the basis of compilation, the trend of both graphs is similar except in the case of coal where some of the mines which were making consistent losses affected the profit figures whereas the representative companies of the coal industry included in the security index showed a fair increase in profits in recent years.

It will be seen from the graph that taking the year 1928 as the base, the index number of profits in the cotton mill industry in 1930 fell sharply to 38. In 1933 the index number registered a further decline of 4 points, though in 1931 and 1932 profit indices were as high as 53 and 83, respectively. This was probably due to the *swadeshi* movement which increased the profits of the cotton mills in these two years. Profits were generally on a much higher level in 1934 and 1935. The fluctuations in the profits of the jute industry were more violent. Profits declined from 1928 and were nearly one-twelfth in 1931. From then till 1935 they gradually increased, the index in that year being 38. Conditions in the tea industry deteriorated until 1932 when the industry as a whole showed a net loss on balance. With the introduction of the restriction scheme profits spurted up and in 1933 were almost equal to those of 1928. They receded by 46 points in 1934 but again in 1935 the index number of profits was 67. The sugar industry showed the largest increase in profits as was to be expected. Profits remained unchanged from 1928 to 1930 but in the next two years they rose

rapidly being nearly three times in 1932 as compared with the base year. There was a slight decrease in 1933 followed by a much larger decrease during the next two years which brought down the index number to 135 in 1935. This was largely due to the starting of many new factories and the consequent overproduction in the industry. Profits in the cement industry were almost at the same level between 1928 and 1932. In the next two years, however, the index number rose considerably until in 1935 it was 128. Coal showed little or no increase. Profits in that industry rose from 1928 to 1930 by nearly 37 points. During the next three years, they fell to less than half, the index in 1933 being 65 only. There was a slight increase during the next two years, the index in 1935 being 69.

Complete figures of profits for 1936 are not available at present. In order, however, to show the trend of profits during that year a compilation was made showing the profits of those companies for which statistics were available for 1936 and comparing them with the profits declared by the same companies in 1935. The marginal table gives the profits on the basis of the same companies during 1935 and 1936. The table suggests that profits in cotton, tea and sugar industries were probably more during 1936 as compared with the earlier years. In cement the data available are very meagre being only for one company, but even there the profit showed some increase. On the other hand, profits in the jute industry for which almost complete figures are available for 1936 recorded a big fall. This was mainly the result of the crisis in the industry following the breakdown of the Agreement regarding working hours. In coal, the position was slightly worse than in 1935. On the whole, however, it appears that when complete data become available, 1936 will probably prove a better year than 1935 for most industries except jute.

Statement showing the profits earned in the following industries in India.

(In R 000).

	1935	1936
Coal	48,91	46,65
Cotton	80,12	82,39
Jute	2,79,71	1,82,47
Tea	28,78	34,90
Cement	6,81	7,08
Sugar	24,96	34,49

The trend of general industrial conditions could also be roughly measured by the grand total of the profits in the various industries. As the same companies are taken throughout the period, the result would give a fair indication of the trend of profits in recent years. The marginal table shows the total profits declared by the various companies for which statistics are continuously available from 1928. The total profits of these companies during that year amounted to R10,90 lakhs. The actual depression started at the end of 1929 and profits during that year were therefore only slightly affected by it and amounted to R9,46 lakhs. In the next two years conditions were particularly acute and profits fell to R2,60 lakhs in 1931. From the early part of 1932 when the worst of the depression was over, profits gradually increased, the figure in 1935 being R5,90 lakhs or an increase of R3,30 lakhs over the 1931 figure. It may be noted, however, that profits were still considerably less than in 1928 and 1929.

Grand total of profits.

(R Lakhs).

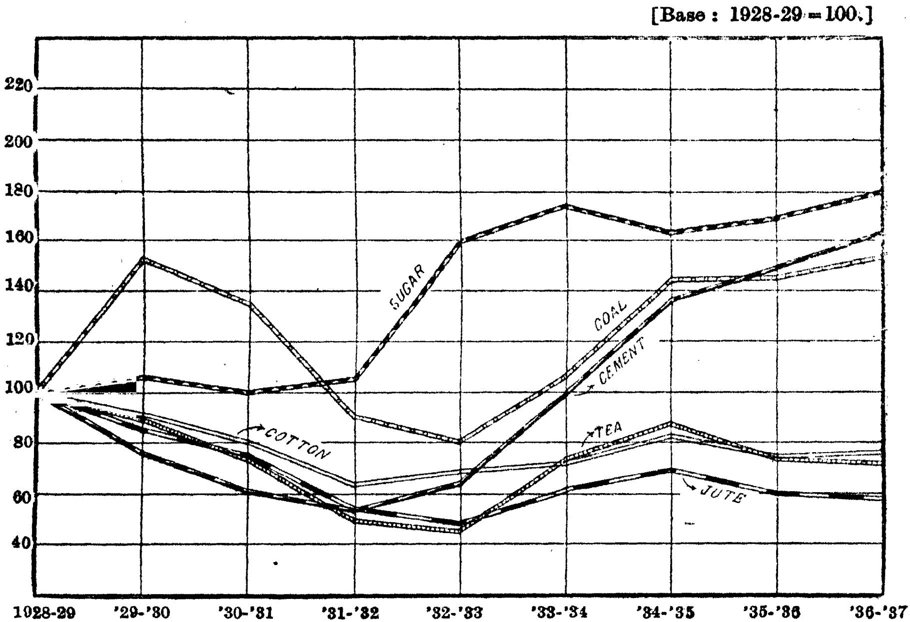
1928	10,90
1929	9,46
1930	4,96
1931	2,60
1932	3,64
1933	4,39
1934	5,51
1935	5,90

General.

The position and prospects of Indian industries may also be roughly indicated by the movement of ordinary share prices. The following graph shows the index number of prices of industrial shares in the more important industries since 1928-29.

Index Numbers of Variable-Yield Securities.

[Base : 1928-29 = 100.]



Prices of most industrial shares fell from 1928-29 to 1931-32. Since then, there has been some revival. The index number of cotton mill shares declined to 63 in 1931-32, but during the next three years it rose considerably, the level attained in 1934-35 being 82. There was a recession in prices during 1935-36 which brought down the index to 74 but during 1936-37 the index number recovered to 76. In the last few months of the year 1936-37, prices of cotton shares rose very rapidly, the index number in March 1937, being 96. The prices of jute shares fell by more than a half between 1928-29 and 1932-33. There was a revival in the next two years, the index in 1934-35 being 69. Conditions worsened in the next two years as a result of the breakdown in the Agreement regarding working hours and there was a drop of over 10 points in the index number in 1936-37. Coal shares rose in value from 1928-29 to 1929-30 in keeping with the increase in profits, the index in that year being 50 per cent more than in the earlier year. Since then conditions deteriorated especially after 1931-32, the index in 1932-33 being only 80 or nearly half of what it was in 1929-30. The prices of coal shares increased since then, the index during 1936-37 being almost the same as in 1929-30. During the last few months of 1936-37 prices showed a marked increase. Conditions in the tea industry showed almost a consistent deterioration till 1932-33 when prices of tea shares dropped to 45 per cent of what they were in 1928-29. During

the next two years there was a striking increase following the Tea Restriction Scheme which raised the index number to 87 in 1934-35. Prices receded again during the two following years and there was a drop of over 15 points in the index number. There was, however, a considerable revival in tea shares in the last five or six months of the year under review. The number of sugar companies included in the index number are not numerous but they are quite representative of the better type of sugar companies which have been in existence for a number of years. The index number of these shares remained round about 100 till 1931-32. Thereafter there was a large increase which took the index number to 174 in 1933-34. There was a drop of 11 points in the next year but the index rose to 180 during 1936-37. Unlike most industries, the price of sugar shares declined very considerably during the last seven or eight months, the index number in March 1937, being 159. This was probably due to the threatened overproduction in the industry. As compared with 1928-29, the price index of shares of cement companies dropped to 53 in 1931-32. They rose steadily thereafter, the index in 1936-37 being 163. Prices of cement shares greatly appreciated during the last few months of 1936-37 and the index in March, 1937, was 194. This was due to the successful formation of the merger which in the opinion of the market greatly improved the prospects of the industry.

Prices in India.—There are two important indices of wholesale prices published in India ; the one compiled by this Department refers to Calcutta while the other is compiled by the Labour Office, Bombay. Movements of these index numbers give a rough idea of the general trend of wholesale prices in India.

The following table shows the wholesale price indices in the two centres as well as in the United Kingdom, United States, Japan, France and Australia :—

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.

	India Calcutta		India Bombay		United Kingdom Board of Trade	Bnited States of America	Canada	Australia Melbourne	Japan	France
	July 1914 = 100	1929 = 100	July 1914 = 100	1929 = 100	1929 = 100					
1929 Average .	141	100·0	145	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1930 ,, .	116	82·3	126	86·9	87·5	90·7	90·6	88·5	82·4	88·4
1931 ,, .	96	68·1	109	75·2	76·8	76·6	75·4	79·2	69·6	80·0
1932 ,, .	91	64·5	109	75·2	74·9	68·0	69·8	78·3	73·3	68·2
1933 ,, .	87	61·7	98	67·6	75·0	69·3	70·2	78·2	81·6	63·6
1934 ,, .	89	63·1	95	65·5	77·1	78·7	74·9	81·6	80·8	60·0
1935 ,, .	91	64·5	99	68·3	77·8	83·0	75·4	81·5	84·4	54·0
1936 ,, .	91	64·5	96	66·2	82·7	84·8	78·0	85·6	89·9	65·5
Jan. 1937 .	98	69·5	104	71·7	90·1	90·1	85·0	91·2	106·1	85·8
Feb. ,, .	99	70·2	103	71·0	91·0	90·6	86·7	89·7	104·8	85·0
Mar ,, .	100	70·9	110	75·9	94·0	92·1	89·4	91·6	109·1	87·7

General.

The Calcutta wholesale index number declined from 100 in 1929 to nearly 62 in 1933. There was an increase of only 3 points in the index during the last three years. Since the middle of 1936, however, prices increased considerably, the index number gaining about 7 points by March 1937. The Bombay index number followed more or less a parallel course but the increase since the middle of 1936 was greater being nearly 10 points. It will be noticed that prices in India have not risen to the same extent as in other countries.

The depression affected agricultural prices more than those of industrial products. The gradual rectification of the disparity between the two sets of prices to which reference has been already made, was particularly marked after the middle of 1936 when the prices of primary commodities recorded a considerable appreciation. This is shown by an examination of the price trends of exported and imported articles into which the Calcutta index number may be roughly divided. India being an agricultural country mainly exports agricultural goods whereas her imports consist largely of industrial products. An examination of the trends of export and import prices would therefore show roughly the movements of agricultural and industrial prices. The marginal table gives the percentage changes in the two sets of prices as compared with September, 1929 and December, 1931. It will be seen from the table that the fall in December, 1931, as compared with September, 1929, was 39 per cent in the case of exported articles, whereas it was only 17 per cent in the case of imported articles. In March, 1936, the level of export prices was 38 per cent below the pre-depression level and that of imported articles was lower by 30 per cent. Exported articles increased in value and by March, 1937, the fall was only 29 per cent as compared with September, 1929. Imported articles, on the other hand, registered a fall of 25 per cent. Thus the difference between the two was reduced to 4 points. The position is more clearly brought out by the figures in the other two columns in the table. Since December, 1931, when the disparity was the greatest, the prices of exported articles generally rose, the increase in March, 1937, being 17 per cent. On the other hand, prices of imported articles declined by nearly 15 per cent in December 1936 and though there was some increase since that date, yet in March 1937 imported articles were 9 per cent cheaper than in December 1931. The same conclusion is suggested by the index numbers of declared values of exports and imports compiled by this Department. The marginal table gives the index numbers of declared values for exports and imports since 1927-28. The prices of exported articles fell by 41 per cent in 1931-32 as compared with 1927-28 whereas in the same period the prices of imported articles fell by 28 per cent only, the difference between the two levels being 13 points. In later years the difference has been steadily narrowing and during 1935-36 and 1936-37 it was 5 points only.

Percentage changes as compared with

	September 1929		December 1931	
	Exported articles	Imported articles	Exported articles	Imported articles
Dec. 1931	—39	—17	—	—
Dec. 1935	—36	—27	+5	—12
Mar. 1936	—38	—30	+1	—15
Dec. 1936	—32	—30	+12	—15
Mar. 1937	—29	—25	+17	—9

Index of price level for

	Exports	Imports
1927-28	100·0	100·0
1928-29	97·5	96·4
1929-30	90·2	93·2
1930-31	71·5	80·0
1931-32	59·2	71·7
1932-33	55·3	65·2
1933-34	53·5	63·5
1934-35	54·1	63·0
1935-36	56·9	62·1
1936-37	57·2	62·8

General.

Index numbers of the Cost of Living.—Indices of the cost of living are not available for any rural tracts in India and even as regards urban areas they are available for only a few cities. No Indices exist for Calcutta, Madras, Cawnpore, Delhi and Lahore. A complete idea of the general change in the cost of living in India cannot therefore be given. Some indication of the changes in the urban cost of living may be obtained from the following table :—

Statement showing the Cost of Living Index Numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad, Jharia and Jamshedpur Centres during the period 1928-29 to 1936-37.

—	Bombay (Base July 1914=100)	Ahmedabad (Year ending July 1927=100)	Jharia (5 years preceding 1914=100)	Jamshedpur (Average for 5 years preceding 1914=100)
1928-29 Average	147	96	—	—
1929-30	147	95	—	—
1930-31	129	83	123*	124*
1931-32	109	75	117	117
1932-33	108	75	106	112
1933-34	100	71	94	105
1934-35	98	71	102	107
1935-36	102	71	104	109
1936-37	102	72	103	107

* Average for three months, January-March.

The cost of living fell steadily in Bombay from 147 in 1928-29 to 98 in 1934-35 representing a fall of 33 per cent. In the last two years the index stood at 102 showing an appreciation of only 4 points. In Ahmedabad the index number declined from 96 to 71 in 1933-34 showing a fall of 26 per cent. In the last four years the index number was steady round about 71. Index numbers for Jharia and Jamshedpur are available only from 1930-31 and a comparison therefore with the other index numbers is not possible. The cost of living since that year declined in Jharia to 94 and in Jamshedpur to 105 in 1933-34. In the last three years, the index stood fairly steady at about 103 in Jharia and 107 in Jamshedpur. These figures show no appreciable increase in recent years in the cost of living.

Financial Conditions.—*Money market.*—Monetary conditions were easy almost throughout the year under review. Towards the end of the year, however, trade demand revived with the rise in commodity prices and there was also increased activity in the capital market. This led to some hardening of rates at the close of the year. But on the whole, call-money rates and the discount on treasury bills were on the low side during the greater part of the year. The average call-money rate during the year under review was approximately $\frac{5}{12}$ per cent in Calcutta and $\frac{7}{12}$ per cent in Bombay as compared with $1\frac{7}{48}$ per cent and $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent in the preceding year and $4\frac{17}{48}$ per cent and $5\frac{11}{24}$ per cent in 1931-32. The call-money rate stood at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in both centres in April, 1936 and remained unchanged in Bombay till the end of July, 1936. Thereafter, it dropped at that centre to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent and continued at that level till October, 1936. From the following month, there

was an upward tendency and the rate advanced to 1¼ per cent by the middle of February, 1937. At the close of the year under review, the money conditions became somewhat easier, the rate varying between ½ per cent and ¾ per cent in March, 1937. In Calcutta, the rate declined to ¼ per cent in June, 1936 and continued unchanged till January, 1937. In the next, month, it rose to 1 per cent but again declined to ¾ per cent in March, 1937.

The abundance of funds in the market can also be seen from the discount rate allowed on treasury bills issued during the year. The average rate was 12 as. 5 p. per cent in April, 1936. It dropped to 7 as. 7 p. per cent by August; thereafter, it rose steadily till in January, 1937, the level attained was R1-1-9 per cent. In the last two months of the year the rate declined to some extent and at the close of the year it was 15 as. 8 p. per cent.

The Reserve Bank rate remained unchanged at 3 per cent throughout the year. The interest rate allowed on fixed deposits by the joint-stock banks was reduced further in the year, especially as the low call-money rate meant less profits on the floating funds of the banks. The Post Office savings bank rate was also brought down from 2½ to 2 per cent in July, 1936.

Banking.—The last half of the year under review witnessed a marked increase in the demand for loans. The absorption of banks' funds in trade and industry was particularly felt in the first quarter of 1937 when the recovery both in commodity and share prices gathered force. But the movement was steadily proceeding throughout 1936 as can be seen from the fact that the advances of the scheduled banks in India and the bills discounted by them on the 1st of January, 1937 increased by over R17 crores or 20 per cent as compared with the same date last year. In the same period the balances of these banks with the Reserve Bank declined by over R11 crores or by 35 per cent.

The improvement in trading and industrial conditions was reflected in the note circulation and cheque clearances during the year. The average circulation during 1935-36 was R1,92 crores a month. It increased to R2,02 crores a month in 1936-37, an advance of R10 crores. The note circulation in April, 1936 was R1,96 crores. It rose steadily to R2,03 crores by August and remained unchanged at this level till October. In November there was a slight set back, the circulation amounting to R2,02 crores only. But again during December and January circulation rose to R2,04 crores and in the last two months of the year it was R2,08 crores, thus showing an increase of nearly R12 crores on balance during the year. Cheque clearances also registered a similar increase. The total cheques cleared in 1936-37 amounted to R19,17 crores as compared with R18,27 crores in the preceding year and R15,15 crores in 1931-32. Cheques cleared during the year under review were only slightly less than those in 1928-29. Both the notes in circulation and the cheques cleared show clearly the larger circulation of money during the year under review and reflect the improved conditions in the market brought about by the recovery of commodity prices and of industrial enterprise. To some extent the larger circulation was also due to the greatly increased activity on the stock exchanges.

General.

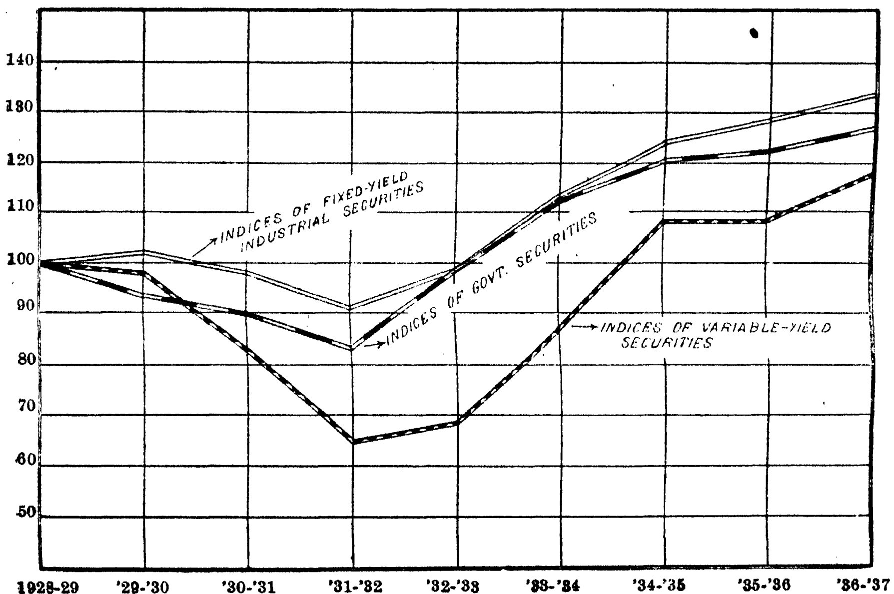
Exchange.—The rupee-sterling exchange remained steady during the year at 1 *s.* $6\frac{3}{32}d.$ The great improvement in the balance of trade in merchandise and the still considerable exports of gold led to easy conditions in the exchange market and even the large imports of silver did not cause any strain on the market. The Reserve Bank was able to purchase sterling to the extent of £53·50 million as compared with £34·41 million during the preceding year and Government were amply provided with funds in London to meet their remittance obligations. These included the amount required to repay the 5½ per cent India Bonds amounting to nearly £17 million without having recourse to borrowing in London.

Share markets.—The rise in industrial share values has already been noticed in an earlier section. Here therefore only a brief discussion of the general conditions of the share and capital markets need be attempted.

The following graph shows the movement of indices of Government securities, fixed yield securities and variable yield securities.

Index Numbers of Indian Securities.

[Base : 1928-29=100.]



Government Securities.—The index number of Government securities declined from 100 in 1928-29 to 83 in 1931-32. Since then it rose steadily, the average for the year under review being 127. Prices of Government securities rose steadily from the beginning of the year till December. Cheap money conditions and the absence of competing outlets for investments, especially in the first half of the year under review, led to an appreciation of gilt-edged prices. The occupation of the Rhineland by German troops in March and the constitutional crisis in England during November and

December and the generally disturbed European situation on account of the Spanish conflict had but a temporary effect on the price of Government securities. Even the general improvement in trade in the second half of the year and the considerable absorption of available funds in new capital issues did not depress gilt-edged values until the first quarter of 1937. By that time competition from these outlets had some effect and the price index of Government securities dropped by 6 points. The loan programme of the Government of India which was comparatively small and the ease with which Government were able to borrow the required amount in May 1936 helped in the rise of Government securities. The repayment of the sterling bonds in London without recourse to fresh borrowing strengthened the market in India which was helped also by the strong tone of India's sterling stock in London.

Fixed Yield Securities.—The index number of these securities fell from 100 in 1928-29 to 91 in 1931-32. There has been a consistent increase after that year, the index in 1936-37 being nearly 134. The prices of these securities generally move in sympathy with those of Government securities. The index number in April 1936 was 130. It rose to 136 in September and remained round about 135 in the next four months. A decline set in February and the index dropped by 5 points.

Variable Yield Securities.—This index shows the trend of industrial conditions. From 100 in 1928-29 the index dropped to 65 in 1931-32. It steadily rose after that year, the level attained in 1934-35 being 108. There was no change in the next year but during the year under review there was another rise of 10 points to 118. The index showed a marked rise in the second half of 1936-37. The index number in April 1936 was 107. It rose to 115 by October showing an increase of 8 points. In the last six months of the year there was even a more remarkable advance which raised the figure to 138 in March, 1937. Except jute, almost all industries registered increases, the most remarkable being iron and steel and cement. There was great activity on the Bombay and Calcutta stock exchanges and speculators were particularly active in the second-half of the year, especially in steel and cement shares.

The recovery in industrial prospects which was noticeable from the increase in industrial share values was also reflected in the market for new capital. Conditions in this market during 1936-37 showed the growing confidence of the investing public in the future of industrial enterprise in India. The fresh flotations during the year under review were almost comparable with those immediately following the war. The new Companies Act which came into force on the 15th of January 1937 probably accelerated the issues that were in contemplation. But the chief factors at work were the greater confidence in industrial enterprise and the abundance of uninvested money. It has been estimated that over R16 crores were subscribed towards new issues during the year 1936-37. In addition, conversion operations were carried on and new loans were raised by local bodies such as the Calcutta Port Commissioners and the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

Trading Conditions. The total value of India's exports during 1936-37 amounted to R1,96 crores which was R36 crores more than in the preceding year and R64 crores more than the lowest point reached in 1932-33. As compared with 1928-29, the pre-depression year, exports in the year under review still showed a deficit of R1,34 crores or 41 per cent. This enormous

shrinkage is almost entirely due to the decline in prices of exported articles which amounted to 41 per cent in 1936-37 as compared with 1928-29. The quantum of exports was in all probability slightly higher than that in 1928-29. Imports into India were valued at R1,25 crores in 1936-37 as compared with R1,34 crores in the preceding year and R1,15 crores in 1933-34, the lowest figure attained during the period. As against 1928-29, when the value of imports was R2,53 crores, the fall in the year under review amounts to 51 per cent. Only a part of this shrinkage, however, is due to the decline in prices. As compared with 1928-29, the decrease in import prices was only about 35 per cent and there is little doubt therefore that the quantum of imports has been reduced considerably, unlike exports, as compared with the pre-depression level.

The main feature of India's foreign trade during 1936-37 was a remarkable growth in the export trade as compared with the preceding year, the advance being nearly R36 crores. The largest increase occurred in the case of raw cotton amounting to R10¾ crores ; oil-seeds accounted for a rise of R8¼ crores and jute raw and manufactures for R5½ crores. Thus, these three items between them accounted for a rise in value of R24½ crores or over two-thirds of the total. Smaller increases of R3 crores in grain, pulse and flour, and R1¾ crores under hides and skins and a large aggregate increase of R6¾ crores in other miscellaneous items account for the remainder of the advance in value during 1936-37.

Most of the items under imports recorded decreases during the year under review as compared with the previous year, the largest being under cotton yarns and manufactures amounting to nearly R3⅜ crores. Imports of iron and steel manufactures shrank in value by over R1¼ crores and those of motor cars and other vehicles by R⅓ crore. These three items account for a fall of R5¼ crores out of a total of about R9 crores. Two items to show increase in value were machinery and other yarns and textile fabrics (except cotton) which between them registered a rise of nearly a crore. All the other items shrank in value to the extent of nearly R4¾ crores.

Balance of Trade.—The increase in India's balance of trade is shown in the table below :—

—	1928-29	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)
Export of Indian merchandise (private)	+3,30	+1,32	+1,47	+1,52	+1,61	+1,96
Imports of foreign merchandise (*minus* re-exports) private. (*a*)	—2,44	—1,29	—1,12	—1,29	—1,30	—1,18
Balance of trade in merchandise (private)	+86	+3	+35	+23	+31	+78
Gold (private)	—21	+66	+57	+53	+37	+28
Silver (private)	—13	—1	..	...	—1	—14
Balance of transactions in treasure including currency notes (private).	—34	+65	+57	+53	+36	+14
Total visible balance of trade . .	+52	+68	+92	+76	+67	+92

(*a*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way.

The balance of trade in merchandise, which was over R86 crores in 1928-29, had dwindled to R3 crores in 1932-33. In the next three years, the balance was on a somewhat higher level, but in the year under review, it increased to nearly R78 crores as compared with R31 crores in the preceding year. India

imported gold to the extent of R21 crores in 1928-29. In 1932-33, the tendency was reversed and India exported R66 crores worth of gold. Since then, gold exports have been steadily going down and in 1936-37 they amounted to only R28 crores. Another interesting fact in the year under review is the revival of the imports of silver which amounted in value to R14 crores. As a result of this, the net balance of transaction in treasure in favour of India was only R14 crores in 1936-37 as compared with R36 crores in the preceding year and R65 crores in 1932-33. In 1928-29, India had a net balance against her in treasure to the extent of R34 crores. The total balance of trade in favour of India amounted to R92 crores in 1936-37 as compared with R67 crores in the preceding year and R52 crores in 1928-29. This is a substantial figure and was exceeded only in 1933-34, owing chiefly to the larger exports of gold in that year.

Shipping.—The recovery in India's foreign trade may also be gauged by the movement of shipping. The tonnage of vessels cleared with cargoes during 1928-29 was 8·4 million tons. This decreased to 7·2 million tons in 1932-33, or by 14 per cent. After that year, shipping recovered steadily and in 1936-37, the tonnage cleared was 8·7 million tons or slightly more than in 1928-29. The tonnage of vessels entered with cargoes declined from 8·2 million tons in 1928-29 to 6·9 million tons or by 16 per cent in 1932-33. It rose steadily till 1935-36, when it amounted to 8·3 million tons, or a little more than the base year. But in 1936-37, it receded to 8·2 million tons which is almost the same as in 1928-29. On the whole, the tonnage entered and cleared is now almost equal to that in the pre-depression period.

The Quantum of Trade of India.—It was stated in an earlier paragraph that the volume of India's exports in 1936-37 was probably slightly greater than in 1928-29, whereas that of imports was considerably smaller. This conclusion is borne out by the table given below. To illustrate the variations in the quantum of trade, the values of the imports and exports of merchandise have been compiled on the basis of the declared values per unit in 1927-28 and are shown below. Changes in the price-level of imports and exports in relation to 1927-28 are also indicated by means of index numbers obtained by comparing these figures with the actually recorded values each year. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they afford a rough measure of the course of India's trade and prices.

Year	Quantum of		Price-level of	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1	2	3	4	5
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)		
1927-28	319·2(100·0)	249·8(100·0)	100·0	100·0
1928-29	338·6(106·1)	262·8(105·2)	97·5	96·4
1929-30	344·6(108·0)	258·4(103·4)	90·2	93·2
1930-31	308·4(96·6)	206·0(82·5)	71·5	80·0
1931-32	263·3(82·5)	176·3(70·6)	59·2	71·7
1932-33	239·2(74·9)	203·4(81·4)	55·3	65·2
1933-34	275·2(86·2)	181·7(72·7)	53·5	63·5
1934-35	280·4(87·8)	210·0(84·1)	54·1	63·0
1935-36	282·1(88·4)	216·4(86·6)	56·9	62·1
1936-37	342·9(107·4)	199·4(79·8)	57·2	62 8

General.

The quantum of India's exports increased by nearly 8 per cent between 1927-28 and 1929-30. When the depression started in October, 1929, trade naturally declined, and the lowest point in the quantum of exports was reached in 1932-33, when it was 75 per cent of the level of 1927-28 and about 71 per cent of that of 1928-29. From 1933-34, it steadily rose, the increase being particularly remarkable in the year under review. In 1936-37, it was greater than in 1928-29 by 1 point and was only half a point less than in 1929-30. The quantum of imports rose by 5 points in 1928-29 as compared with the preceding year. In the next year, it was only slightly reduced, but in 1930-31, it declined by 18 per cent and in the following year, the quantum was 29 per cent less than in 1927-28. In 1932-33, there was some revival of the import trade, but in the next year, it again declined and was only slightly higher than the lowest point reached in 1931-32. During 1934-35 and 1935-36, the quantities imported into India were on a much higher level being 84 and 87 per cent of 1927-28. There was a set back in the year under review again and the quantum of imports was only 80 per cent of that in the base year.

Inland Trade.—India's internal trade has also recovered in recent years with the growth of foreign trade and the expansion of industrial activity in the country. The following table shows this growth since 1933-34 in the case of the main commodities of internal trade. Figures for earlier years are not available as the collection of inland trade statistics was only resumed in that year.

Inland Trade.

(Figures in 000 mds.)

——	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Coal and coke	345,964	378,184	386,792	397,861
Cotton, raw	20,516	21,474	23,574	29,207
Cotton piecegoods	9,441	9,898	10,132	10,521
Grain, pulse and flour	107,103	125,270	115,333	129,235
Hides and skins, raw	2,691	2,432	2,506	3,157
Jute, raw	32,077	25,390	29,034	38,225
Gunny bags and cloth	4,478	4,267	4,511	5,152
Iron and steel, bars, sheets, girders and other commercial forms of iron.	30,392	33,826	40,504	39,317
Oilseeds	46,650	39,311	35,697	43,775
Sugar	29,152	27,915	31,261	40,389
TOTAL	628,464 (100)	667,967	679,344	736,839 (117)

Almost all the items showed an increase in volume during 1936-37 as compared with the earlier years. The increase in coal and coke, grain, cotton raw, iron and steel goods and sugar was particularly noticeable. Most of the other items also registered advances and the total volume of inland trade in the principal articles was considerably higher in the year under review as compared with the earlier years.

General.

The growth of inland trade may also be measured to some extent by the statistics of railway earnings and traffic published by the Railway Board. The following table shows these figures from 1928-29 :—

Statement showing gross earnings, total wagons loaded from 1928-29 to 1936-37.

Year	GROSS EARNINGS — State owned Rlys.	Total wagons loaded (000)
	(Crores of Rupees.)	
1928-29	1,05	6,993
1929-30	1,02	6,898*
1930-31	97	6,632
1931-32	87	6,098
1932-33	84	5,996
1933-34	87	6,489
1934-35	90	6,850
1935-36	91	6,964
1936-37	96†	7,265*

* Approximate figures.

† Figures for Burma Railways are approximate only.

The gross earnings of State Railways amounted to R105 crores in 1928-29. They declined to R84 crores in 1932-33 or by 20 per cent. There has been a steady increase after that year which was particularly noticeable in the year under review when the earnings amounted to R96 crores or R12 crores more than in 1932-33. Similarly, the total wagons loaded on Class I—Railways declined from 7 million to nearly 6 million in 1932-33, after which the tide turned, the wagons loaded in the year under review being 7·3 million or an increase of over 21 per cent.

Tariff Changes.—The changes in the tariff made under the various Acts passed during the later part of 1935 and the earlier part of 1936 were dealt with in the preceding year's Review. Since then two Acts have been passed, introducing certain changes in the tariff.

The Indian Finance Act, 1937, raised the excise duty on *Khandsari* Sugar from 10 as. per cwt. to R1-5 per cwt. and on sugar, other than *khandsari* or palmyra, from R1-5 per cwt. to R2 per cwt. This change in the excise duty involved a change in the import duty on sugar. The protective duty on sugar was imposed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Tariff Board, in April, 1931, at R7-4 a cwt., but in the emergency Budget of September, 1931, a surcharge of 25 per cent was added which brought it to the present level of R9-1 a cwt. when, instead of the revenue surcharge being removed, the excise was introduced in 1934, it was thought desirable to maintain an additional margin of 8 as. a cwt. between the duty on domestic sugar, which was fixed at R1-5 a cwt., and that on imported sugar. This additional margin was based on a subsidiary recommendation of the Tariff Board, which apprehended that in certain circumstances the price of imported sugar might fall below the

figure which the Board estimated to be the fair selling price for the Indian product. In conditions prevailing at the time of the introduction of the Finance Bill in the Legislature, sugar was being sold at prices so far below the price of imported sugar that there was no necessity or justification for maintaining any addition to the substantive protection of R7-4 a cwt. to which the industry was entitled until the 31st March, 1938. The import duty was accordingly fixed at the rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on sugar, other than *khandsari* or palmyra, *plus* R7-4 a cwt. The Act also increased, as a revenue measure, the import duty and correspondingly also the excise duty on silver from 2 as. an ounce to 3 as. an ounce. The Act was assented to by the Governor-General on the 31st March, 1937, but the changes mentioned above became effective from the 28th February, 1937, under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

The existing protective duty of twelve annas per maund on broken rice was continued for another year in the interests of the Indian rice grower under the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1937. The Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 14th April, 1937, but the duty imposed by it was actually brought into force on the 31st March, 1937, under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931, and is to remain in force till the 31st March, 1938.

The protective duty of R1 per cwt. on wheat and wheat flour expired on the 31st March, 1937.

Besides the statutory changes mentioned above the import duty on grey cotton piecegoods (excluding bordered grey *chadars*, *dhuties*, *saris* and scarves and printed cotton piecegoods) of British manufacture was reduced from 25 per cent *ad valorem* or 4⅜ as. per lb., whichever is higher to 20 per cent *ad valorem* or 3½ as. per lb., whichever is higher and that on other kinds of cotton piecegoods and fabrics of British manufacture with the exception of printed cotton piecegoods and printed fabrics assessable under Item Nos. 48(3)(*b*)(1) and 48(9)(*a*) of the Indian Customs Tariff from 25 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem* under section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, as it was found after enquiry that the existing duties had become excessive for the purpose of securing the protection intended to be afforded by them to similar articles of Indian manufacture. These changes came into effect on the 25th June, 1936. Under the provisions of section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, the minimum specific import duty on non-British fabrics assessable under Item Nos. 48(1)(*b*) and 48(5)(*b*)(ii) of the Indian Customs Tariff was increased from 4 as. to 5 as. per square yard and that on fabrics assessable under Item No. 48(5)(*a*)(ii) from 3½ as. to 4 as. per square yard with effect from the 1st April, 1937. The excise duty on *khandsari* sugar which was increased from 10 as. per cwt. to R1-5 per cwt. by the Indian Finance Act, 1937, as stated above was reduced with effect from the 28th February 1937, to R1 per cwt. in pursuance of clause 10 of the Sugar (Excise Duty) Order, 1934.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1936-37
Cotton and cotton goods	34,08,53	21,30,05	27,04,58	27,89,62	23,33,02	18·63
Machinery and millwork	10,54,24	12,76,93	12,63,20	13,67,66	14,13,94	11·29
Metals and ores	9,73,49	9,49,86	11,37,74	12,03,32	9,68,70	7·73
Oils	8,00,01	6,75,47	6,97,19	7,24,54	7,25,27	5·79
Vehicles	3,81,94	4,76,83	6,60,00	6,92,14	6,57,78	5·25
Instruments, apparatus and appliances.	3,84,77	4,02,04	4,72,62	5,17,62	5,19,14	4·15
Artificial silk	4,15,85	2,74,15	3,59,29	3,15,78	3,85,60	3·08
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,92,87	2,71,56	2,89,06	3,11,87	3,20,22	2·56
Dyes	2,50,48	2,46,10	3,07,51	3,33,67	3,01,34	2·41
Hardware	2,99,22	2,87,83	3,05,30	3,26,76	2,89,35	2·31
Wool, raw and manufactured	2,96,47	2,54,93	3,86,47	2,78,54	2,86,94	2·29
Paper and pasteboard	2,86,45	2,63,19	2,72,82	2,99,00	2,81,68	2·25
Chemicals	2,71,25	2,70,06	2,92,39	3,11,88	2,72,19	2·17
Silk, raw and manufactured	4,33,37	3,58,60	3,37,09	2,77,65	2,41,87	1·93
Liquors	2,25,70	2,26,98	2,35,56	2,47,56	2,39,61	1·91
Rubber manufactures	1,98,35	1,87,58	2,05,82	2,06,85	2,11,81	1·69
Drugs and medicines	1,85,83	1,93,42	1,91,90	2,11,17	2,07,02	1·65
Spices	1,72,50	1,55,67	1,55,49	1,61,77	1,87,75	1·50
Fruits and vegetables	1,16,57	1,00,14	1,29,99	1,33,41	1,41,69	1·13
Glass and glassware	1,42,47	1,22,13	1,32,56	1,39,40	1,27,92	1·02
Precious stones and pearls, unset	83,64	74,82	50,10	48,06	97,62	0·78
Paints and painters' materials	92,19	92,19	96,83	1,02,05	96,83	0·77
Tobacco	96,94	72,15	61,82	61,56	80,83	0·65
Manures	52,89	52,42	67,06	71,14	80,08	0·64
Apparel	84,21	81,51	82,42	71,08	79,72	0·64
Stationery	72,36	66,22	68,80	76,10	75,17	0·60
Grain, pulse and flour	70,98	83,70	2,66,45	1,62,49	72,01	0·57
Building and engineering materials	77,35	64,35	59,90	72,79	67,32	0·54
Toilet requisites	58,14	56,61	64,05	66,06	67,25	0·54
Arms, ammunition and military stores	44,14	42,97	42,72	48,91	66,09	0·53
Haberdashery and millinery	67,80	54,57	67,36	59,05	64,34	0·51
Salt	78,96	49,79	52,08	56,74	60,49	0·48
Books, printed, etc.	46,38	49,33	51,88	53,31	57,03	0·46
Tea chests	47,77	53,38	52,08	58,17	56,27	0·45
Wood and timber	51,44	54,00	56,79	53,42	49,02	0·39
Earthenware and porcelain	49,56	43,15	44,24	45,97	46,62	0·38
Belting for machinery	52,86	46,06	49,83	53,51	45,95	0·37
Toys and requisites for games	47,83	53,35	50,55	47,51	43,53	0·35
Clocks and watches and parts	12,75	15,93	16,25	18,15	40,37	0·32
Tallow and stearine	24,65	19,65	22,32	28,36	35,71	0·29
Cutlery	24,27	25,50	27,98	28,70	28,58	0·23
Soap	82,63	78,37	63,21	34,27	26,86	0·21
Sugar	4,22,87	2,70,97	2,10,85	1,90,73	23,91	0·19
Gums and resins	23,63	26,61	26,98	26,10	23,11	0·18
Bobbins	28,57	22,31	28,75	31,03	22,44	0·18
Furniture and cabinetware	17,65	16,89	20,16	23,28	21,50	0·17
Boots and shoes	51,77	47,51	34,77	28,78	21,19	0·17
Umbrellas and fittings	27,77	26,66	27,16	29,18	19,40	0·15
Tea	34,63	25,13	17,13	24,97	18,16	0·14
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	13,66	15,05	16,57	19,34	17,80	0·14
Flax, raw and manufactured	16,75	16,64	17,58	17,93	17,02	0·14
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver	34,43	5,50	21,20	10,76	16,17	0·13
Animals, living	14,79	28,12	24,94	26,43	15,68	0·13
Coal and coke	9,63	13,59	12,50	13,21	15,18	0·12
Paper making materials	22,09	27,10	26,28	20,48	14,64	0·12
Jute and jute goods	13,49	9,85	8,62	10,80	9,26	0·07
Matches	52	74	62	1,09	48	..
All other articles	6,15,88	6,29,49	7,83,24	8,01,00	8,18,31	6·53
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	132,58,43	115,35,70	132,28,65	134,42,72	125,24,28	100

Cotton manufactures.

Cotton manufactures (R17,88 lakhs).—The total value of imports of cotton manufactures into India dropped to nearly R18 crores in the year under review from the preceding year's figure of R21½ crores. Both the yarns and piecegoods sections shared in the general decrease. A summary of the results of the year is shown in the following table which also gives figures for the past four years and for 1913-14 and 1929-30 for purposes of comparison :—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4,16	6,00	2,58	3,10	3,71	2,55
Piecegoods—						
Grey (unbleached)	25,45	20,93	3,06	4,03	4,34	3,38
White (bleached)	14,29	13,27	4,73	5,47	4,98	4,49
Coloured, printed or dyed	17,86	15,15	5,25	7,43	6,46	5,50
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	57,60	49,35	13,04	16,93	15,78	13,37
Hosiery	1,20	1,44	77	58	50	33
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	17	4	4	5	9
Thread	39	81	51	71	65	70
Other sorts	1,52	82	35	40	46	44
GRAND TOTAL (*excluding* FENTS)	65,76	58,59	17,20	21,76	21,15	17,48

Imports of cotton twist and yarn during 1936-37 amounted to 28½ million lbs. valued at R2,55 lakhs, a decrease of 16 million lbs. or 36 per cent in quantity and of R1,16 lakhs or 31 per cent in value, as compared with the preceding year. The imports during the year were lowest on record since 1919-20. The decrease was mostly in evidence in the imports of grey yarns, while those of white, coloured and mercerised yarns showed comparatively smaller decreases. The tables below show the imports of the various kinds of yarns arranged according to counts :—

Grey.

Counts	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
1-20	194	40	76
21-30	943	1,088	758
31-40	7,121	12,528	3,284
41-50	366	606	591
Above 50	6,906	6,881	6,727
Twofolds	5,942	8,014	3,704
TOTAL	21,472	29,157	15,140
Value (R lakhs)	1,71	2,18	1,23

Imports.

A feature of the above table is the sharp decline in the imports under counts 31-40, while the demand for higher counts of yarns though somewhat restricted, was evenly distributed. Imports of the former grades from all the principal sources showed decreases, the decrease being most marked in the consignments from China and Japan, which fell from 6 million and 5 million lbs. in 1935-36 to half a million and 1⅝ million lbs., respectively, in the year under review. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 1,076,000 lbs. as compared with 1,262,000 lbs. in 1935-36. In the range above 50s, China displaced the United Kingdom from her position as the largest supplier and sent 3·2 million lbs. in 1936-37 as compared with 2·6 million lbs. in 1935-36, while the imports from the United Kingdom fell from 3·8 million lbs. to 2·5 million lbs. Imports from Japan, which are comparatively small, continued to show a steady increase. As regards twofolds, the principal trade was in Nos. 26-50, Japan and China supplying practically the whole of the imports in this range which totalled 2·1 million lbs. as against 5·6 million lbs. in 1935-36. Twofolds Nos. 51-80 were also drawn principally from Japan (658,000 lbs.), China (610,000 lbs.) and the United Kingdom (83,000 lbs.), their respective shares in the preceding year being 614,000 lbs., 1,424,000 lbs. and 51,000 lbs. The average declared value of all grey yarns imported rose from 12 as. per lb. in 1935-36 to 13 as. per lb. in the year under review, owing particularly to smaller imports of medium grade yarns. In 1934-35, the average declared value was 12 as. 9 p. per lb.

White and coloured.

Counts	White			Coloured		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
1-30 . . .	58	155	93	451	290	313
31-40 . . .	556	705	882	310	302	264
41-50 . . .	23	25	17	27	10	5
Above 50 . . .	855	863	826	148	213	272
Twofolds . . .	2,078	1,668	1,135	335	252	189
Total .	3,570	3,416	2,953	1,271	1,067	1,043
Value (R lakhs) .	36	32	28	14	12	12

With the exception of counts 31-40, all other descriptions of bleached yarns showed decreases. The United Kingdom continued to be the principal supplier of white yarns, singles, but in twofolds, which form the bulk of these imports, Japan has been a formidable competitor in recent years. Imports of twofold yarns below 25 counts are very small. In counts 26-50, the total imports of twofolds at 854,000 lbs., were divided between Japan and the United Kingdom which supplied 697,000 lbs. and 157,000 lbs. as against 992,000 lbs. and 569,000 lbs., respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of twofolds Nos. 51-80 amounted to 256,000 lbs. as compared with 62,000 lbs. in the preceding year and were drawn from Japan (250,000 lbs.) and the United Kingdom (6,000 lbs.).

Cotton twist and yarn.

Coloured yarns were in better demand in counts 1-30 and above 50s. The United Kingdom supplied practically the whole of coloured yarns, with the exception of 23,000 lbs. in singles and 48,000 lbs. in doubles, which were chiefly imported from China (11,000 lbs.) and Switzerland (8,000 lbs.) in the case of singles and Japan (44,000 lbs.) in the case of doubles.

Mercerised yarns.

Counts	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
1-50	9	..	1
Above 50	71	111	45
Twofolds	7,595	10,798	9,315
TOTAL	7,675	10,909	9,361
Value (R lakhs)	88	1,08	91

Imports of mercerised yarns, singles, practically the whole of which were above 50s, amounted to 45,000 lbs., of which Japan supplied 42,000 lbs. as against 109,000 lbs. in 1935-36, the remainder coming from the United Kingdom. As regards twofolds mercerised yarns, total imports fell from 11 million lbs. to 9 million lbs. in 1936-37. Japan enjoyed practically the whole of this trade which is mainly in counts above 50.

The table below gives the imports of cotton twist and yarn from the United Kingdom, Japan, China (*including* Hongkong) and other countries for the year 1929-30 and in the three years ended 1936-37. The figures in paranthesis indicate the relative percentage shares in the total imports :—

Imports of cotton, twist and yarn and percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports.

—	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1929-30	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1929-30	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	R	R	R	R
From—	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)	(lakhs)
United Kingdom	20,112	9,792	9,767	7,662	2,96	1,01	97	79
	(46%)	(29%)	(22%)	(27%)	(49%)	(33%)	(26%)	(31%)
Japan	10,870	11,340	21,307	15,830	1,64	1,16	1,79	1,37
	(25%)	(33%)	(48%)	(55%)	(27%)	(37%)	(48%)	(54%)
China (*including* Hongkong)	10,575	12,768	13,419	4,993	1,11	92	94	38
	(24%)	(38%)	(30%)	(18%)	(19%)	(30%)	(26%)	(15%)
Other countries	2,325	122	77	35	29	1	1	1
	(5%)	..	..	..	(5%)	..	..	..
TOTAL	43,882	34,022	44,570	28,520	6,00	3,10	3,71	2,55
					R.a.p.	R.a.p.	R.a.p.	R.a.p.
Declared value per lb.	—	—	—	—	1-5-10	0-14-7	0-13-4	0-14-4

Imports.

It will be seen that notwithstanding the decrease in quantities of yarns imported from the United Kingdom and Japan, the percentage shares of both these countries advanced from 22 and 48 to 27 and 55, respectively, at the expense of China.

The following table shows the imports of twist and yarn and the production thereof in Indian mills, classified according to counts, for the years stated :—

	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1929-30		1934-35		1935-36		1936-37	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
Cotton twist and yarn— Nos. 1 to 20	1,254	492,693	1,047	493,382	410	573,170	182	594,552	253	592,092
„ 21 to 25	896	123,995	290	181,245	281	151,650	174	161,705	169	148,005
„ 26 to 30	3,686	42,999	395	90,579	956	130,763	1,216	126,079	819	120,757
„ 31 to 40	23,657	19,712	20,050	46,365	7,980	96,044	13,535	112,339	4,431	123,008
Above No. 40	7,859	2,699	9,013	15,279	8,402	43,877	8,710	58,528	8,484	61,852
Twofolds (doubles)	—	—	13,053	—	15,950	—	20,731	—	14,341	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste	6,819(a)	679	34	6,710	43	5,916	22	6,084	23	8,403
TOTAL	44,171	682,777	43,882	833,560	34,022	1,001,420	44,570	1,059,287	28,520	1,054,117

(a) Includes white twist and yarn which commenced to be shown separately by counts from April, 1927.

Indian mill production, which had reached a record total in 1935-36, did not show any appreciable variation in 1936-37. It is interesting to observe that the production of counts above No. 40 showed an increase. The increase in the production of these counts is largely accounted for by the steady importations of Egyptian, African and American cotton which has been a regular feature in recent years. The following table illustrates the position more clearly :—

Years	Quantity of yarns of counts above 40 produced	Total quantity of all descriptions produced	Ratio of the quantity of yarn above 40s to the total quantity
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Per cent.
1929-30	15	834	1·80
1930-31	27	867	3·11
1931-32	34	966	3·52
1932-33	37	1,016	3·64
1933-34	37	921	4·02
1934-35	44	1,001	4·40
1935-36	58	1,059	5·48
1936-37	62	1,054	5·88

Cotton piecegoods.

The imports of cotton piecegoods into British India totalled 764 million yards in 1936-37, or 183 million yards less than in the preceding year. The value of these imports was R13,37 lakhs as compared with R15,78 lakhs in 1935-36. Supplies from Japan and the United Kingdom were on a reduced scale, and amounted to 417 million yards and 334 million yards as against 496 million yards and 440 million yards, respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of the three main descriptions of piecegoods, grey, white, and coloured, dyed or printed, during the last three years and in 1929-30, distinguishing the shares of the United Kingdom and Japan, together with the percentage variations of the imports in 1936-37 as compared with 1935-36 and 1929-30, are set forth in the table below :—

Imports of cotton piecegoods	Quantity				Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—) in 1936-37 as compared with 1935-36	Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—) in 1936-37 as compared with 1929-30	Value				Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—) in 1936-37 as compared with 1935-36	Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—) in 1936-37 as compared with 1929-30
	1929-30	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37			1929-30	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37		
	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)			R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)		
Grey. From—												
United Kingdom.	521	103	85	53	—38	—90	11,76	1,58	1,33	92	—31	—92
Japan .	394	194	246	208	—15	—47	8,91	2,43	3,00	2,46	—18	—72
Total .	926	298	332	262	—21	—72	20,93	4,03	4,34	3,38	—22	—84
White. From—												
United Kingdom.	436	237	199	164	—18	—62	12,03	4,52	3,90	3,45	—12	—71
Japan .	14	40	58	48	—17	+243	33	65	84	75	—11	+127
Total .	474	285	263	220	—16	—54	13,27	5,47	4,98	4,49	—10	—66
Coloured. From—												
United Kingdom.	279	218	155	117	—25	—58	9,50	5,05	3,78	2,94	—22	—69
Japan .	154	140	191	161	—16	+5	3,45	2,12	2,51	2,38	—5	—31
Total .	483	361	352	282	—20	—42	15,15	7,43	6,46	5,50	—15	—64
Total Cotton piecegoods. Share of—												
Bengal .	856	293	295	230	—22	—73	20,30	4,72	4,50	3,69	—18	—82
Bombay	485	262	264	218	—17	—55	13,25	4,94	4,39	3,86	—12	—71
Sind .	291	237	223	190	—15	—35	7,60	4,14	3,70	3,30	—11	—57
Madras .	107	71	66	53	—20	—50	3,39	1,35	1,19	95	—20	—72
Burma .	144	81	99	73	—26	—49	4,81	1,78	2,00	1,57	—21	—67
Total .	1,883	944	947	764	—19	—59	49,85	16,93	15,78	13,37	—15	—73

It will be observed that the fall in the imports of piecegoods was distributed over all the three varieties. This decrease was more marked in the importations from the United Kingdom than in those from Japan, though not to the same extent in the case of bleached goods which are mainly of the United Kingdom origin. Expressed in percentages, the imports from Japan of grey and coloured goods declined, as compared with 1935-36, by 15 and 16 per cent respectively ; the corresponding decreases in the case of the United Kingdom were of 38 and 25 per cent. In the case of white goods, the United Kingdom suffered a loss of 18 per cent and Japan of 17 per cent.

Imports.

A study of the percentage variations of the quantity and value of the imports of each class in 1936-37 as compared with the preceding year also reveals that prices, on the average, of grey goods remained steady, while in the case of white and coloured goods, there was an increase. This is more clearly brought out in the following table which gives the declared value per yard of the three main varieties of piecegoods during 1936-37 as compared with the values recorded in the preceding years :—

Cotton piecegoods	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey (unbleached) . .	0 2 8	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 2	0 2 1	0 2 1	0 2 1
White (bleached) . .	0 2 11	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8	0 3 1	0 2 10	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 3 0	0 3 3
Coloured, printed or dyed	0 3 5	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 5	0 3 8	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 3	0 2 11	0 3 1

It may be noted that the general level of prices of imported grey and coloured goods was actually below that in 1913-14. In the case of white goods, however, it was higher than in any year since 1931-32 and also in 1913-14. The variations in prices of grey, white and coloured, printed or dyed goods imported from the United Kingdom and Japan since 1931-32 are shown in the following table :—

Average declared value of piecegoods imported from the United Kingdom and Japan.

(Value per yard.)

—	Grey		White		Coloured	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
1931-32 . . .	0 2 7	0 2 6	0 3 1	0 2 6	0 4 2	0 2 9
1932-33 . . .	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 3 0	0 2 2	0 4 0	0 2 2
1933-34 . . .	0 2 5	0 1 11	0 3 2	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 2
1934-35 . . .	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 3 1	0 2 7	0 3 9	0 2 5
1935-36 . . .	0 2 6	0 1 11	0 3 2	0 2 4	0 3 11	0 2 1
1936-37 . . .	0 2 9	0 1 11	0 3 4	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 2 4

It will be noticed that in the case of the United Kingdom, the average declared values per yard for all the three descriptions were higher than in the preceding year, the increase being greater in the case of grey goods than in others. The average declared value per yard of grey goods imported from Japan remained the same as in 1935-36, but in the case of white and coloured goods there were increases.

Of the total imports of grey goods in 1936-37, 168 million yards represented plain greys and 94 million yards consisted of bordered varieties. Imports of

these two descriptions in the last three years and in 1929-30 are shown in the following table :—

[In million yards.]

	Plain grey.	Bordered grey.
1929-30	423·4	502·1
1934-35	178·1	119·3
1935-36	212·3	119·6
1936-37	167·6	94·2

With the exception of only 12 million yards of plain grey cloth, consisting largely of jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc., imported during 1936-37 from the United Kingdom, the entire trade in this category was in the hands of Japan. In bordered goods also, Japan made a considerable headway and receipts from that source, amounting to 53 million yards, exceeded those from the United Kingdom which totalled 41 million yards in 1936-37. The corresponding imports in the preceding year were: Japan 56½ million yards, and the United Kingdom 63 million yards. In bleached goods, the United Kingdom continued to maintain her predominant position and supplied 164 million yards or 75 per cent out of a total of 220 million yards in 1936-37, as compared with 199 million yards or 76 per cent out of the total imports of 263 million yards in the preceding year. Japan contributed 22 per cent as in 1935-36. Imports of coloured including printed and dyed goods are analysed below :—

—	1929-30		1934-35		1935-36		1936-37	
	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	199·9	5,77	199·7	3,49	218·1	3,33	187·6	3,01
Total dyed goods.	151·0	4,92	127·1	3,02	103·2	2,40	81·2	2,09
Total woven coloured goods.	132·5	4,47	34·3	93	30·3	73	13·8	40

Of the total imports of 188 million yards of printed goods, Japan supplied 138 million yards and the United Kingdom 50 million yards as against 150 million yards and 68 million yards, respectively, in the preceding year. In dyed goods, imports of which showed a decline by 22 million yards as compared with 1935-36, the United Kingdom maintained her position as the leading supplier, although her consignments declined from 79 million yards to 63 million yards. Japan's share in dyed goods fell by 7 million yards to 13 million yards, while Switzerland increased her share from 2 million yards to nearly 3 million yards. Imports of woven coloured goods fell from 30 million

yards to nearly 14 million yards and, concurrently, the shares of Japan and the United Kingdom declined from 21 million and 9 million yards in 1935-36 to 10 million and 3·5 million yards, respectively, in 1936-37.

Imports of the principal classes of grey, white and coloured goods are detailed below. The figures are in million yards.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Grey (unbleached)—					
Dhuties, saris and scarves	806·1	90·3	113·9	119·4	94·2
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150·4	22·1	24·0	19·6	10·7
Longcloth and shirtings	545·4	112·8	155·3	188·3	153·6
Sheetings	0·2	2·2	2·4	0·9	1·6
Drills and jeans	21·3	1·6	0·7	1·7	0·7
Other sorts	10·8	1·2	1·1	2·0	1·0
TOTAL	1,534·2	230·2	297·4	331·9	261·8
White (bleached)—					
Dhuties, saris and scarves	104·3	6·5	8·7	4·9	3·0
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307·9	137·8	169·1	147·1	121·9
Longcloth and shirtings	115·3	75·8	65·4	71·8	63·0
Nainsooks	204·7	17·5	13·3	8·4	3·6
Drills and jeans	5·7	5·3	3·3	3·8	3·0
Checks, spots and stripes	16·1	4·4	4·8	4·5	4·4
Twills	8·3	7·0	6·5	9·6	8·4
Other sorts	31·0	7·6	14·1	13·2	12·3
TOTAL	793·3	261·9	285·2	263·3	219·6
Coloured, printed or dyed—					
Dhuties, saris and scarves	115·2	18·0	25·4	19·3	16·9
Cambrics, etc.	113·6	34·2	50·9	41·5	35·5
Shirtings	152·6	59·6	85·4	92·6	43·2
Prints and chintz	209·7	23·7	28·0	18·6	8·6
Drills and jeans	30·0	53·7	53·1	70·7	75·1
Checks, spots and stripes	19·7	13·0	15·6	23·4	43·5
Twills	31·4	14·9	18·0	14·3	13·0
Other sorts	159·6	51·6	84·7	71·1	46·8
TOTAL	831·8	268·7	361·1	351·5	282·6

Cotton piecegoods.

In greys, barring a small improvement under sheetings, all other descriptions showed decreases, the decrease being more marked under longcloth and shirtings, dhooties, saris and scarves, and jaconets, madapollams and mulls, etc. Under bleached goods, the most important item is jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc., which showed the largest decrease. Imports of other descriptions of white goods also decreased in varying proportions. In the coloured section, drills and jeans, and checks, spots and stripes showed important increases, while shirtings, which had hitherto been the most important item, recorded a decline. Imports of all other descriptions decreased in comparison with the preceding year.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of piecegoods for a series of years. These countries, between them, divide practically the entire import trade.

Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported.

—	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	97·1	79·0	75·9	65·7	59·0	49·9	49·1	54·5	58·5	46·4	43·7
Japan . .	0·3	16·7	18·8	29·9	36·4	45·1	48·5	44·8	39·6	52·4	54·6

It will be noticed that the relative share of the United Kingdom in 1936-37 was the lowest on record, while that of Japan exceeded even the preceding year's record figure. The further analysis given in the table below shows the position of these two countries in each of the three main categories of the piecegoods trade.

—	GREY		WHITE		COLOURED	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
1913-14 . . .	98·8	0·5	98·5	..	92·6	0·2
1930-31 . . .	39·2	59·8	84·6	10·3	60·0	30·2
1931-32 . . .	23·9	74·3	74·0	21·4	49·4	42·4
1932-33 . . .	31·2	68·5	68·1	29·2	45·7	50·4
1933-34 . . .	38·3	61·5	70·3	28·7	53·0	46·2
1934-35 . . .	34·5	65·2	83·0	14·1	59·0	38·7
1935-36 . . .	25·7	74·1	75·6	22·1	44·2	54·5
1936-37 . . .	20·4	79·5	74·7	21·9	41·3	56·8

In each of the three main classes, the United Kingdom sustained heavy losses in her relative position in the trade, although she still maintained her supremacy in bleached goods. Japan, on the other hand, made a substantial advance in grey and coloured goods. The percentage share of Japan in the imports of white goods was almost the same as in the preceding year.

Imports.

The following table shows side by side the imports of piecegoods classified according to countries of consignment and the production in India from 1913-14.

Imports by countries of consignment, and production in India, of cotton piecegoods (excluding *fents*).

[In million yards.]

—	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Italy	United States of America	Switzerland	Japan	China	Others	Total imports	Mill production in India	Total
1913-14 . .	3,068	25	23	9	6	9	..	19	3,159	1,164	4,323
1914-15 . .	2,354	21	10	10	3	16	..	6	2,420	1,136	3,556
1915-16 . .	2,022	21	13	14	4	39	..	5	2,118	1,442	3,560
1916-17 . .	1,748	14	14	8	3	100	1	4	1,892	1,578	3,470
1917-18 . .	1,404	6	7	7	1	95	1	3	1,524	1,614	3,138
1918-19 . .	851	1	1	2	1	238	..	3	1,097	1,451	2,548
1919-20 . .	963	8	1	6	2	76	..	8	1,064	1,640	2,704
1920-21 . .	1,278	13	10	9	4	170	1	7	1,492	1,581	3,073
1921-22 . .	947	12	2	21	1	90	1	6	1,080	1,732	2,812
1922-23 . .	1,440	18	2	5	3	108	3	8	1,577	1,725	3,302
1923-24 . .	1,306	11	6	1	7	123	6	7	1,467	1,702	3,169
1924-25 . .	1,599	12	10	3	7	155	5	10	1,801	1,970	3,771
1925-26 . .	1,275	16	11	3	7	217	2	9	1,540	1,954	3,494
1926-27 . .	1,457	20	17	5	12	244	2	10	1,767	2,259	4,026
1927-28 . .	1,530	20	23	5	15	323	7	10	1,936	2,357	4,293
1928-29 . .	1,442	20	38	7	11	357	15	12	1,900	1,893	3,793
1929-30 . .	1,236	22	25	9	10	562	10	8	1,882	2,419	4,301
1930-31 . .	520	13	10	4	6	321	2	6	882	2,561	3,443
1931-32 . .	376	7	11	3	8	340	4	4	753	2,990	3,743
1932-33 . .	586	5	8	1	10	579	1	3	1,193	3,170	4,363
1933-34 . .	415	2	..	..	1	341	..	2	761	2,945	3,706
1934-35 . .	552	2	2	1	8	374	1	4	944	3,397	4,341
1935-36 . .	440	2	1	1	6	496	..	1	947	3,571	4,518
1936-37 . .	334	2	1	..	8	417	..	2	764	3,572	4,336

The production of piecegoods in India slightly exceeded the record figure of 1935-36. The quantities of cotton piecegoods as well as the quantity *per capita* available for consumption in India (including estimated handloom production) in each year since 1913-14 are shown in the following table. In calculating *per capita* consumption, variations in population from year to year have been allowed for, but it has not been possible to take into account exports by land or stocks left over from year to year. It should also be remembered that the figures of handloom are

only estimates based on the quantity of yarn available for consumption each year.

Consumption per capita *of cotton piecegoods* (including *fents*) *and handloom products in India.*

Year	Net Imports		Net available mill production		Handloom production		Net available for consumption	
	Actual	*Per capita*	Actual	*Per capita*	Estimated	*Per capita*	Total	*Per capita*
	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards.*
1913-14 .	313	*9·78*	108	*3·38*	107	*3·34*	528	*16·50*
1914-15 .	241	*7·53*	107	*3·34*	118	*3·69*	466	*14·56*
1915-16 .	211	*6·59*	133	*4·16*	105	*3·28*	449	*14·03*
1916-17 .	183	*5·72*	132	*4·13*	82	*2·56*	397	*12·41*
1917-18 .	147	*4·59*	142	*4·44*	81	*2·53*	370	*11·56*
1918-19 .	101	*3·16*	130	*4·06*	105	*3·28*	336	*10·50*
1919-20 .	99	*3·09*	144	*4·50*	56	*1·75*	299	*9·34*
1920-21 .	145	*4·53*	143	*4·47*	115	*3·59*	403	*12·59*
1921-22 .	102	*3·19*	157	*4·90*	119	*3·72*	378	*11·81*
1922-23 .	152	*4·61*	156	*4·73*	134	*4·06*	442	*13·40*
1923-24 .	142	*4·30*	154	*4·67*	101	*3·06*	397	*12·03*
1924-25 .	177	*5·36*	179	*5·43*	126	*3·82*	482	*14·61*
1925-26 .	153	*4·50*	179	*5·27*	116	*3·41*	448	*13·18*
1926-27 .	176	*5·18*	206	*6·06*	133	*3·91*	515	*15·15*
1927-28 .	194	*5·71*	219	*6·44*	131	*3·85*	544	*16·00*
1928-29 .	191	*5·46*	174	*4·97*	108	*3·09*	473	*13·52*
1929-30 .	190	*5·43*	229	*6·54*	140	*4·00*	559	*15·97*
1930-31 .	87	*2·49*	246	*7·03*	139	*3·97*	472	*13·49*
1931-32 .	76	*2·11*	288	*8·00*	150	*4·17*	514	*14·28*
1932-33 .	120	*3·34*	311	*8·64*	170	*4·72*	601	*16·79*
1933-34 .	77	*2·14*	289	*8·03*	144	*4·00*	510	*14·17*
1934-35 .	97	*2·62*	334	*9·03*	146	*3·95*	577	*15·60*
1935-36 .	97	*2·62*	350	*9·46*	166	*4·49*	613	*16·57*
1936-37 .	79	*2·13*	347	*9·38*	149	*4·03*	575	*15·54*

Fents (R98 lakhs).

With effect from 1936-37, imports of fents have been classified under three categories, *viz.*, of cotton, not exceeding 4 yds. in length; of silk, artificial silk, silk mixtures or artificial silk mixtures, not exceeding 2½ yds. in length; and of other materials, not exceeding 4 yds. in length. The imports under these three descriptions during 1936-37 amounted to 6½ million lbs., 7 million lbs. and 193,000 lbs., respectively. Corresponding figures for the preceding year are not available. Combined imports of these fents were valued at R98 lakhs during 1936-37. This figure compares with R72 lakhs in the preceding year, being the value of imports of fents of all descriptions, not exceeding 4 yds. in length. Japan was by far the most important supplier of fents and accounted for R83 lakhs as compared with R55 lakhs in 1935-36. The United Kingdom also increased

her supplies which were valued at R12 lakhs as against R10 lakhs in the preceding year, while the contribution from the United States of America fell from R6 lakhs to nearly R3 lakhs.

Sewing thread (R57 lakhs).

The quantity of sewing thread imported in the year under review was 2½ million lbs. valued at R57 lakhs as against 2 million lbs. valued at R53 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom rose from 1·6 million lbs. valued at R43 lakhs to 1·8 million lbs. valued at R45¾ lakhs in 1936-37.

Hosiery (R33 lakhs).

Imports of hosiery, including knitted fabrics, in 1936-37 were valued at R33 lakhs, or a decline of R17 lakhs as compared with the preceding year. Imports of underwear represented R19¼ lakhs and stockings and socks R7 lakhs, as against R24 lakhs and R8 lakhs, respectively, in 1935-36. Japan considerably reduced her supplies which were valued at R29 lakhs as compared with R46 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom were comparatively small, being valued at a little over R1 lakh.

Haberdashery and millinery (R64 lakhs).

The total imports of haberdashery and millinery were valued at R64 lakhs, an increase of over R5 lakhs in comparison with the preceding year. Lace and embroidery accounted for R20 lakhs, ribbons for R2 lakhs and towels not in the piece for R5 lakhs. Imports from Japan advanced from R26 lakhs to R32 lakhs, while those from the United Kingdom fell from R11 lakhs to R10 lakhs. Supplies from Germany were valued at R8½ lakhs and those from Switzerland at R5 lakhs.

Artificial silk (R3,86 lakhs).—There was a notable expansion in the imports of artificial silk under all the three main descriptions. The total imports of artificial silk yarn amounted to 17·6 million lbs. valued at R99 lakhs as compared with 14·9 million lbs. valued at R84 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan continued to increase her supplies which totalled 15 million lbs., as against 10 million lbs. in 1935-36 and nearly 9 million lbs. in 1934-35. On the other hand, imports from Italy and the United Kingdom steadily declined ; in the case of the former from 4 million lbs. to 2 million lbs., and in the case of the latter from 522,000 lbs. to 242,000 lbs. The average declared value per lb. of imports from Japan, which had shown a marked decline from 11 as. 1 p. in 1934-35 to 8 as. 6 p. in 1935-36, recovered to 8 as. 11 p. in the year under review. Corresponding figures for imports from Italy were 11 as. 5 p. for 1934-35 ; 9 as. 8 p. for 1935-36 and 9 as. 10 p. for 1936-37.

Yarn (R99 lakhs).

Piecegoods (R2,38 lakhs).

Piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk also recorded a marked increase, imports during the year under review having amounted to 102 million yds. with a total value of R2,38 lakhs as against 74·5 million yds. valued at R1,88 lakhs in the preceding year. Here also Japan dominated the supplies, imports from that source amounting to 101·4 million yds. as compared with 73·7 million yds. in 1935-36. The declared value per yd. of imports from Japan was 3 as. 8 p. as compared with 4 as. in 1935-36 and 4 as. 3 p. in 1934-35.

Imports from the United Kingdom were confined to certain special fabrics of higher prices and amounted to 492,000 yds. valued at R4 lakhs in 1936-37.

Receipts of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials also advanced from 8·3 million yds. to 11·9 million yds. in quantity and in value from R34 lakhs to R37½ lakhs in 1936-37. Consignments from Japan, which had fallen from 8·1 million yds. in 1934-35 to 5·7 million yds. in 1935-36, advanced to 10·8 million yds. in the year under review. The United Kingdom supplied 620,000 yds. as against 1·9 million yds. in the preceding year and 3·3 million yds. in 1934-35. Imports from Italy further declined from 458,000 yds. to 227,000 yds., while those from Germany advanced to 172,000 yds. from 77,000 yds. in 1935-36. With the exception of goods imported from the United Kingdom, prices of all other qualities were generally lower than in the preceding year. The average declared value of imports from Japan and Italy fell from 5 as. 8 p. and 11 as. 7 p. in 1935-36 to 4 as. 2 p. and 9 as. 2 p., respectively, in 1936-37. Corresponding value of the imports from the United Kingdom showed a marked increase from 6 as. 9 p. to 12 as. 6 p.

Wool, raw and manufactured (**R2,87 lakhs**).—The total imports of raw wool and woollen manufactures in the year under review were valued at R2,87 lakhs as compared with R2,79 lakhs in the preceding year and R3,86 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of raw wool declined from 7·5 million lbs. to 6·8 million lbs., but higher prices accounted for an increase in value from R44 lakhs to nearly R60 lakhs. Australian supplies were lower than in 1935-36 owing to pressure of European demand for wool in that country which forced the prices well above the level of the preceding year. Imports from Australia amounted to 3·8 million lbs. as against 4·5 million lbs. in 1935-36, while the value recorded an advance from R27 lakhs to R35 lakhs. Consignments from the United Kingdom increased from 1·7 million lbs. to nearly 2 million lbs. in quantity, and in value from R13 lakhs to R21 lakhs. Iran sent only 20,000 lbs. as against 301,000 lbs. in the preceding year. Imports of worsted yarn for weaving declined from 1,086,000 lbs. to 951,000 lbs. with a small increase in value, while those of knitting wool increased from 1 million lbs. to 1·2 million lbs. in the year under review. In both these lines Japan is the leading supplier. In 1936-37 she sent 924,000 lbs. of worsted yarn and 933,000 lbs. of knitting wool as against 956,000 lbs. and 717,000 lbs., respectively, in the preceding year. Imports of knitting wool from the United Kingdom amounted to 226,000 lbs. as against 261,000 lbs. in 1935-36 and 619,000 lbs. in 1934-35. There was a small increase in the imports of woollen and worsted piecegoods which totalled 5·4 million yds. (2·8 million lbs.) valued at R84 lakhs as against 5·3 million yds. (2·7 million lbs.) valued at R81 lakhs in 1935-36. Receipts from the United Kingdom further declined from 1·9 million yds. valued at R43½ lakhs to 1·7 million yds. valued at R41½ lakhs. Japan increased her supplies from 2·8 million yds. to 3·2 million yds. the value of the imports rising from R30 lakhs to R34 lakhs. Imports from Germany advanced from 266,000 yds. to 417,000 yds. and those from Belgium from 10,000 yds. to 15,000 yds.

Raw wool (R59½ lakhs).

Worsted yarn.

Knitting wool.

Piecegoods (R84 lakhs).

There were, however, smaller imports from Italy and France which amounted to 56,000 yds. and 2,000 yds. as against 68,000 yds. and 11,000 yds., respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of woollen goods mixed with other materials were almost the same as in the preceding year at 2·3 million yds. valued at R31 lakhs in 1936-37. Receipts from the United Kingdom totalled 1·8 million yds. as in the preceding year, but those from Japan advanced to 421,000 yds. from 210,000 yds. in 1935-36. Supplies from Italy sharply fell from 113,000 yds. to 15,000 yds. and those from Germany from 54,000 yds. to 48,000 yds.

Carpets and floor rugs (R4 lakhs).

There was an improvement in the imports of carpets and floor rugs which amounted to 213,000 lbs. valued at R4 lakhs of which the United Kingdom supplied 138,000 lbs. valued at R3 lakhs. The remainder came chiefly from Iran, China and Belgium.

Shawls (R13 lakhs).

The number of shawls imported declined from 500,000 to 495,000, the value, however, showing a rise from R11½ lakhs to R13 lakhs. The trade is practically divided between Germany and Japan. The former sent 238,000 pieces with a total value of nearly R8 lakhs as compared with 153,000 pieces valued at R5¾ lakhs, and the latter 240,000 pieces with a total value of nearly R5 lakhs as against 248,000 pieces valued at nearly R4 lakhs in 1935-36.

Blankets and rugs (R25½ lakhs).

Imports of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs, declined in quantity from 4·6 million lbs. to 3·5 million lbs. and in value from R35 lakhs to R25½ lakhs. Concurrently, the share of Italy fell from 4·2 million lbs. valued at R31 lakhs to 2·5 million lbs. valued at R19 lakhs. Among other countries, Japan contributed R1¾ lakhs and Germany R1½ lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom were insignificant, being valued at R½ lakh.

Hosiery (R14½ lakhs).

Imports of hosiery fell from R17½ lakhs to R14½ lakhs of which woollen knitted apparel accounted for R10 lakhs and other sorts of hosiery for R4 lakhs, as against R11 lakhs and R6 lakhs, respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of knitted apparel from the United Kingdom were valued at R2 lakhs and those from Japan at R7½ lakhs. Japan's share in other sorts of woollen hosiery was R1¼ lakhs and that of the United Kingdom R3 lakhs.

Raw silk (R64¾ lakhs).

Silk, raw and manufactured (R2,42 lakhs).—The total imports of raw silk, including cocoons, in the year under review were valued at R64¾ lakhs as compared with R57¾ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from China, which had declined from R36 lakhs in 1934-35 to only R15 lakhs in 1935-36, recovered to R28 lakhs in 1936-37. The share of Japan, which had nearly doubled in 1935-36 in comparison with the year preceding and reached a total of R42 lakhs, declined to R36 lakhs in the year under review. Imports from other sources were insignificant. The total weight of raw silk, including cocoons, imported during the year was 2·0 million lbs. as compared with 2·2 million lbs. in the

preceding year. Detailed figures of imports of the various kinds of raw silk in 1936-37 are shown in the table below :—

——	From China (including Hongkong)		From Japan		Total	
	lbs. (000)	R (000)	lbs. (000)	R (000)	lbs. (000)	R (000)
Cocoons	..	..	..	..	..	10
Waste products (including duppion)	175	3,65	99	2,29	274	5,94
Hand-reeled	48	1,29	..	..	48	1,29
Other sorts	677	23,10	975	34,00	1,652	57,10

It will be seen that China continued to dominate the supply of hand-reeled silk and waste products, while the imports of other sorts, which include filature-reeled silk, are largely obtained from Japan.

Silk yarn (R60½ lakhs).

Imports of silk yarn, the bulk of which consisted of yarn made from waste or noils, fell from 3·6 million lbs. with a total value of R84 lakhs in 1935-36 to 2·4 million lbs. valued at R60½ lakhs in 1936-37. Of this, imports of waste silk yarn alone amounted to 2·3 million lbs. in the year under review. The share of Japan in the total imports of silk yarn fell from 2,377,000 lbs. in 1935-36 to 1,657,000 lbs. in 1936-37 and that of China from 483,000 lbs. to 468,000 lbs. Imports from the United Kingdom were very much reduced, having amounted to 54,000 lbs. as against 389,000 lbs. in 1935-36 and 587,000 lbs. in 1934-35. There were also smaller imports from Italy. The average declared value per lb. of the imports of silk yarn of all kinds from China was R2-4-3 in 1936-37 as compared with R2-9-6 in 1935-36. The value of the supplies from Japan was somewhat higher than in the preceding year and averaged R2-9-6 as against R2-6-1 in 1935-36. The bulk of the imports of silk yarn made from silk, other than wastes and noils, came from Japan which supplied 173,900 lbs. out of a total of 176,000 lbs. in 1936-37. Imports from other countries were insignificant.

Silk piecegoods (R81 lakhs).

Piecegoods of silk continued to show a decline, imports of which amounted to 21·6 million yards as compared with 27·4 million yards in 1935-36 and 33·3 million yards in 1934-35, the decrease being most noticeable in the case of imports from Japan which supplied 16 million yds. as compared with 22 million yds. in 1935-36. Imports from China amounted to 5·2 million yds. as against 5·3 million yds. in 1935-36. The average declared value per lb. of imports from China was R4-2-3 in the year under review as against R3-12-9 in 1935-36. In the case of imports from Japan, there was also an increase, the average declared value rising from R4-4-8 in 1935-36 to R4-12-6

in 1936-37. The following table shows the imports of the various kinds of silk piecegoods, distinguishing the share of China including Hongkong and Japan in the trade :—

—	1936-37					
	From China (including Hong Kong)		From Japan		Total	
	Yds. (000)	R (lakhs)	Yds. (000)	R (lakhs)	Yds. (000)	R (lakhs)
Ponjee	317	1	2,489	6	2,824	7
Fuji, boseki and corded (spun) silk .	807	3	4,064	15	4,925	18
Crepes and georgettes	114	1	3,605	19	3,764	20
Satins and tafettas	205	1	1,457	5	1,662	6
Others	3,752	10	4,557	19	8,387	30

The average declared values per lb. of ponjee and fuji, boseki, etc. imported from China were R3-2-0 and R3-11-4 as compared with R2-11-11 and R3-6-6, respectively, for corresponding imports from Japan. In the case of crepes and georgettes, and satins and tafettas, the average declared value per lb. was higher for Japanese goods, being R5-15-8 and R6-12-2, respectively, as against R5-4-0 and R4-8-10 for similar imports from China.

Imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials, which had declined from 13·4 million yards in 1934-35 to 8·8 million yards in 1935-36, further receded to 6·2 million yards in the year under review. The bulk of the imports came, as usual, from Japan which supplied 5·1 million yards as against 7·8 million yards in the preceding year. Imports from China, however, recovered to 584,000 yards from 254,000 yds. in 1935-36. There were also increased supplies from Germany and the United Kingdom. The total value of the imports from all sources declined from R43 lakhs to R34 lakhs. The average declared value of imports from Japan advanced from R3-10-0 per lb. to R3-15-0 per lb.

Metals and manufactures thereof (R9,67 lakhs).—The imports under this head declined by 20 per cent both in quantity and in value from 533,000 tons valued at R12,03 lakhs in 1935-36 to 424,000 tons valued at R9,67 lakhs in 1936-37. Iron and steel manufactures accounted for 360,000 tons valued at R5,93 lakhs as compared with 446,000 tons valued at R7,20½ lakhs in the preceding year. If such secondary items of iron and steel as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments and vehicles are grouped together with metals and manufactures thereof under one head, the total value would aggregate to R39 crores. The imports of yarns and

textile fabrics, which constitute the most important single group in the import list, were valued at R27 crores in 1936-37.

Iron and steel (**R5,94 lakhs**).—The iron and steel industry of the world has experienced a year of intense activity and the outlook for 1937 indicates the possibility of continued advance. The world's production of pig iron rose from 73 million tons in 1935 to 89 million tons in 1936, and of crude steel from 95 million tons to 116 million tons. These figures compare with 94 million tons of pig iron and 115 million tons of steel produced in 1929. Of the chief steel producing countries, the United Kingdom, Germany, the U. S. S. R. and Japan made remarkable progress since 1929, the production in each of these countries being relatively higher than in 1929. In the United Kingdom the steel production amounted to approximately $11\frac{3}{4}$ million tons which is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ million tons above the record figure of 1935. The output of pig iron, at $7\frac{3}{4}$ million tons, was higher than in any year since 1920. This expansion has been entirely due to increased domestic requirements. The export trade of the United Kingdom has, however, contracted and is now strictly regulated by the agreement between the British Iron and Steel Federation and the International Steel Cartel which was concluded provisionally in July, 1935, and established on a regular basis in July, 1936. In India the production of pig iron advanced from 1,541,000 tons in 1935-36 to 1,552,000 tons in 1936-37, while that of steel ingots declined from 880,000 tons to 861,000 tons. The production of finished steel, which excludes the products of some re-rolling mills using either imported or Tata's *semis*, showed an increase from 677,000 tons to 692,000 tons, the improvement being most noticeable in the case of rails and galvanised sheets. The following table shows the details of production of pig iron, steel ingots and iron and steel manufactures for the last two years :—

Production of pig iron and iron and steel manufactures in India during 1935-36 and 1936-37.

(In thousand tons).

Description	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
Pig iron	1,541	1,557	+11
Iron castings and manufactures	76	99	+23
Steel Ingots	880	861	—19
Finished Steel—			
Angles	40	48	+8
Tees	13	7	—6
Sheets { Galvanised	75	92	+17
Sheets { Black	40	29	—11
Plates	46	50	+4
Rails	65	86	+21
Steel sleepers	16	15	—1
Fish Plates	3	3	..
Bars, Beams and Channels (including sheet bars, sleeper bars and tin bars).	304	289	—15
Others	75	73	—2
TOTAL FINISHED STEEL	677	692	+15

Imports.

Imports of pig iron, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, receded to 1,600 tons from 1,700 tons in 1935-36; likewise, those of ferro alloys fell from 3,100 tons to 1,300 tons. Manufactured iron and steel, excluding pig iron and old iron and steel, showed a decline from 446,000 tons to 360,000 tons in quantity and from R7,20½ lakhs to R5,93 lakhs in value. The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the last three years :—

—	Quantity Ton (000)			Value R (lakhs)		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Steel angle and tee	13·8	19·4	14·9	14·1	19·6	15·9
Steel bars (other than cast steel)	62·6	54·5	27·5	68·8	61·7	36·5
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	22·3	28·7	24·9	23·5	31·2	29·6
Bolts and nuts	10·2	12·6	9·4	28·6	31·9	23·4
Fencing materials (including fencing wire).	7·8	8·8	7·8	18·1	18·1	15·2
Hoops and strips	34·5	46·9	41·2	45·3	57·1	53·9
Nails, rivets and washers	12·2	15·9	12·3	32·1	40·0	32·5
Galvanised sheets and plates	58·8	73·2	64·6	1,10·9	1,29·7	1,10·0
Tinned sheets and plates	5·6	6·5	1·4	17·0	20·4	5·7
Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned.	31·4	37·4	26·5	42·6	48·5	36·0
Rails, chairs and fishplates	5·3	7·9	10·0	7·5	7·8	10·1
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	34·0	62·1	40·4	88·8	1,11·8	79·5
Wire nails	15·7	15·3	8·0	24·1	22·0	12·5
Wire rope	3·2	3·0	3·4	15·5	14·9	17·9
Cast pipes and fittings	1·6	1·4	1·4	6·9	6·8	6·6
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for Railways.	4·3	4·5	4·6	6·5	7·0	6·5

With the exception of rails, chairs and fishplates and wire rope, all the principal descriptions showed decreases. Imports of galvanised sheets declined from 73,000 tons valued at R1,30 lakhs to 65,000 tons with a total value of R1,10 lakhs; corrugated sheets formed the bulk of these imports, receipts of which amounted to 53,000 tons, while imports of plain sheets accounted for 12,000 tons. Of the total imports of galvanised sheets, the United Kingdom supplied 41,000 tons or 63 per cent, as compared with 56,000 tons or 77 per cent in the preceding year. Imports from Japan, which had risen from 2,700 tons in 1934-35 to 6,600 tons in 1935-36, further advanced to 15,800 tons in 1936-37, while supplies from Belgium dropped from 10,000 tons to 7,000 tons. Imports of tin plates shrank from 6,500 tons to 1,400 tons in quantity, and from R20 lakhs to R6 lakhs in value. As usual, the United Kingdom was the largest supplier, consignments from that country having amounted to 1,300 tons as against 5,400 tons in the preceding year. Imports of sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, also dropped from 37,400 tons to 26,500 tons, the value of the consignments falling from R48½ lakhs to R36 lakhs. Imports from the two principal supplying countries, the United Kingdom and Belgium, declined, the former reducing her contribution from 26,600 tons to

Galvanised sheets.

Tin plates.

Sheets and plates, not galvanised.

18,600 tons, and the latter from 7,300 tons to 5,400 tons. The bulk of the imports consisted of sheets up to $\frac{1}{8}''$ thick, imports of which showed a decline, while those of over $\frac{1}{8}''$ thick were well maintained.

Steel bars.

Imports of steel bars (other than cast steel) continued to show a decline and amounted to 27,500 tons valued at R36½ lakhs as compared with 54,500 tons valued at R62 lakhs in the preceding year. There was a large decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom and Belgium which amounted to 14,000 tons and 6,000 tons, as against 22,000 tons and 12,000 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Consignments from other countries, such as Germany, Luxemburg and France, were also much less than in the preceding year. Under iron bars and channels, imports fell from 1,045 tons to 690 tons. Arrivals from Sweden and the United Kingdom totalled 309 and 273 tons, as against 606 and 399 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Imports of beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework declined from 28,700 tons valued at R31 lakhs to 24,900 tons with a total value of R30 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom recorded a decrease in quantity from 16,000 tons to 15,000 tons with a slight increase in value amounting to R21 lakhs. Consignments from Germany and Belgium declined from 6,300 and 4,900 tons to 2,900 and 4,000 tons, respectively, while those from France increased from 1,200 tons to 3,000 tons. There was also a considerable decrease in the imports of wrought tubes, pipes and fittings which amounted to 40,000 tons valued at R80 lakhs as compared with 62,000 tons valued at R1,12 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom and Germany were the two principal suppliers, both of which reduced their contributions from 30,000 tons and 27,000 tons to 19,000 tons and 17,000 tons, respectively. Imports from other countries, *e.g.*, Belgium, Japan and the United States of America, which were comparatively small, also showed a decline. Imports of cast iron pipes and fittings, mostly from the United Kingdom, increased in quantity from 1,357 tons to 1,420 tons but decreased in value from R6·8 lakhs to R6·6 lakhs.

Bars and channels.

Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.

Tubes, pipes and fittings.

Hoops and strips.

Under hoops and strips, imports recorded a fall from 47,000 tons valued at R57 lakhs to 41,000 tons valued at R54 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom, which had remained fairly steady at 13,500 tons in 1934-35 and 1935-36, improved to 15,200 tons in the year under review. Imports from Belgium and Germany, on the other hand, declined from 14,700 and 6,500 tons to 10,700 and 6,400 tons, respectively. Arrivals from other countries included 1,500 tons from Japan and 2,300 tons from France, their respective contributions in the preceding year being 2,800 tons and 5,200 tons.

Bolts and nuts.

The improvement recorded under bolts and nuts in the preceding year was not maintained, and imports fell from 12,600 tons valued at R32 lakhs to 9,400 tons valued at R23 lakhs in 1936-37. With the exception of Japan which increased her share from 700 tons to 1,600 tons, all the principal countries reduced their contributions. Imports from Germany totalled 3,900 tons as against 5,200 tons

and those from the United Kingdom and Belgium amounted to 1,900 and 1,800 tons as against 2,400 and 3,800 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. The aggregate imports of nails, rivets and washers also declined from 15,900 tons valued at R40 lakhs to 12,300 tons valued at R32 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from 5,100 tons to 4,000 tons and those from Germany and Belgium from 4,200 tons and 2,400 tons to 3,400 tons and 1,200 tons, respectively. Sweden and Norway together supplied 2,700 tons as compared with 3,400 tons in 1935-36. Imports of wire nails further declined from 15,300 tons to 8,000 tons, the corresponding decline in value being from R22 lakhs to R12½ lakhs. Belgium and Japan were the largest suppliers, both of which reduced their shares from 7,000 tons and 5,200 tons to 4,500 tons and 1,100 tons, respectively. Arrivals from other countries included 700 tons (1,300 tons) from Germany and 900 tons (1,100 tons) from Hungary, the figures for the preceding year being given in brackets.

Nails, rivets and washers.

Wire nails.

Imports of rails, chairs and fishplates advanced from 7,900 tons valued at R8 lakhs to 10,000 tons valued at R10 lakhs in the year under review. The share of the United Kingdom recovered from 2,400 tons to 3,600 tons, while the imports from the United States of America, which had shown a striking increase from 13 tons in 1934-35 to 3,900 tons in 1935-36, receded to 500 tons in the year under review. Among other countries, Germany increased her share from 1,200 tons to 1,600 tons and France which had supplied nothing in 1935-36 sent 1,500 tons in 1936-37. Imports of sleepers and keys of steel or iron for railways also showed an increase in quantity from 4,500 tons to 4,600 tons, but declined in value from R7 lakhs to R6½ lakhs. Supplies came chiefly from the United Kingdom, but her share declined from 4,100 tons to 2,800 tons. There was, however, an increased participation of Belgium, imports from that country having amounted to 800 tons as against 200 tons in the preceding year. There was a decrease in the imports of fencing materials, including fencing wires, which amounted to 7,800 tons valued at R15 lakhs as compared with 8,800 tons valued at R18 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from Germany remained fairly steady at 2,200 tons, while those from Belgium improved from 800 tons to 1,700 tons. Imports from Japan and the United Kingdom fell from 4,300 tons and 1,000 tons to 2,200 tons and 800 tons, respectively. Imports of wire, other than fencing wire, decreased by about 1,000 tons in quantity and by R1½ lakhs in value to 8,600 tons with a total value of R14 lakhs. Supplies from Japan and the United Kingdom were on a smaller scale and amounted to 2,500 tons and 1,600 tons as compared with 3,300 tons and 2,100 tons, respectively. Imports from Germany and Belgium also declined from 2,300 tons and 1,400 tons to 2,000 tons and 1,300 tons, respectively. An increase was recorded in the imports of wire rope from 3,000 tons valued at R15 lakhs to 3,400 tons valued at R18 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom advanced from 2,100 tons to 2,800 tons, but supplies from Germany (400 tons), Japan (100 tons) and Belgium (50 tons) showed decreases. Imports of screws fell from 2,300 tons (R10 lakhs) to 1,900 tons (R8 lakhs). The United Kingdom reduced her share

Rails, chairs and fishplates.

Fencing materials.

Wire, other than fencing wire and wire rope.

Screws.

from 638 tons to 563 tons, Sweden from 897 tons to 439 tons and Belgium from 289 tons to 266 tons. Imports of steel angles and tees fell from 19,400 tons valued at R20 lakhs to 14,900 tons valued at R16 lakhs, the United Kingdom supplying 8,700 tons and Belgium 3,400 tons as compared with 10,500 tons and 5,600 tons, respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of iron angle, tee, bolt and rod were, as in the preceding year, insignificant in the year under review.

Table No. 19 appended to this Review shows the details of imports and declared values of different descriptions of iron and steel and Table No. 20 the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the trade :—

——	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).
1923-24 .	429	56·7	61	8·0	217	28·7	5	0·5	18	2·4	26	3·7	756
1924-25 .	439	50·5	88	10·1	273	31·4	16	1·8	17	2·0	36	4·2	869
1925-26 .	489	55·3	69	7·8	229	25·9	45	5·1	23	2·6	29	3·3	884
1926-27 .	406	48·1	79	9·3	257	30·4	33	3·9	29	3·4	41	4·9	845
1927-28 .	685	57·2	79	6·6	316	26·4	48	4·0	16	1·4	53	4·4	1,197
1928-29 .	650	55·5	70	6·0	333	28·5	54	4·6	18	1·5	45	3·9	1,170
1929-30 .	486	49·9	58	6·0	312	32·1	35	3·6	16	1·6	66	6·8	973
1930-31 .	269	43·8	44	7·2	207	33·7	29	4·7	15	2·4	50	8·2	614
1931-32 .	164	44·2	26	7·0	118	31·8	16	4·3	5	1·4	42	11·3	371
1932-33 .	140	43·0	22	6·7	104	31·9	12	3·7	2	0·6	46	14·1	326
1933-34 .	166	50·5	23	7·0	72	21·9	13	4·0	2	0·6	53	16·0	329
1934-35 .	182	49·2	32	8·6	74	20·0	12	3·2	3	0·8	67	18·2	370
1935-36 .	215	47·9	68	15·1	90	20 0	16	3·5	5	1·2	55	12·3	449
1936-37 .	165	45·5	48	13·2	84	23·1	13	3·6	4	1·1	49	13·5	363

There was a noticeable decrease in the aggregate imports of iron and steel from 449,000 tons to 363,000 tons, and supplies from the principal countries were considerably reduced. Of the total imports in 1936-37, 165,000 tons, or about 45 per cent, came from the United Kingdom as compared with 215,000 tons, or 48 per cent, in the preceding year. The share of Germany also fell from 15 to 13 per cent. The percentage share of Belgium, however, advanced from 20 to 23, although the total imports from that country showed a decrease. Other countries showed relatively small variations in 1936-37 as compared with 1935-36, with the exception of Japan which increased her contribution from 5·7 to 7·4 per cent.

Other Metals (R3,73 lakhs).—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel, declined from 84,000 tons valued at R4,80 lakhs in 1935-36 to 61,000 tons valued at R3,73 lakhs in 1936-37. Lower stocks resulting from increased consumption of most of these metals abroad and rising prices checked their imports into India. Imports of aluminium fell from 63,500 cwts. valued at R45 lakhs to 63,200 cwts. valued at R43 lakhs. This decrease was in evidence in the importation

Aluminium.

of wrought circles which amounted to 51,300 cwts. valued at R33 lakhs as compared with 52,000 cwts. valued at R34 lakhs, while the comparatively small items, wrought sheets and other manufactures, recorded increases. Wrought circles were drawn chiefly from Japan and the United Kingdom, their contributions falling from 17,000 cwts. and 16,000 cwts. to 14,000 cwts. and 13,000 cwts., respectively. Imports from Canada fell from 2,200 cwts. to 900 cwts., while German supplies, which had increased from 134 cwts. in 1934-35 to 16,300 cwts. in 1935-36, further advanced to 19,800 cwts. in the year under review. The United States of America was practically out of the market. Imports of wrought sheets, chiefly from the United Kingdom, increased from 2,700 cwts. to 3,000 cwts. and those of other manufactures showed a small increase in quantity with a decrease in value and amounted to 8,800 cwts. valued at R8 lakhs. Imports of unwrought aluminium were insignificant amounting to only 100 cwts. in the year under review.

Brass.

There was a large decrease in the imports of brass which totalled 329,000 cwts. valued at R1,00 lakhs, as compared with 509,000 cwts. valued at R1,34 lakhs in 1935-36. With the exception of brass tubes, all other descriptions recorded decreases. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, which accounted for 80 per cent of the total quantity of brass imported in 1936-37, showed a decline from 428,000 cwts. valued at R1,08 lakhs to 263,000 cwts. valued at R75 lakhs. Germany, as usual, was the principal source of supply, but her supplies fell by 56,000 cwts. to 164,000 cwts. Imports from the United Kingdom and Japan also declined from 93,000 cwts. and 114,000 cwts. to 54,000 cwts. and 45,000 cwts., respectively. Imports of other manufactures of brass taken together amounted to 63,000 cwts. valued at R24 lakhs as compared with 79,000 cwts. valued at R26 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of unwrought brass advanced from 2,000 cwts. to 3,000 cwts. in quantity and from R50,000 to R76,000 in value.

Copper.

Copper imports fell from 417,000 cwts. valued at R1,17 lakhs in 1935-36 to 221,000 cwts. valued at R80½ lakhs in the year under review. Wrought copper, consisting chiefly of sheets, rods, tubes and wire, recorded a decrease from 376,000 cwts. to 201,000 cwts., and unwrought copper from 36,000 cwts. to 18,000 cwts. In wrought copper, supplies from Germany and the United Kingdom fell from 152,000 cwts. and 104,000 cwts. to 65,000 cwts. and 47,000 cwts., respectively, while Japan increased her share from 51,000 cwts. to 53,000 cwts. Imports from the United States of America declined from 64,000 cwts. to 32,000 cwts. As regards unwrought copper, the United Kingdom and the United States of America contributed 2,400 cwts. and 3,400 cwts. as against 6,400 cwts. and 7,700 cwts., respectively, in the preceding year. The supplies from the Union of South Africa, which had increased from 4,800 cwts. in 1934-35 to 12,400 cwts. in 1935-36, receded to 3,600 cwts. in 1936-37.

Lead.

Imports of lead declined from 27,600 cwts. to 25,900 cwts., but higher prices accounted for an increase in value from R5·1 lakhs to R5·3 lakhs. The quantity of lead sheets imported declined from 10,100 cwts. to 9,700 cwts., the recorded value, however, showing a small improvement to R1½ lakhs. Imports of pipes and tubes remained fairly steady at 10,000 cwts. with a total value of R2·4 lakhs. Receipts of lead sheets for tea chests were comparatively small, amounting to 400 cwts. valued at R9,000 as against 200 cwts. valued at R3,000 in 1935-36.

Machinery and millwork.

Imports of tin, consisting mainly of blocks, ingots, etc., showed a decrease from 53,000 cwts. to 43,000 cwts. in quantity and from R77¾ lakhs to R59½ lakhs in value. The imports were, as usual, derived mostly from the Straits Settlements.

Tin.

Arrivals of unwrought zinc recorded a decrease in quantity from 454,000 cwts. to 444,000 cwts. but, due to higher prices, increased in value from R46½ lakhs to R48 lakhs. Australia increased her contribution from 231,000 cwts. to 267,000 cwts., but the shares of the United States of America and Germany fell from 66,000 cwts. and 64,000 cwts. to 14,000 cwts. and 19,000 cwts., respectively. Imports from the United Kingdom were much smaller than in the preceding year and amounted to 17,000 cwts. as against 43,000 cwts. in 1935-36, while those from Belgium advanced from 28,900 cwts. to 89,600 cwts. Imports of wrought zinc amounted to 30,000 cwts. as compared with 32,000 cwts. in the preceding year, the value remaining fairly steady at R5·2 lakhs.

Zinc.

Imports of German silver, including nickel silver, amounted to 27,000 cwts., almost the same as in 1935-36, the value, however, showing a decline from R15 lakhs to R14 lakhs. The chief sources of supply were Germany (R4 lakhs), the United Kingdom (R3 lakhs), Austria (R1½ lakhs) and Japan (R5 lakhs).

German silver.

Imports of quicksilver, which had risen sharply from 192,000 lbs. valued at R4½ lakhs in 1934-35 to 421,000 lbs. valued at R9 lakhs in 1935-36, shrank to 75,000 lbs. valued at R1¾ lakhs in the year under review.

Quicksilver.

Machinery and millwork (**R14,78 lakhs**).—The following table analyses the imports of machinery according to classes in 1929-30 and during the past five years :—

—	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Prime-movers	4,12	1,00	1,21	1,44	1,57	1,65
Electrical	2,41	1,56	1,27	1,69	2,05	2,55
Boilers	1,09	45	66	44	76	87
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	36	15	16	14	18	30
Mining	61	38	32	52	41	74
Oil crushing and refining	43	19	27	21	22	28
Paper mill	7	5	11	9	8	8
Refrigerating	20	9	9	11	15	16
Rice and flour mill	24	9	7	10	9	8
Saw mill	9	3	3	3	5	5
Sewing and knitting	85	45	50	83	74	61
Sugar machinery	9	1,53	3,36	1,05	66	95
Tea machinery	28	21	12	22	13	15
Cotton machinery	2,10	2,08	2,03	2,41	2,00	1,81
Jute mill machinery	1,44	36	32	54	1,15	74
Wool machinery	6	3	3	2	4	3
Typewriters, including parts and accessories	26	7	10	18	19	19
Printing and lithographing presses	23	9	15	15	17	18
Belting for machinery	90	53	46	59	54	46

Imports.

As compared with 1935-36, the total value of imports of machinery and millwork in 1936-37, rose by R40 lakhs to R14,78 lakhs. With the exception of textile machinery, sewing and knitting machines and rice and flour mill machinery, all the principal descriptions showed increases.

Imports of prime-movers in 1936-37 were valued at R1,65 lakhs, or R8 lakhs more than in 1935-36. While there was a decrease in the imports of railway locomotive engines and parts from R57 lakhs to R46 lakhs, imports of oil engines and steam engines, including parts (other than locomotives) rose from R69 lakhs and R10 lakhs to R81 lakhs and R13 lakhs, respectively. The value of boilers imported further rose from R76 lakhs to R87 lakhs, the United Kingdom's share increasing from R58 lakhs to R72 lakhs. Imports from Germany also showed an increase from R2½ lakhs to R12 lakhs. *Electrical machinery.* Imports of electrical machinery advanced from R2,05 lakhs to R2,55 lakhs of which the United Kingdom supplied to the value of R1,79 lakhs as compared with R1,38 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports from Germany and the United States of America also rose from R29 lakhs and R16 lakhs to R37 lakhs and R17 lakhs, respectively. *Textile machinery.* Textile machinery was imported to the value of R2,75 lakhs in 1936-37, as compared with R3,42 lakhs in 1935-36, and R3,24 lakhs in 1934-35. Cotton machinery accounted for R1,81 lakhs of which R95 lakhs represented spinning machinery, R55 lakhs weaving machinery and R6 lakhs bleaching and dyeing machinery. Imports of cotton machinery from the United Kingdom fell from R1,63 lakhs to R1,25 lakhs, while German supplies advanced from R17 lakhs to R28 lakhs. Imports from Japan, consisting of spinning and weaving machinery in almost equal proportions, were valued at R6 lakhs as compared with R4 lakhs in the preceding year. There was a decrease in the imports of jute mill machinery from R1,15 lakhs to R74 lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom were valued at R70 lakhs as against R1,02 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of wool machinery, which were comparatively small, also showed a decline from R4 lakhs to R3 lakhs. There was an expansion in the imports of sugar machinery which were *Sugar machinery.* valued at R95 lakhs in 1936-37, as compared with R66 lakhs in 1935-36. These figures compare with R1,05 lakhs in 1934-35 and R3,36 lakhs in 1933-34. The United Kingdom and Germany increased their contributions from R50 lakhs and R11 lakhs to R68½ lakhs and R12 lakhs, respectively. Receipts from other countries also showed an increase and included R4 lakhs from the Netherlands, R6 lakhs from Java and R3½ lakhs from the United States of America.

The demand for metal-working machinery, including machine tools, which is indicative of industrial activity, has been growing in recent years. Imports were valued at R30 lakhs in 1936-37, as compared with R18 lakhs in 1935-36 and R14 lakhs in 1934-35. The United Kingdom accounted for R20 lakhs or 68 per cent, Germany for R4 lakhs or 14 per cent, and the United States of America for R2½ lakhs or 8 per cent, as compared with 68 per cent, 20 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively in the preceding year. There was an expansion in the imports of mining machinery which rose from R41 lakhs to R74 lakhs, the United Kingdom contributing R22 lakhs or 30 per cent, the United States of America R21 lakhs and Belgium R19 lakhs to this total. Imports of sewing and knitting machines declined from 84,755 valued

at R66 lakhs to 64,791 valued at R51 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 42,098 machines or 18,153 less than in the preceding year, and Germany 21,202 as against 21,889 in 1935-36. The number of typewriters, imported chiefly from the United States of America, fell from 15,872 to 15,829, the corresponding decline in value being from R17 lakhs to R16 lakhs. The trade in paper mill machinery showed no great elasticity, being valued at R8 lakhs in 1936-37, almost the same as in the preceding year. The United Kingdom supplied 78 per cent and Germany and the United States of America 7 per cent each of the total imports in 1936-37. There are only nine paper mills at work in India, which is the same as in the preceding year. Imports of oil-crushing and refining machinery were valued at nearly R28 lakhs as compared with R22 lakhs in the preceding year, the supplies from the United Kingdom accounting for R13 lakhs and those from Germany for R10 lakhs. Imports of rice and flour mill machinery were valued at R8 lakhs or about R1 lakh less than in 1935-36, the United Kingdom contributing 42 per cent and Germany 28 per cent. Under tea machinery, imports had declined from R22 lakhs in 1934-35 to R13 lakhs in 1935-36, but recovered to R15 lakhs in the year under review, the United Kingdom accounting for R14 lakhs. The total imports of agricultural machinery of all kinds were valued at R12 lakhs as against R10 lakhs in the preceding year. Of these the agricultural tractors and parts accounted for R6 lakhs and ploughs and parts for R2 lakhs. The United States of America supplied 67 per cent of the total value of the tractors, the United Kingdom contributing 6 per cent and Germany 27 per cent. Of the ploughs and parts thereof, the supplies from the United Kingdom formed 50 per cent and the United States of America 28 per cent. Imports of pumping machinery, chiefly from the United Kingdom (R21½ lakhs) and the United States of America (R4 lakhs), remained fairly steady at R31 lakhs. Imports of refrigerating machinery, which includes both cold storage equipment and domestic refrigerators, were valued at R16 lakhs as compared with R15 lakhs in 1935-36 and R11 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports were largely drawn from the United States of America (R11 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (R2 lakhs). Boot and shoe-making machinery, largely from Czechoslovakia, and saw-mill and wood-working machinery, chiefly from the United Kingdom, were imported to the value of R5 lakhs each.

Belting for machinery.

Imports of beltings of all descriptions receded from R54 lakhs to R46 lakhs of which leather beltings accounted for R19 lakhs, cotton beltings for R7 lakhs and beltings of other descriptions for R20 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied practically the whole of cotton beltings imported, while in the case of leather beltings, her supplies were valued at R12 lakhs and those from the United States of America at R4½ lakhs. The value of beltings of other descriptions imported from the United Kingdom was R13 lakhs and of those from Japan and Germany R3 lakhs and R2 lakhs, respectively.

Bobbins.

Imports of bobbins declined from R31 lakhs to R22 lakhs of which the United Kingdom supplied to the value of R14 lakhs, Japan R5 lakhs and Germany R3 lakhs.

Imports.

The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the import trade in machinery and millwork :—

Imports of machinery and mill-work (including belting for machinery and printing machinery).

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1932-33		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36		1936-37	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom.	7,41	90	8,23	73·7	9,11	68·1	9,55	71·9	9,69	67·3	9,64	65·2
United States.	27	3	90	8·1	94	7·0	1,28	9·6	1,31	9·1	1,86	9·2
Germany .	46	6	1,04	9·3	1,36	10·2	1,31	9·9	1,70	11·8	2,10	14·2
Belgium .	..	..	39	3·5	43	3·2	17	1·3	28	1·9	31	2·1
Other Countries.	12	1	60	5·4	1,54	11·5	97	7·3	1,40	9·9	1,37	9·3
TOTAL .	8,26	100	11,16	100	13,38	100	13,28	100	14,38	100	14,78	100

The fall in the percentage share of the United Kingdom from 67 to 65 is partly due to a reduced demand for such items of machinery as textile machinery, tea machinery, sewing and knitting machinery, etc., which are the specialities of British manufactures, and partly to severe German competition in almost every item, particularly in oil engines, electrical machinery and cotton textile machinery. Germany further increased her participation from 12 per cent to 14 per cent, while some of the other countries, such as the United States of America and Belgium, also showed some improvement.

Mineral oils (R5,93 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of mineral oils of all kinds showed a small increase from R5,92 lakhs in 1935-36 to R5,93 lakhs in the year under review. India's requirements of kerosene and motor spirit are largely met from the oilfields of Burma, Assam and the Punjab. The production of kerosene in India and Burma in 1936-37 was reported to be 173·8 million gallons as against 162·4 million gallons in 1935-36. The quantity of petrol produced slightly decreased from 91·7 million gallons to 91·1 million gallons. The following table shows the imports of each description of mineral oil by sea from abroad into British India :—

Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)
Fuel oil . . .	7,766	104,528	103,871	111,263	138,527	139,729
Kerosene—						
In bulk . . .	52,976	58,263	56,628	67,217	63,497	61,221
In tins . . .	15,874	1,231	1,520	1,429	926	988
TOTAL KEROSENE .	68,850	59,494	58,148	68,646	64,423	62,209
Lubricating oils . .	14,953	17,274	18,166	19,248	19,342	19,222
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	5,117	1,606	1,483	2,078	9,747
Paints, solutions and compositions.	1	36	80	106	122	131
Other kinds . . .	3,416	1,335	4,351	586	2,295	2,971
TOTAL MINERAL OILS .	95,023	187,784	186,222	201,332	226,787	234,009

Mineral oils.

Imports of kerosene declined from 64 million gallons valued at R2,17 lakhs to 62 million gallons valued at R1,96 lakhs. Practically the entire imports were obtained in bulk. With the expansion of bulk storage facilities, Soviet Russia is pushing her sales into all markets. Imports into India from that source, which had increased from 43·4 million gallons in 1934-35 to 46·9 million gallons in 1935-36, receded to 40·8 million gallons in the year under review. Imports from Iran also declined from 10·8 million gallons to 6·7 million gallons, while those from Netherlands Indies improved from 4·7 million gallons to 13·5 million gallons. Consignments from the United States of America, which consist of oil of special grades, are small and received in tins. The detailed imports are given in the marginal table. The average declared value per gallon of the imports from Soviet Russia and Iran was 4 as. 7 p. each and of those from Sumatra was 6 as. 3 p. Coastwise imports of kerosene from Burma into British India amounted to 120 million gallons in the year under review as compared with 106 million gallons in 1935-36.

Imports of Kerosene oil	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
—	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)
United States of America .	42,311	2,265	858	331	185
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	1,079	38,234	43,363	46,855	40,770
Iran	2,303	292	6,770	10,805	6,696
Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes.	20,815	1,698	12,670	4,684	13,544
Straits Settlements . .	2,240	..	684	460	240
Other Countries. . .	2	15,659	4,301	1,288	774
TOTAL .	68,850	58,148	68,646	64,423	62,209

Fuel oils.

Imports of fuel oils increased in quantity from 139 million gallons to 140 million gallons but declined in value from R2,20 lakhs to R2,10 lakhs. The bulk of these supplies came, as usual, from Iran which sent 107 million gallons as compared with 104 million gallons in 1935-36. Imports from Borneo declined from 31·5 million gallons to 21·7 million gallons. Arrivals from other countries included 8·3 million gallons from the Straits Settlements and 2·3 million gallons from Soviet Russia.

Lubricating oils.

Imports of batching oils continued to decline and amounted to 8·3 million gallons valued at R19 lakhs as against 8·4 million gallons valued at R26 lakhs in 1935-36, and nearly 9 million gallons valued at R40 lakhs in 1934-35. Receipts of other lubricating oils, on the other hand, showed a small increase and totalled 10·9 million gallons valued at R1,00 lakhs in 1936-37. The trade in batching oils is practically divided between the United States of America and Borneo in the proportion of 6·6 million gallons and 1·7 million gallons as against 6·8 million gallons and 0·9 million gallons in the preceding year. Imports of other lubricating oils were drawn chiefly from the United States of America and the United Kingdom, the former reducing her supplies from 8·2 million gallons to 7·9 million gallons and the latter increasing her share from 2·3 million gallons to 2·8 million gallons.

Petrol.

Imports under the Customs classification " Petroleum, dangerous, flashing below 76° F. including petrol, benzine and benzol," continued to advance and totalled nearly 10 million gallons as against 2 million gallons in 1935-36, the corresponding increase in value being from R14½ lakhs to R35 lakhs. The trade is in the hands of a few

controlling oil companies and fluctuates greatly from year to year. Soviet Russia which had supplied 1·6 million gallons out of a total of 2 million gallons in 1935-36, was practically out of the market in 1936-37. Iran controlled the supply with 8·4 million gallons in 1936-37, although imports from that source in the preceding year were insignificant. Arrivals from other countries included 681,000 gallons from Roumania and 698,000 gallons from Germany. The total consumption of petrol in India in 1936-37, is estimated at 101·6 million gallons as compared with 89·8 million gallons in 1935-36. The price of petrol in Calcutta was R1-5-6 per gallon *ex*-pump till about the 1st of May. Since then the rate has been reduced by 6 p. per gallon. In Bombay, petrol was sold at 15 as. per gallon *ex*-pump throughout the year under review.

Motor vehicles (**R4,52 lakhs**).—Since 1934-35, the trade in motor vehicles has developed a state of great activity. Imports of motor cars numbered 12,939 valued at R2,43 lakhs in 1936-37, as compared with 13,590 valued at R2,51 lakhs in the preceding year and 14,434 valued at R2,59 lakhs in 1934-35. The reduction of prices in recent years and the addition of fresh decorative and mechanical accessories provided an incentive to the frequent exchange of old for new cars, with the result that while there was a steady demand for new cars, an organised market for second-hand cars has also come into existence. The table below shows the number of motor cars imported during the last ten years, indicating the principal sources of supply :—

Number of motor cars imported.

—	United Kingdom	United States of America	Canada	France	Italy	Other Countries	TOTAL
1927-28	3,600	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	15,122
1928-29	3,645	10,145	4,366	277	967	167	19,567
1929-30	3,758	9,620	2,318	364	1,150	189	17,399
1930-31	2,885	5,098	3,250	261	917	190	12,601
1931-32	2,178	3,368	676	161	510	327	7,220
1932-33	3,958	1,201	296	84	226	436	6,201
1933-34	5,348	2,227	1,715	62	221	186	9,759
1934-35	6,311	5,564	2,057	26	267	209	14,434
1935-36	6,744	3,851	2,328	13	210	444	13,590
1936-37	6,337	3,870	1,290	42	382	1,018	12,939

The rise in the number of cars imported from the United Kingdom noticed in 1935-36, was not maintained and the number of such cars fell from 6,744 to 6,337. There was a slight improvement in the consignments from the United States of America which totalled 3,870 as against 3,851 in the preceding year. As might be expected, imports from Canada showed a reduction from 2,328 to 1,290, due chiefly to the decline in the number of " Ford " cars which are at present largely supplied from the British Works at Dagenham. Lower prices have helped to increase the competitive power of Germany and imports from that source numbered 813 as against 335 in 1935-36 and 120 in 1934-35. Imports from Italy also recorded an increase from 210 to 382. Arrivals from other countries included 42 from France and 36 from Japan.

Motor vehicles.

The number of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries imported during the year under review totalled 9,160 as compared with 8,470 in the preceding year, the value of the imports rising from R1,20 lakhs to R1,31 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom rose from 982 to 1,217, but that of Canada declined from 2,335 to 1,719. Imports from the United States of America advanced from 5,051 to 6,012. The average declared value of chassis imported from the United Kingdom in 1936-37, declined from R2,843 to R2,207. The average value for the imports from the United States of America and Canada were R1,125 and R1,345 as compared with R1,072 and R1,312, respectively in the preceding year. The following table shows the total number of motor omnibuses imported during the last ten years :—

Imports of motor omnibuses, vans, etc.

—	United Kingdom	United States of America	Canada	Other Countries	TOTAL
1927-28 . . .	447	3,699	4,268	268	8,682
1928-29 . . .	473	7,572	4,610	135	12,790
1929-30 . . .	398	12,017	2,799	92	15,306
1930-31 . . .	258	6,197	2,397	61	8,913
1931-32 . . .	435	3,236	598	33	4,302
1932-33 . . .	517	1,793	338	28	2,676
1933-34 . . .	528	3,692	1,243	33	5,496
1934-35 . . .	1,171	6,559	2,058	185	9,973
1935-36 . . .	982	5,051	2,335	102	8,470
1936-37 . . .	1,217	6,012	1,719	212	9,160

Imports of motor cycles showed a recovery and numbered 921 valued at R3½ lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with 734 valued at R3¼ lakhs in the preceding year. As usual, the largest number came from the United Kingdom which supplied 491 as compared with 554 in 1935-36, although she experienced a severe competition from Germany which supplied 408 as against 154 in the preceding year. The following table shows the number of all classes of

motor vehicles running in the different provinces of British India at the end of March, 1937 :—

Number of motor vehicles running in British India at the end of March, 1937.

Provinces	Motor cars including taxi cabs	Motor cycles, including scooters and auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal (excluding Calcutta and Howrah Town).	3,839	253	1,765	5,857
Calcutta including Howrah Town * .	15,352	763	3,331	19,446
Bombay †	27,300	1,550	1,750	30,600
Madras City	5,062	512	797	6 371
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City).	9,706	840	4,196	14,742
United Provinces * . . .	12,508	1,277	3,313	17,098
Punjab ‡	8,908	1,690	8,578	19,176
Burma	12,190	963	6,593	19,746
Bihar	5,778	587	1,039	7,404
Orissa	750	88	279	1,117
Central Provinces and Berar . .	4,076	732	2,119	6,927
Sind	2,537	355	875	3,767
Delhi Province	2,338	262	650	3,250
North-West Frontier Province § .	5,163	1,658	3,787	10,608
Ajmer-Merwara	657	77	175	909
Assam	2,661	90	1,694	4,445
Total .	118,825	11,697	40,941	171,463

* As at 31st December, 1936. † Approximate. ‡ Registered up to 31st March, 1937.
§ Progressive figures from commencement of registration.

Imports of cycles and parts thereof in 1936-37 were valued at R1,12 lakhs as compared with R1,10 lakhs in the preceding year and R99 lakhs in 1934-35. The total number of cycles imported entire or in sections was 165,390 valued at R47 lakhs as against 133,595 valued at R39 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the supplies came, as usual, from the United Kingdom which sent 151,784 complete machines or 28,715 more than in the preceding year. Imports from Japan and Germany

Cycles (R1,12 lakhs).

were comparatively small and numbered 12,508 and 979 in 1936-37 as against 9,573 and 796, respectively, in 1935-36. Competition from these countries is mostly confined to parts and accessories, imports of which fell from R71 lakhs to R65 lakhs. Of the total value of these imports in 1936-37, the United Kingdom supplied 58 per cent, Japan 23 per cent and Germany 14 per cent as against 63 per cent, 21 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year.

Rubber manufactures (R2,11 lakhs).

The value of rubber manufactures showed a small improvement from R2,07 lakhs to R2,11 lakhs in the year under review. The following table shows the imports of the prinicipal descriptions of rubber manufactures during the past three years :—

Imports of Rubber manufactures.

——	1934-35		1935-36		1936-37	
	Number (000)	R (000)	Number (000)	R (000)	Number (000)	R (000)
Pneumatic motor covers . . .	327·5	1,24,45	280·9	1,26,22	290·5	1,32,15
Pneumatic motor cycle covers . .	4·4	51	3·2	41	2·9	37
Pneumatic cycle covers . . .	1,584·5	19,72	1,819·1	23,14	1,816·9	23,18
Pneumatic motor tubes . . .	314·3	17,49	253·9	15,63	264·1	14,06
Pneumatic motor cycle tubes . .	13·7	31	4·7	12	5·1	12
Pneumatic cycle tubes . . .	2,150·4	10,78	2,005·6	10,14	2,424·0	11,53
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	4·8	3,81	3·6	2,86	2·3	2,20

By far the largest item is pneumatic motor covers, imports of which represented about 63 per cent of the total value of rubber manufactures imported during 1936-37, and numbered 290,500 valued at R1,32 lakhs as compared with 280,900 valued at R1,26 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom supplied 227,543 valued at R1,05 lakhs as against 216,123 valued at R99 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports from Germany rose from 14,465 valued at R7 lakhs to 22,128 valued at R10 lakhs, while those from the United States of America fell from 19,739 valued at R10 lakhs to 16,020 valued at R7 lakhs. The participation of other countries, such as France, Italy and Canada, is no longer important. Imports of pneumatic cycle covers were fairly steady at R23 lakhs, the United Kingdom, however, increasing her supplies from R16 lakhs to R18 lakhs. Imports of pneumatic motor tubes increased in number from 253,865 to 264,053, but declined in value from R16 lakhs to R14 lakhs.

Imports of solid rubber tyres fell from 3,573 to 2,322 in 1936-37, the United Kingdom supplying 1,630 as against 2,218 in the preceding year. An event of outstanding importance is the establishment, near Calcutta, of a large factory for the manufacture of tyres and other rubber goods which commenced its operations in July, 1936. With the development of local production, it is possible that the imports of rubber manufactures will tend to decline in future.

Provisions (**R3,20 lakhs**).—Imports under this head advanced by R8 lakhs to R3,20 lakhs in the year under review, all the important items showing increases. Imports of biscuits and cakes increased from 54,700 cwts. valued at R36 lakhs in 1935-36 to 62,800 cwts. valued at R39½ lakhs in 1936-37. Arrivals from the United Kingdom alone accounted for R32 lakhs as against R30 lakhs in 1935-36. Total imports of canned and bottled provisions were valued at R64 lakhs as compared with R65 lakhs in 1935-36. Under this head, tinned or canned fish, imported chiefly into Burma, recorded an increase from 64,100 cwts. to 83,500 cwts. in quantity and from R14 lakhs to R16⅓ lakhs in value. Japan continued to increase her sales, her supplies being valued at R10 lakhs in 1936-37 as against R7½ lakhs in 1935-36 and R5 lakhs in 1934-35. The value of supplies from the United Kingdom remained fairly constant at R3 lakhs. Imports of canned and bottled fruits, at 44,900 cwts., were larger than the preceding year's total of 43,300 cwts., but lower prices accounted for a decrease in value from R11 lakhs to R10 lakhs. Receipts from the United States of America were valued at R5 lakhs and those from the Straits Settlements and the United Kingdom at R2⅓ lakhs and R1⅓ lakhs, respectively. Imports of unspecified descriptions of canned and bottled provisions fell by R1 lakh to R37 lakhs, imports from the United Kingdom amounting in value to R24 lakhs as in the preceding year, and those from the United States of America to R4 lakhs. Consignments from France and Italy were small, being valued at R1 lakh and R½ lakh, respectively. The trade in vegetable products (vegetable ghi, etc.), is no longer important, the total receipts being valued at R1 lakh in the year under review. Imports of farinaceous foods advanced from 329,000 cwts. valued at R27 lakhs to 349,000 cwts. valued at R29 lakhs. There were, however, smaller receipts of milk foods for infants and invalids which amounted to 8,700 cwts. valued at R15½ lakhs, as compared with 10,400 cwts. valued at R16½ lakhs in 1935-36, while those of other patent foods advanced from 45,400 cwts. valued at R30 lakhs to 47,000 cwts. valued at nearly R33 lakhs. In both cases, supplies were derived mostly from the United Kingdom, imports of milk food from that source declining in value from R14 lakhs to R12 lakhs, while those of other patent foods rose from R24 lakhs to R26 lakhs. An improvement was recorded in the imports of condensed and preserved milk which amounted to 210,400 cwts. valued at nearly R54½ lakhs as against 209,200 cwts. valued at R54 lakhs in 1935-36. There were increased supplies from the Netherlands and Australia amounting in value to R21 lakhs and R2 lakhs, respectively, while the United Kingdom's contribution fell from R29 lakhs to R26 lakhs. Receipts from Denmark were valued at R2 lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. Burma is the chief consuming province (R39 lakhs); next in importance are Madras (R6 lakhs) and Bengal (R5 lakhs). Imports of butter also rose from 7,700 cwts. to 8,400 cwts. in quantity and from R7 lakhs to

R8 lakhs in value. Imports from Australia and the United Kingdom were valued at R3½ lakhs and R2 lakhs, respectively, being almost the same as in the preceding year. There was also an improvement in the imports of jams and jellies which totalled 20,500 cwts. valued at R7⅓ lakhs as against 20,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of confectionery, mainly from the United Kingdom, rose from R21½ lakhs to R23 lakhs. Pickles, chutnies, sauces, and condiments also imported mainly from the United Kingdom, recorded an increase from 10,800 cwts. to 11,400 cwts. in quantity, the value, however, remaining fairly steady at R7 lakhs. Imports of bacon and hams amounted to 18,200 cwts. as against 17,100 cwts. in 1935-36, the value of the imports improving from R12⅓ lakhs to R13 lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom and Denmark were valued at R9½ lakhs and R2 lakhs, respectively. The variations in trade in some of the more important articles under provisions are indicated in the table below :—

Articles	1929-30		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36		1936-37	
	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)
Bacon and hams .	15	16	15	12	16	11	17	12	18	13
Biscuits and cakes .	65	55	39	30	48	33	55	36	63	39
Tinned or canned fish.	81	26	27	9	47	11	64	14	83	16
Cheese . .	11	11	10	8	11	8	11	8	12	8
Confectionery .	29	26	23	17	27	18	34	22	37	23
Butter . .	2	4	5	6	6	6	8	7	8	8
Milk food for infants and invalids.	21	37	12	16	9	14	10	17	9	15
Jams and Jellies .	16	8	17	6	17	6	20	7	21	7
Milk, condensed and preserved (including milk cream).	243	88	172	46	181	48	209	54	210	54
Other sorts . .	—	2,93	—	1,22	—	1,34	—	1,35	—	1,37

The total imports of provisions from the United Kingdom were valued at R1,78½ lakhs, being almost the same as in the preceding year, but her relative share in the trade fell from 57·2 per cent to 55·8 per cent. Imports from the Straits Settlements, consisting largely of farinaceous foods in bulk and, to some extent, of goods in transit from Australia, rose from R27 lakhs to R28 lakhs with a corresponding increase in her percentage share in the total trade from 8·5 to 8·8 per cent. The Netherlands was responsible for 9·1 per cent of the total imports and the United States of America for 5·2 per cent, the actual value of the imports from these sources being R29 lakhs and R17 lakhs as against R25 lakhs and R18 lakhs, respectively, in 1935-36. Australia and Japan had each more than 4 per cent of the trade, the supplies from these two countries being valued at R14½ lakhs and R15⅓ lakhs as compared with R12½ lakhs and R11⅓ lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year.

Hardware (R2,89 lakhs).—Imports of hardware, which had improved from R3,05 lakhs in 1934-35 to R3,27 lakhs in 1935-36, receded to R2,89

lakhs in 1936-37. The following table compares the values of the different classes of hardware imported during 1929-30 and in the last five years :—

----	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements . . .	14	6	6	2	2	2
Other implements and tools (except machine tools)	71	35	39	48	56	49
Builders' hardware	40	27	21	24	28	23
Domestic hardware	13	9	8	9	10	11
Enamelled ironware	32	23	22	18	19	15
Metal lamps	78	41	40	53	54	44
Metal lamps, parts	10	5	4	4	5	3
Stoves	10	4	4	5	5	5
Safes, etc.	2	..	..	..	1	..
Gas mantles	8	9	5	3	3	2
Other sorts	2,29	1,40	1,39	1,39	1,44	1,35

With the exception of agricultural implements and domestic hardware, imports of all other descriptions recorded decreases. Imports of agricultural implements showed an improvement from R1·7 lakhs to R2·4 lakhs, the United Kingdom being, as usual, the principal source of supply. The value of the imports of other implements and tools, excluding machine tools, declined from R56 lakhs to R49 lakhs, the share of the United Kingdom remaining fairly steady at 50 per cent as in the preceding year. The share of Germany declined from 22 per cent to 19 per cent, while the United States of America increased her participation from 19 per cent to 22 per cent. Supplies from Japan were comparatively small being valued at R2 lakhs. The number of metal lamps imported fell from 5,659,000 to 4,666,000, the corresponding decline in value being from R54 lakhs to R44 lakhs. These imports were chiefly consigned from Germany, the United States of America and Japan, all of which reduced their shares. Imports from Germany declined from 4,007,000 valued at R38 lakhs to 3,973,000 valued at R36 lakhs, and those from the United States of America from 1,178,000 valued at R9 lakhs to 293,000 valued at R3 lakhs. Japan supplied 213,000 metal lamps as compared with 294,000, the value of the consignment being R1 lakh as in 1935-36. The value of parts of metal lamps, imported mainly from Germany, also declined from R4½ lakhs to R3⅓ lakhs. There was a decrease of about R4 lakhs in the imports of enamelled ironware which were valued at nearly R15 lakhs in 1936-37. Supplies from Japan were smaller than in the preceding year and were valued at R9 lakhs as against R11 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports from Czechoslovakia also fell from R3¼ lakhs to R2 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom, which were confined to

high grade materials, as well as those from Germany remained fairly steady at R1 lakh each. Imports of domestic hardware, other than enamelled ironware, showed a further improvement from R10 lakhs to nearly R11 lakhs. Arrivals from the United Kingdom in 1936-37 represented 39 per cent, the United States of America 20 per cent, Germany 13 per cent and Japan 12 per cent as compared with 25 per cent, 22 per cent, 22 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. Imports of builders' hardware fell from R28 lakhs to R23 lakhs. Germany, the principal source of supply, reduced her share from R15 lakhs to R13 lakhs, but her percentage share rose from 54 to 55. The United Kingdom maintained her position by supplying to the value of R5 lakhs, or 22 per cent of the imports. Consignments from Sweden decreased from R6 lakhs to R4 lakhs. Imports from Japan which are in competition with local manufactures, are comparatively small, being valued at about R1 lakh. Imports of stoves, mainly from Sweden, were valued at R4¾ lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. Imports of gas mantles fell from R3½ lakhs to R2¼ lakhs, to which Germany contributed R2 lakhs in 1936-37. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the import trade in hardware :—

Imports of hardware.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	57	37	32	34	32	32	34
Germany	18	29	36	30	31	33	32
United States	10	10	6	8	10	9	9
Japan	1	6	10	12	11	11	12
Other Countries	14	18	16	16	16	15	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notwithstanding competition from Germany and Japan, the United Kingdom advanced her position from 32 per cent to 34 per cent, the share of the United States of America remaining steady at 9 per cent. Japanese products, however, compete more with Germany than with the higher grade imports from the United Kingdom.

Cutlery.

The value of cutlery imported amounted to R28½ lakhs as against R29 lakhs in 1935-36. The share of Germany and the United Kingdom remained fairly steady at R16 lakhs and R9 lakhs, respectively. Imports from Japan were valued at R2¾ lakhs.

Electroplated ware.

The value of electroplated ware imported remained at R2 lakhs as in the preceding year, the United Kingdom supplying the bulk of the requirements.

Imports.

Paper and pasteboards (**R2,82 lakhs**).—There was a setback in the import trade in paper and pasteboard during the year under review, the aggregate imports being valued at R2,82 lakhs as compared with R2,99 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of paper of all kinds declined from 2,836,000 cwts. to 2,718,000 cwts. in quantity and from R2,62 lakhs to R2,46 lakhs in value.

Printing paper.

Printing paper recorded a decrease from 1,014,000 cwts. valued at R96 lakhs to 991,000 cwts. valued at R87 lakhs. An analysis of the detailed figures would, however, reveal the steady advance in the receipts of newsprints and similar papers, while those needed for posters and display advertising were in smaller demand. Imports of newsprinting paper rose from 687,000 cwts. valued at R52 lakhs to 735,000 cwts. valued at R53 lakhs, and those of other sorts of white printing paper advanced from 86,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs to 107,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs. On the other hand, there was a decrease in the imports of machine glazed poster paper and miscellaneous printing papers which were valued at R3½ lakhs and R15 lakhs as against R4⅓ lakhs and R27 lakhs, respectively, in 1935-36. Norway and Sweden, owing to the abundance of natural resources of raw material, were in a far better position to outbid all other countries, which generally depend on imported raw material in the supply of printing paper. The combined imports from Norway and Sweden amounted to 276,000 cwts. as compared with 331,000 cwts. in the preceding year, while the supplies from Germany, which are, in the main, of Scandinavian origin, advanced from 321,000 cwts. to 431,000 cwts. Arrivals from the United Kingdom and Austria fell from 43,000 cwts. and 93,000 cwts. to 33,000 cwts. and 32,000 cwts., respectively. Imports from Belgium and Japan in 1936-37, at 2,000 cwts. and 7,600 cwts., respectively, were smaller than the corresponding totals of 5,700 cwts. and 8,900 cwts. in the preceding year. There was a small improvement in the imports of writing paper and envelopes from 147,000 cwts. to 150,000 cwts., the value, however, showing a decline from R35 lakhs to R34 lakhs. Imports from Norway and Sweden declined from 56,000 cwts. and 14,000 cwts. to 48,000 cwts. and 12,000 cwts., respectively. Supplies from the United Kingdom also declined from 32,000 cwts. to 30,000 cwts., while those from Germany advanced from 12,000 cwts. to 31,000 cwts. Imports of packing paper fell from 405,000 cwts. valued at R53 lakhs in 1935-36 to 364,000 cwts. valued at R48 lakhs in the year under review. Sweden and Norway together supplied 185,000 cwts. or 51 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1936-37 as against 246,000 cwts. or 61 per cent in the preceding year. Arrivals from Germany increased from 72,000 cwts. to 85,000 cwts. and those from Austria from 12,000 cwts. to 17,000 cwts. Receipts from the United Kingdom, at 27,000 cwts., were smaller than the preceding year's figure of 30,000 cwts.

Writing paper.

Packing paper.

Imports of old newspapers in bales and bags declined in quantity from 1,152,000 cwts. to 1,095,000 cwts. and from R42 lakhs to R39 lakhs in value. Of these, the United Kingdom sent 1,084,000 cwts. and the United States of America, 10,400 cwts. as against 1,103,000 cwts. and 48,500 cwts., respectively, in 1935-36. The

Old newspapers, etc.

share of the United Kingdom in the trade was 99 per cent, as against 96 per cent in the preceding year.

Paper manufactures.

Imports of paper manufactures rose from 40,000 cwts. valued at R15½ lakhs to 41,000 cwts. valued at R18 lakhs. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the principal supplier, consignments from that source aggregating in value to R11 lakhs. Imports of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard, including manufactures thereof, declined from 497,000 cwts. valued at R36½ lakhs to 485,000 cwts. valued at R35 lakhs. Of this, strawboard accounted for R11 lakhs as against R13 lakhs in 1935-36. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total value of paper and pasteboard imported into India :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of imports of paper and pasteboard.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . .	56·2	32·8	33·7	34·6	29·7	30·5
Norway . . .	5·1	14·2	15·2	11·5	12·6	10·8
United States of America	0·8	2·2	2·2	2·2	1·6	1·1
Sweden . . .	3·2	10·3	12·7	13·2	13·8	11·5
Netherlands . .	2·5	7·0	4·3	4·4	3·9	3·9
Japan	1·0	2·8	4·7	3·9	3·9	4·1
Germany . . .	17·3	12·0	7·7	9·6	19·1	25·2
Austria . . .	8·3	9·1	9·7	7·8	4·8	3·1
Other countries . .	5·6	9·6	9·8	12·8	10·6	9·8
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100

The improvement in the percentage share of the United Kingdom is noteworthy. German supplies were, in the main, of Scandinavian origin and the increase in German participation was chiefly the result of losses sustained by Sweden and Norway.

In 1936 there were altogether 11 paper mills at work in India ; four each in Bengal and Bombay, and one each in the United Provinces, Madras and Travancore. One mill in Bombay and another in Madras did not, however, work during the year. The aggregate production in all the reporting mills in India amounted to 971,000 cwts. in 1936-37 as compared with 962,000 cwts. in 1935-36 and 892,000 cwts. in 1934-35. Imports of wood pulp, mostly for the use of Indian paper mills, amounted to 221,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs as compared with 309,000 cwts. valued at R20½ lakhs in 1935-36. Norway and Sweden together accounted for 163,000 cwts. as against 216,000 cwts. in 1935-36, the remainder coming chiefly from the United States of America.

Wood pulp.

Imports.

Chemicals (**R2,72 lakhs**).—There was a decrease in the imports of chemicals which had a total recorded value of R2,72 lakhs in 1936-37 as against R3,12 lakhs in 1935-36 and R2,92 lakhs in 1934-35. Sodium compounds represented 42 per cent of the total value of chemicals imported during the year, the quantity received declining from 2,012,000 cwts. to 1,998,000 cwts. with a corresponding decrease in value from R1,38 lakhs to R1,14 lakhs. Imports of sodium carbonate fell from 1,253,000 cwts. valued at R62 lakhs to 1,251,000 cwts. valued at R51 lakhs. The chief source of supply was, as usual, the United Kingdom. Imports of caustic soda continued to advance in quantity and amounted to 424,000 cwts. as against 406,000 cwts. in 1935-36, the value, however, showing a decline from R41⅓ lakhs to R36½ lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 355,000 cwts. while Japan and the United States of America sent 36,000 cwts. and 29,000 cwts., respectively. Imports of sodium bicarbonate fell from 129,000 cwts. to 121,000 cwts. but those of bichromate rose from 14,200 cwts. to 16,400 cwts. Imports of borax receded and amounted to 25,500 cwts. as against 32,200 cwts. in 1935-36. There was also a decrease in the imports of sodium silicate and sulphide, which amounted to 43,700 cwts. and 43,900 cwts., respectively, while imports of sodium sulphate showed an increase from 4,900 cwts. to 16,600 cwts. Imports of sodium cyanide at 3,000 cwts. were smaller by 2,200 cwts. than in the preceding year.

Sodium compounds.

The total imports of acids fell from 41,100 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs to 31,600 cwts. valued at R9 lakhs. Imports of acetic acid remained fairly steady at 5,100 cwts., while those of tartaric acid declined from 3,400 cwts. to 2,600 cwts. There were also decreases in the imports of nitric and oxalic acids which amounted to 2,300 cwts. and 3,100 cwts. as compared with 4,300 cwts. and 4,200 cwts., respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of sulphuric acid, which had improved from 3,600 cwts. in 1934-35 to 5,700 cwts. in 1935-36, receded to 2,900 cwts. in 1936-37. There were also decreases in the imports of carbolic, hydrochloric and citric acids.

Acids.

Imports of ammonium salts declined from 57,500 cwts. to 55,100 cwts. Bleaching materials also recorded a decrease, imports of which amounted to 165,000 cwts. valued at R9 lakhs as against 204,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of alum continued to decline and amounted to 4,100 cwts. as against 7,500 cwts. in 1935-36 and 11,400 cwts. in 1934-35. There were smaller receipts of aluminous sulphates, supplies during the year totalling 34,400 cwts. as against 35,100 cwts. in 1935-36. The increase in the supplies from Italy, accompanied by a decrease from Japan, characterised the imports of sulphur which amounted to 551,000 cwts. as against 520,000 cwts. in the preceding year. The value of imports improved from R20½ lakhs to nearly R22 lakhs, to which Japan contributed R7·9 lakhs and Italy R8·2 lakhs. Imports of carbide of calcium at 65,400 cwts. were smaller than the previous year's total of 66,700 cwts., the value, however, remaining fairly steady at R7 lakhs. Imports of copper sulphate fell from 35,200 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs to 33,100 cwts. valued at R3 lakhs. There were also decreases under potassium chlorate and zinc compounds, while imports of naphthalene and magnesium compounds

Other chemicals.

increased. The following table gives the percentage shares of the principal supplying countries in the total imports of chemicals :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of chemicals imported

——	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1914-19 (war average)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	74·7	70·4	51·6	55·2	55·9	55·9	54·0
Germany	12·4	0·7	14·9	12·7	13·4	14·3	13·2
United States of America	0·3	5·5	5·4	5·8	5·8	4·5	5·0
Italy	5·2	2·8	5·6	5·7	4·7	3·5	3·6
Kenya Colony	..	0·3	1·6	1·7	1·4	1·2	1·2
Norway	0·5	0·5	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·3
Japan	1·5	16·7	4·9	8·4	10·3	11·5	10·4
Other countries	5·4	3·1	15·7	10·2	8·2	8·9	12·3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

All the principal participating countries, the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan, reduced their shares, while the comparatively unimportant suppliers like the United States of America, Italy and Norway increased their respective contributions.

Liquors (R2,40 lakhs).—The total imports of liquors, returned at 5·1 million gallons, were almost the same as in 1935-36, the value, however, showing a decrease from R2,48 lakhs to R2,40 lakhs. Of the total quantity imported in 1936-37, ale, beer and porter accounted for 75 per cent as against 76 per cent in the preceding year, while the remainder consisted of spirit and wines in the proportion of 21 per cent and 3 per cent as compared with 20 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of ale, beer and porter were almost at the same level as in the preceding year and amounted to 3·8 million gallons valued at R78 lakhs. Of this, 3·0 million gallons were imported in bottles during 1936-37 as against 2·9 million gallons in 1935-36. As in the preceding year, the United Kingdom supplied 44 per cent of the imports and Japan 20 per cent. The Netherlands increased her contribution from 17 per cent to 18 per cent, while German supplies fell from 15 per cent to 14 per cent. German beers are to some extent being displaced by the Dutch products, while Japan enters into competition with the products of Indian breweries. Of the beer imported in bulk, amounting to 830,000 gallons, the United Kingdom supplied 98 per cent, only very small quantities being drawn from the Netherlands and Belgium. The average value of imported German beer in 1936-37 was R2-9-3 per gallon, Dutch R2-1-10 per gallon, and Japanese R1-1-10 per gallon. These figures compare with R2-1-3 per gallon in the case of the United Kingdom. Imports of stout and porter, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, declined from 109,000 gallons to 107,000 gallons, the value of which remained almost stationary at R4 lakhs. Imports of spirits, all sorts, increased from 1,051,000

gallons to 1,052,000 gallons, with a decrease in value from R1,48 lakhs to R1,42 lakhs. The imports of the different kinds of spirits are shown below :—

—	1935-36		1936-37	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy	129,300	20	114,700	18
Gin	90,500	8	88,500	8
Rum	2,300	..	2,300	..
Liqueurs	12,700	3	14,000	3
Whisky	353,600	59	334,000	57
Spirit, present in drugs	130,700	38	130,900	38
„ perfumed	7,000	7	6,800	7
„ denatured	296,400	3	337,400	3
„ other sorts	28,100	9	23,000	8

Imports of whisky were, as usual, drawn almost entirely from the United Kingdom and amounted to 334,000 gallons valued at R57 lakhs as compared with 354,000 gallons valued at R59 lakhs. France takes the lead in the supply of brandy and only small quantities are received from the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports of brandy declined from 129,000 gallons to 115,000 gallons in quantity, and from R20 lakhs to R18 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom, as usual, supplied the largest quantity of gin imported into India. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of spirits was R93 lakhs or 66 per cent, almost the same as in the preceding year. Consignments from France were valued at R25 lakhs as in 1935-36. The United States of America reduced her contribution from R15¾ lakhs to R14½ lakhs. Imports from Germany and Java were also lower than in the preceding year and were valued at R3¼ lakhs and R2¾ lakhs, respectively. Under wines, imports receded to 158,000 gallons valued at R19½ lakhs from 188,000 gallons valued at R21 lakhs in 1935-36. Of the total imports, France supplied 51,000 gallons or 32 per cent, Spain 21,000 gallons or 13 per cent, Italy 10,000 gallons or 6 per cent and Portugal 7,000 gallons or 4 per cent. The contribution of the United Kingdom, including re-exports from the four principal producing countries, was 53,000 gallons or 34 per cent, as against 51,000 gallons or 27 per cent in 1935-36.

Drugs and medicines (R2,07 lakhs).—The imports of drugs and medicines showed a decrease from R2,11 lakhs in 1935-36 to R2,07 lakhs in the year under review. The trade in proprietary and patent medicines has recorded a marked expansion in recent years. The imports which were valued at R39 lakhs in 1934-35, advanced to R64 lakhs in 1935-36 and further to R68 lakhs in 1936-37. Notwithstanding intense competition, the United Kingdom increased her supplies from R26 lakhs to R29 lakhs and her percentage share in the total trade rose from 41 to 43. Imports from Germany also increased from R16 lakhs to R18 lakhs, while those from the United States of America fell from R12½ lakhs to R11¾ lakhs. Receipts from other countries included R5½ lakhs from France, and R27,000 from Japan. There was a decrease in the imports of quinine salts which amounted to 99,000 lbs. valued at R23 lakhs as compared with 104,000 lbs. valued at R26 lakhs in 1935-36. The principal suppliers were Germany and the United Kingdom. The former reduced

Proprietary and patent medicines.

Quinine salts.

her share from 45,000 lbs. to 38,000 lbs. and from R11 lakhs to R8½ lakhs in value, while the supplies from the latter remained fairly stationary at 28,000 lbs. valued at R8 lakhs. Java sent quinine worth R3 lakhs as against R2 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of cod liver oil showed a further improvement from 106,000 lbs. to 196,000 lbs. Imports of camphor declined from 2·2 million lbs. to 1·9 million lbs. in quantity and from R22 lakhs to R21 lakhs in value, Japan and Germany contributing R11 lakhs and R7 lakhs, respectively. There was a noticeable decrease in the imports of saccharin from 91,000 lbs. valued at nearly R4 lakhs to 23,000 lbs. valued at R¾ lakh. Unspecified descriptions of drugs and medicines imported during the year were valued at R91 lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year.

Camphor.

Salt (R 60 lakhs).—Imports of salt declined in quantity from 389,000 tons in 1935-36 to 382,000 tons in the year under review, but the value of the imports rose from R57 lakhs to R60 lakhs. Aden, as usual, was the principal supplier, and receipts from that source amounted to 295,000 tons valued at R45 lakhs as against 296,000 tons valued at R40 lakhs in 1935-36. There were smaller supplies from Germany which amounted to 78,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs as compared with 81,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom sent 2,400 tons or 1,200 tons more than in the preceding year, while Egypt reduced her supplies from 11,300 tons to 6,600 tons. There were no imports from the Italian East Africa. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the trade :—

Percentage shares of the principal countries in the imports of salt.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19·1	36·0	52·4	77·5	78·0	76·0	77·2
Germany	8·8	9·8	10·5	15·1	16·0	20·7	20·4
Egypt	13·9	16·3	7·3	3·0	3·4	2·9	1·7
United Kingdom	22·5	12·9	4·5	0·1	0·1	0·3	0·6
Spain	15·0	10·8	5·1	0·6	..	..	..
Italian East Africa	8·1	10·6	19·0	3·5	2·1	..	..
Other countries	12·6	3·6	1·2	0·2	0·4	0·1	0·1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS).	607,300	643,850	544,124	372,703	377,570	38[illegible],974	382,177

Imports.

Bengal and Burma are the principal consumers of foreign salt. The former took 300,000 tons or 79 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1936-37, as against 328,000 tons or 84 per cent in the preceding year. Imports into Burma amounted to 82,000 tons or 21 per cent as compared with 61,000 tons or 16 per cent in 1935-36. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Bengal in 1936-37 amounted to 230,000 tons as compared with 239,000 tons in the preceding year. The following table shows the prices at Calcutta, per 100 maunds, of Liverpool, Hamburg (Vaca), Aden and Indian salts at about the end of each month during 1936-37 :—

—	Imported			Indian
	Liverpool (*ex*-golah)	Hamburg Vaca (*ex*-golah)	Aden Fine (*ex*-ship)	Bombay (*ex*-golah)
1936—	R	R	R	R
April	..	..	50	41
May	..	..	48	40
June	56	..	40	40
July	56	56	33	40
August	56	54	38	..
September	56	54	..	..
October	56	54	..	40
November	56	54	47	40
December	..	54	40	40
1937—				
January	..	53	..	42
February	..	..	..	48
March	..	57	..	50

The above figures are exclusive of duty. It should be remembered that Liverpool and Hamburg salt were liable to an additional duty, not applicable to Aden or Bombay salt. This additional duty has, with effect from the 21st April 1936, been reduced to 1½ as. per md. (R9-6-0 per 100 mds.).

Sugar (**R24 lakhs**).—The world's sugar production in 1936-37 was estimated by Messrs. Willett and Gray at 30,978,330 tons as compared with 28,663,117 tons in 1935-36. The area under sugarcane in India in 1936-37 was 4,433,000 acres as compared with 4,022,000 acres in 1935-36. The acreage under improved varieties of cane in the different provinces continued to show an increase, being estimated at 3,071,000 acres in 1935-36 as against 2,446,000 acres in 1934-35. The production in terms of *gur* (raw sugar) in 1936-37 is estimated at 6,710,000 tons or 810,000 tons more than in the preceding year. The total number of sugar factories manufacturing direct from cane

during the season 1936-37 was 146 as against 137 factories in operation in the season 1935-36. A few of these had, however, *gur* refineries attached. The number of factories reported to be engaged in refining *gur* during the season 1936-37 was 9. The following table gives the production of sugar in Indian factories during the last ten seasons as estimated by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology :—

Production of Sugar from Cane and Gur.

Season*	Direct from Cane	Refined from *Gur*	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1927-28	67,684	52,055	119,739
1928-29	68,050	31,038	99,088
1929-30	89,768	21,150	110,918
1930-31	119,859	31,791	151,650
1931-32	158,581	69,539	228,120
1932-33	290,177	80,106	370,283
1933-34	453,965	61,094	515,059
1934-35	578,115	39,103	617,218
1935-36	912,100	50,067	962,167
1936-37(*a*)	1,072,500	32,300	1,104,800

(*a*) Estimated.

* Relates to the period from November to October in the case of factories working with cane and from January to December in the case of those refining *gur*. The principal crushing period is from November to May.

It will be noticed that there has been a steady increase in production during the last few seasons. In 1936-37 it has reached a total of 1,105,000 tons which compares with 962,000 tons in 1935-36, 617,000 tons in 1934-35 and 515,000 tons in 1933-34. According to the returns furnished under the Sugar Excise Duty Act of 1934, the production of sugar in the twelve months ending March, 1937, was 1,055,000 tons, being in excess of 173,000 tons over the corresponding figure for 1935-36. According to the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, the quantity of sugar available for consumption in India was 1,010,000 tons in 1935-36, as against 1,015,000 tons in 1934-35 and 932,000 tons in 1933-34. As complete figures for stocks of sugar at the ports and upcountry centres are not obtainable, these estimates of consumption are necessarily approximate.

Imports.

The progressive decline in the imports of sugar into India will be apparent from the table below :—

Imports of sugar, all kinds (excluding molasses).

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	900	59,800	22,900	34,900	36,700	16,800	23,400	230
Java	583,000	781,100	366,800	294,800	194,400	175,900	150,400	15,020
Mauritius	139,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	2,900	600	400	200	200	200	300	130
China and Hongkong	1,500	6,100	5,000	2,200	3,400	3,900	3,100	5,010
Germany	700	15,200	15,400	300	..	200	1,000	..
Austria	74,000	1,400	400	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary		36,500	600	..	1,700	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	2,500	600	500	1,300	1,800	1,800	1,650
Belgium	..	1,800	200	2,500	1,900	2,100	300	50
France	..	11,900	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
Czechoslovakia	..	9,700	1,100	500	..	100	..	..
Other countries	400	13,500	102,700	33,600	21,700	20,900	20,900	960
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	803,000	939,600	516,100	369,500	261,300	222,900	201,200	23,100
Value R (lakhs)	14,29	15,51	6,01	4,12	2,70	2,11	1,91	24

Imports into British India in 1936-37 fell sharply from 201,000 tons valued at R1,91 lakhs to 23,000 tons valued at R24 lakhs. These imports consisted largely of sugar, 23 D. S. and above, which in 1936-37, totalled nearly 19,000 tons of which 15,000 tons came from Java and 3,000 tons from China and Hongkong. Of 2,300 tons of sugar below 23 D. S. received during the year, 1,700 tons were despatched from China and Hongkong and 500 tons from Japan. Imports of beet sugar, amounting to 1,900 tons as against 23,600 tons in 1935-36, were drawn chiefly from the Netherlands which supplied 1,600 tons or about 200 tons less than in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom which had totalled 20,500 tons in 1935-36 practically disappeared in the year under review. Imports of sugar into the Kathiawar ports mainly from Java, in 1936-37 amounted to 16,000 tons, raising the total for all-India to 39,100 tons as against the corresponding total of 289,200 tons in 1935-36. There were no imports of molasses into India in 1936-37 as in the preceding year. Re-exports of sugar increased from 3,000 tons to 9,000 tons. Exports abroad of Indian sugar were small amounting to only 500 tons in 1936-37. Exports of molasses rose from 1,000 tons to 24,000 tons in 1936-37 of which the United Kingdom absorbed 14,000 tons.

The price of sugar, Java, White granulated, T. M. O. quality, per cwt. *ex-godown*, at Bombay was generally lower than in the preceding year and ranged between R12-14-0 and R13-9-0 during 1936-37. In Calcutta, the quotations

of Java, White, 25 D. S. and/or higher, were higher in the first half of the year than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. During the second half, however, the position was reversed. The *ex*-factory price of a typical Indian Sugar (Crystal No. 1) at Cawnpore was R8-10-0 per maund at the beginning of April. The price thereafter displayed a declining tendency and touched R8-6-0 on August 21. The rate ranged between R8-6 and R8-8 up to the end of November. In December, when new sugar came into the market, the price was quoted at R7-14 on the 4th, declining further to R7-5 on the 31st day of the month. The rapid decline that followed brought the price down to R6-6 on the 12th March. An improvement by two annas was noticed by the end of March.

Other articles.—The following table shows the course of the trade in some of the other articles of importance in imports :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1933 34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,82	5,38	4,02	4,73	5,18	5,19
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	2,13	2,46	3,08	3,34	3,01
Spices	1,73	3,26	1,56	1,55	1,62	1,88
Glass and glassware	1,95	2,52	1,22	1,33	1,39	1,28
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,07	1,10	75	50	48	98
Tobacco	75	2,70	72	62	62	81
Cement	66	64	22	24	22	19
Coal and coke	11	46	14	12	13	15

Instruments and apparatus (R5,19 lakhs).

Imports of instruments and apparatus, which had risen from R4,73 lakhs in 1934-35 to R5,18 lakhs in 1935-36, were well maintained at R5,19 lakhs in the year under review. There was, however, a decrease in the imports of electrical instruments and apparatus which were valued at R3,04 lakhs as compared with R3,08 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom, the chief source of supply, reduced her share from R1,75 lakhs to R1,70 lakhs, while Germany and Belgium increased their contributions from R37 lakhs and R3 lakhs to R43 lakhs and R5 lakhs, respectively. Imports from Japan fell by R½ lakh to R17 lakhs, and those from the Netherlands declined to R6 lakhs from R13 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports from the United States of America and Italy were also lower than in the preceding year and were valued at R36 lakhs and R3½ lakhs as compared with R38 lakhs and R6 lakhs, respectively.

Imports.

Details of imports under the various classes of electrical instruments and apparatus during the past three years are given in the table below :—

—	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	25	33	35
,, wires and cables	87	94	94
Telegraph and telephone instruments	15	18	19
Electric lamps and parts thereof	59	64	58
Batteries	15	21	26
Carbons, electric	2	2	2
Accumulators	8	8	6
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches.	7	8	6
Meters	12	10	11
Electro-medical apparatus, including X-ray apparatus.	4	5	4
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	4	4	3
Unenumerated	43	41	40
TOTAL	2,81	3,08	3,04

With the development of the Indian film industry, imports of raw films continued to expand and totalled 67·8 million feet (R24 lakhs), as compared with 60·7 million feet (R21 lakhs) in 1935-36, 60·1 million feet (R21 lakhs) in 1934-35 and 36·9 million feet (R15 lakhs) in 1933-34. The total length of exposed films was 9·4 million feet with an aggregate value of R25 lakhs, as compared with 8·8 million feet valued at R26 lakhs in 1935-36. Besides, R12 lakhs' worth of cinema talkie apparatus and equipment, which have been separately recorded from April 1936, were imported during the year 1936-37, chiefly from the United States of America and Germany. Imports of photographic appliances, not included in these figures, were valued at R29 lakhs. The imports of wireless apparatus in 1936-37, including wireless valves worth R1¾ lakhs which were for the first time recorded under this head, were valued at R35 lakhs. In 1935-36 the recorded imports were valued at R28 lakhs and in 1934-35 at R16 lakhs. Both transmitting and receiving apparatus are included in these figures, the share of complete receivers being R25 lakhs in 1936-37. Even if wireless valves were left out, the figures would still show an increase in the imports of wireless apparatus in 1936-37 in comparison with the preceding two years. The increase in wireless apparatus was largely shared by the United States of America and the United Kingdom, which sent supplies to the value of R16 lakhs and R13 lakhs as against R12 lakhs and R10 lakhs, respectively, in 1935-36. Imports from the Netherlands showed a comparatively small increase and were valued at R4 lakhs. Of other descriptions of instruments and apparatus, scientific instruments dropped from R16 lakhs to R14 lakhs, surgical from R15 lakhs to R14 lakhs, musical from R26 lakhs to R22 lakhs and optical from R8 lakhs to R7¾ lakhs. The value of the total imports of instruments and apparatus from the United Kingdom declined from R2,70 lakhs in 1935-36 to R2,60 lakhs in 1936-37, and concurrently her relative share in the total trade dropped from 52 per cent to 50 per cent. Imports from the United States of America, on the other hand, which increased from R87 lakhs to R91 lakhs, represented 18 per

cent of the total imports as against 17 per cent in the preceding year. The value of German supplies also increased from R74 lakhs to R82 lakhs, representing 16 per cent of the total imports as compared with 14 per cent in 1935-36. Japan's share was fairly steady at R31 lakhs as in the preceding year.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R3,01 lakhs).

There was a decrease in the imports of dye stuffs from R3,34 lakhs to R3,01 lakhs, of which imports of coal-tar dyes were valued at R2,61 lakhs as against R3,03 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of alizarine dyes, however, advanced from 2·3 million lbs. to 2·5 million lbs. in quantity, the value remaining fairly stationary at R16 lakhs. Other coal-tar dyes fell from 18·1 million lbs. to 14·4 million lbs. in quantity and from R2,87 lakhs to R2,45 lakhs in value. The bulk of the imports of coal-tar dyes came from Germany which sent 11·7 million lbs. as against 13·8 million lbs. in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom also decreased from 2·2 million lbs. to 1·8 million lbs. Other countries participating in this trade also recorded a decrease in their respective contributions, the share of the United States of America dropping from 1·4 million lbs. to 791,000 lbs., that of Japan from 1·4 million lbs. to 1·2 million lbs., and of Switzerland from 670,000 lbs. to 458,000 lbs. The following table shows the details of imports of coal-tar dyes during the past three years :—

—	Quantity.			Value.		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports of Alizarine Dyes—						
From United Kingdom	726	575	578	5	4	4
„ Germany	2,742	1,720	1,729	18	12	11
„ United States	21	..	..	..	..	..
„ Switzerland	6	4	5	..	..	..
„ Czechoslovakia	130	6	235	1	..	1
„ Other countries	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total	3,626	2,305	2,547	25	16	16
Imports of other Coal-tar Dyes—						
From United Kingdom	1,267	1,609	1,197	27	37	33
„ U. S. S. R.	570	194	499	3	1	3
„ Germany	10,692	12,134	9,937	1,73	1,90	1,68
„ Japan	1,194	1,405	1,156	10	12	11
„ United States	1,003	1,427	791	10	14	8
„ Italy	171	151	97	4	3	2
„ Belgium	21	213	55	..	3	1
„ France	140	221	150	4	5	3
„ Netherlands	18	115	63	..	2	1
„ Switzerland	648	666	453	17	20	15
„ Other countries	6	7	4	1	..	..
Total	15,730	18,142	14,402	2,49	2,87	2,45

Imports.

Imports of barks for tanning, mostly from South Africa, rose from 262,900 cwts. valued at R13⅓ lakhs to 431,600 cwts. valued at R19⅓ lakhs in 1936-37. Imports of cutch and gambier, of which the Straits Settlements is the chief source of supply, showed a decline from R5⅗ lakhs to R5 lakhs. Imports of saffron, mostly from Spain, registered a decline from 35,200 lbs. to 30,700 lbs., the value of the receipts in 1936-37 being R8 lakhs, or about R1 lakh more than in the preceding year.

Spices (R1,88 lakhs).

There was an increase in the imports of spices which amounted to 1,758,000 cwts. valued at R1,88 lakhs in 1936-37, as compared with 1,634,000 cwts. valued at R1,62 lakhs in 1935-36. With the exception of pepper, all other descriptions showed an increase. Imports of betelnuts rose from 1,319,000 cwts. valued at R97 lakhs to 1,502,000 cwts. valued at R1,25 lakhs. The imports were, as usual, drawn chiefly from the Straits Settlements and, to a less extent, from Ceylon, both of which increased their supplies from 1,218,000 cwts. and 83,000 cwts. to 1,346,000 cwts. and 119,000 cwts., respectively. Imports of cloves improved from 74,000 cwts. to 98,000 cwts. in quantity and from R23 lakhs to R38 lakhs in value. Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba together supplied 62,000 cwts., almost the same as in the preceding year, but larger supplies were available from Madagascar, imports from which source amounted to 22,000 cwts. as against 3,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Imports of pepper, which had shown a striking increase from 6,000 cwts. in 1934-35 to 130,000 cwts. in 1935-36, declined to 39,000 cwts. in the year under review. The Straits Settlements and Java sent 9,000 cwts. and 29,000 cwts. as against 37,000 cwts. and 93,000 cwts., respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of ginger rose from 10,000 cwts. to nearly 17,000 cwts. and of nutmegs from 9,300 cwts. to 9,400 cwts.

Glass and glassware (R1,28 lakhs).

The total value of imports of glass and glassware fell from R1,39 lakhs in 1935-36 to R1,28 lakhs in 1936-37. Japan retained her predominent position in this trade and, although her share showed a decline from R65 lakhs to R62 lakhs, her relative share advanced from 47 per cent to 49 per cent. Czechoslovakia came next with R20 lakhs or 15 per cent, followed by Germany (12 per cent), Belgium (10 per cent) and the United Kingdom (8 per cent). Turning to different descriptions of glassware imported, bottles and phials, beads and false pearls, and sheets and plates showed noticeable decreases, Glass bangles, imports of which had declined from R31 lakhs in 1934-35 to R27 lakhs in 1935-36, recovered to R28 lakhs in the year under review. Beads and false pearls imported showed a decrease from 22,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs to 19,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs. The principal sources of supply of both these classes were, as before, Japan and Czechoslovakia. The former is displacing the latter in the imports of bangles, while beads continue to be drawn chiefly from Czechoslovakia and, to a lesser extent, from Italy. The share of Japan in the combined imports of these two items was R19 lakhs, as in the preceding year, while that of Czechoslovakia showed a decrease from R17 lakhs to R16 lakhs. Imports of sodawater bottles, chiefly from Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom, numbered 32,000 gross (R5 lakhs) as compared with 50,000 gross (R8 lakhs) in 1935-36. Bottles of other descriptions imported amounted to 813,000 gross (R18 lakhs)

as against 989,000 gross (R22 lakhs) in the preceding year. The total value of bottles and phials imported declined by R7 lakhs to R23 lakhs. Imports of sheet and plate glass also declined from 31 million square feet in 1935-36 to 27 million square feet in 1936-37, the declared value showing a decrease from R24⅓ lakhs to R21⅓ lakhs. Supplies from Belgium were valued at R12 lakhs as against R13 lakhs in the preceding year, but those from the United Kingdom, representing chiefly the superior qualities, remained at R3 lakhs as in 1935-36. Japan's contribution was worth R5 lakhs. Among other descriptions included in this category, mention may be made of tableware and funnels, globes and glass parts of lamps, imports of both these items remaining fairly steady at R4½ lakhs and R6 lakhs, respectively.

Precious stones and pearls (R98 lakhs).

Imports of precious stones and pearls rose from R48 lakhs in 1935-36 to R98 lakhs in 1936-37. The increase was noticeable only in the case of diamonds imports of which advanced from R31 lakhs to R84 lakhs, while other precious stones and pearls unset recorded a decrease from R6 lakhs and R10 lakhs to R4 lakhs and R9 lakhs, respectively. Belgium, as usual, was the chief source of supply of precious stones, the value of her contribution rising from R30 lakhs to R75 lakhs. Supplies from the Netherlands amounted to R5½ lakhs as against R1½ lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom further increased her share in this trade to R6 lakhs from R4 lakhs in the preceding year. Consignments from the Bahrein Islands, consisting mainly of pearls, showed a decrease from R5 lakhs to R4 lakhs, while imports from Arabia remained fairly steady at R5 lakhs.

Tobacco (R81 lakhs).

In 1929-30, imports of cigarettes amounted to 5·3 million lbs.; since then these imports have progressively declined and amounted to 593,000 lbs. in 1933-34. From 1934-35, the imports continued to advance as a result of the revision of duties, and in the year under review amounted to 919,000 lbs. valued at R32 lakhs as against 831,000 lbs. valued at R28 lakhs in 1935-36 and 614,000 lbs. valued at R22 lakhs in 1934-35. The bulk of the imports was, as usual, from the United Kingdom which supplied 877,000 lbs. valued at R30 lakhs as against 780,400 lbs. valued at R27 lakhs in the preceding year. It may be mentioned that the British manufacturers have been supplying, for some years past, the popular brands of cigarettes from their Indian factories for local consumption. Arrivals from other countries included 22,000 lbs. from the United States of America, 6,000 lbs. from China, 3,000 lbs. from Egypt and 5,000 lbs. from Japan. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, which had declined from 3 million lbs. in 1934-35 to 1·9 million lbs. in 1935-36, recovered to 3·3 million lbs. in the year under review. Imports of raw tobac o were obtained chiefly from the United States of America which supplied 3·1 million lbs. in 1936-37 as compared with 1·5 million lbs. in 1935-36 and 1·8 million lbs. in 1934-35. Imports from other countries included 170,000 lbs. from the United Kingdom, 26,000 lbs. from the Netherlands, 11,000 lbs. from Belgium and 7,000 lbs. from Egypt. Imports of tobacco for pipes increased from 51,000 lbs. in 1935-36 to 58,000 lbs. in the year under review. The United Kingdom supplied 37,000 lbs. and the United States, 11,500 lbs. as compared with 35,000 lbs. and 6,100 lbs., respectively, in 1935-36. Imports from Australia also showed an increase

from 8,400 lbs. to 8,800 lbs. Imports of cigars numbered 735,000 with a total weight of 13,900 lbs. as compared with 787,000 weighing 12,800 lbs.

Cement (R19 lakhs).

Imports of cement continued to decline and amounted to 51,000 tons valued at R19 lakhs as compared with 59,000 tons valued at R22 lakhs in 1935-36 and 67,000 tons valued at R24 lakhs in 1934-35. The Indian requirements are largely met from the local cement works which produce cement equal in quality to the imported material. The Indian cement industry has recently taken a great step forward with the grouping of the ten principal concerns under unified control. The new combine, known as Associated Cement Companies, is expected to show considerable economies in working, and it is doubtful whether imports will show much expansion in future. Owing to remoteness of their situation from Indian cement works, the Madras Presidency and Burma remain the principal consuming markets for imported cement, although their requirements declined from 21,600 tons and 15,900 tons to 20,100 tons and 12,100 tons, respectively. The bulk of the consignments came, as usual, from the United Kingdom, supplies from that country amounting to 38,000 tons (R15 lakhs) as against 47,000 tons (R19 lakhs) in 1935-36. Imports from Japan declined from 10,000 tons to 8,000 tons. Arrivals from other countries included 2,500 tons from Yugoslavia and 500 tons from Germany. The total production of Portland cement in India amounted to 997,000 tons in 1936-37 as compared with 891,000 tons in 1935-36 and 781,000 tons in 1934-35.

Coal (R11 lakhs).

Imports of foreign coal increased in quantity from 59,400 tons in 1935-36 to 74,900 tons in 1936-37 and in value from R9 lakhs to R11 lakhs. With the exception of Sind, imports into other provinces increased. Bombay took 26,700 tons as against 13,300 tons, and Burma and Bengal 9,800 tons and 2,600 tons as against 3,100 tons and 600 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Imports into Sind fell from 42,000 tons to 36,000 tons. There were no imports into Madras. The following table shows the sources of the imports of foreign coal during 1929-30 and in the last five years :—

——	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom .	19,000	16,000	10,000	12,000	10,000	17,000
Union of South Africa (mainly Natal).	197,000	14,000	36,000	32,000	19,000	37,000
Japan . . .	1,000	..	300	2,000	..	3,000
Australia . . .	2,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	2,000

As will be seen from the above table, the imports from the Union of South Africa (mainly Natal) which had fallen from 32,000 tons in 1934-35 to 19,000 tons in 1935-36, recovered to 37,000 tons in the year under review. There was also an increase in the receipts from the United Kingdom from 10,000 tons to 17,000 tons, while supplies from Australia dropped from 5,000 tons to 2,000 tons in the year under review. Japan, which had sent nothing in 1935-36, re-entered the market with 3,000 tons in 1936-37.

Imports.

Dutiable baggage.

The imports of baggages which are dutiable but not otherwise specified have been separately recorded from April, 1936. The total value of such articles, in the year under review, amounted to R13 lakhs. The following classes of dutiable baggage are, however, recorded under their respective heads and are necessarily excluded from this :—(i) Firearms, cartridges and other arms and ammunitions, (ii) wireless sets and instruments, apparatus and appliances, (iii) liquors and spirits, (iv) furniture and carpets, (v) jewelery, silverware and plated ware, including silver and plated cutlery and (vi) vehicles, including motor cars.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

Exports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1936-37
Cotton, raw and waste	20,69,95	27,91,47	35,44,87	34,47,04	45,17,38	23·03
Cotton manufactures	3,29,11	2,72,63	2,64,80	2,92,72	3,78,43	1·93
Jute, raw	9,73,03	10,93,27	10,87,11	13,70,76	14,77,10	7·53
Jute manufactures	21,71,18	21,37,49	21,46,83	23,48,95	27,94,75	14·25
Tea	17,15,28	19,84,50	20,13,19	19,82,41	20,03,81	10·22
Seeds	11,30,68	13,66,15	10,54,10	10,33,05	18,46,93	9·42
Grain, pulse and flour	16,07,69	11,74,79	11,84,40	12,40,87	15,37,92	7·84
Metals and ores	4,68,18	5,48,70	5,91,27	7,73,35	8,01,92	4·09
Leather	4,76,42	5,82,98	5,47,88	5,62,89	7,36,37	3·75
Hides and skins, raw	2,76,87	4,25,33	3,13,07	4,13,10	4,43,40	2·26
Wool, raw and manufactured.	1,77,73	2,72,48	2,19,27	2,92,56	3,73,89	1·91
Lac	1,24,24	2,46,44	3,29,96	1,58,36	2,34,21	1·19
Oilcakes	1,96,51	1,64,72	1,96,99	1,81,70	2,26,93	1·16
Paraffin wax	2,01,88	2,28,91	1,91,93	2,27,87	1,95,99	1·00
Wood and timber	56,18	84,24	1,10,27	1,34,57	1,77,47	0·91
Fruits and vegetables	69,52	99,06	1,07,78	1,64,66	1,69,89	0·87
Rubber, raw	8,78	31,18	65,89	88,71	1,04,03	0·53
Fodder, bran and pollards.	70,29	46,64	77,30	73,43	95,74	0·49
Mica	31,52	44,74	69,07	83,49	94,06	0·48
Tobacco	77,11	93,80	81,90	92,43	92,51	0·47
Coffee	1,09,81	1,02,45	72,71	1,02,20	83,67	0·43
Coir	60,24	76,96	79,86	87,81	70,96	0·36
Oils	53,79	57,24	55,36	63,65	69,97	0·36
Hemp, raw	32,16	36,09	39,03	60,84	69,27	0·35
Dyeing and tanning substances.	75,43	78,69	71,61	70,35	64,48	0·33
Spices	72,33	72,20	77,34	54,98	55,41	0·28
Manures	20,39	25,45	31,84	38,23	51,42	0·26
Bones for manufacturing purposes.	34,82	24,38	31,96	32,19	46,45	0·24
Fish (excluding canned fish).	45,71	44,87	44,55	45,60	44,96	0·23
Bristles	13,65	17,47	23,41	22,78	28,91	0·15
Provisions and oilman's stores.	32,62	28,12	27,87	27,13	28,38	0·14
Drugs and medicines	31,26	23,81	25,95	25,44	27,34	0·14
Coal and coke	44,19	37,35	29,22	17,33	20,41	0·10
Fibre for brushes and brooms.	24,02	22,02	19,15	21,93	19,98	0·10
Apparel	8,03	11,14	11,33	12,81	13,76	0·07
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood.	9,24	9,84	9,75	10,45	12,69	0·06
Saltpetre	12,26	15,26	13,78	13,20	11,53	0·06
Animals, living	10,10	9,86	12,24	9,26	8,31	0·04
Cordage and rope	7,73	6,55	7,36	6,85	7,51	0·04
Silk, raw and manufactured.	3,18	3,29	4,60	6,50	6,96	0·04
Sugar	2,10	2,38	2,43	2,39	5,68	0·03
Candles	4,74	5,33	5,00	5,31	4,98	0·03
Horns, tips, etc.	2,48	3,22	2,47	2,82	4,37	0·02
Tallow, stearine and wax	1,97	1,98	1,19	80	96	..
Opium	11,25	72,65	6,81	1	..	..
All other articles	2,79,06	2,47,05	2,62,27	3,48,91	5,51,42	2·81
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.	132,27,21	147,25,07	151,66,97	160,52,19	196,12,46	100

Cotton.

Cotton (R44,41 lakhs).*—The world's production of cotton which had risen sharply in 1935-36 is reported to have further advanced in the following season. The Indian cotton crop of the season 1936-37 has been estimated at 6,307,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as compared with 5,933,000 bales in 1935-36 The American crop of 1936, estimated at 12,399,000 bales of 500 lbs. each (equivalent to 15,499,000 bales of 400 lbs. each), was larger than the preceding year's crop of 10,638,000 bales (or 13,297,000 bales of 400 lbs. each). Increased production was also reported from the U. S. S. R., China and Egypt. The world's stocks at the end of the season 1935-36 rose slightly than in the preceding year, but the consumption was higher than at any time since 1928-29. In the United States of America, there was a considerable reduction of Government holdings of raw cotton at the end of the 1935-36 season and the prices advanced. The increased world demand was the predominant factor in the rise of prices earlier in the year, but since July, 1936, the prices were greatly influenced by crop conditions. The first Government estimate of the area under cultivation in the United States of America issued on July 8, was considerably below expectations. In August, the production was estimated at 12,481,000 bales which was reduced to 11,121,000 bales in September. It rose again in October and November and the final estimate in December, 1936, placed the crop at 12,407,000 bales. On January 4, 1937, the U. S. A. Government announced the terms of further release of loan cotton in February and March, and this tended to accentuate the rise in prices of raw cotton which touched new high levels in March, 1937, being the highest since June, 1930.

In the Liverpool market, the quotation for Middling American cotton on the spot was 6·50*d.* per lb. on the 3rd April and, except for a small recession in the first week of May, ruled higher until it reached 7·66*d.* on July 11. By the end of August, the price fell to 6·70*d.* but firmed up again and stood at 7·02*d.* on October 2. In the succeeding weeks there was an easier tendency but the price rose again towards the end of December and, with small fluctuations, advanced to its highest point 7·95*d.* by the end of March, 1937.

The Bombay market was generally featureless in the first two months of the year, Broach April-May 1936 contract moving from R197 per candy of 784 lbs. on the 2nd April, the lowest quotation of the year, to R200 on the 22nd May. Reports of unfavourable weather conditions in the United States of America, especially drought in the East, created some sensation and the prices for July-August contract, which commenced with R204 on May 29, gradually advanced to R224 on July 3, and spurted up to R238 on July 10, immediately after the publication of the United States of America low crop report. A week later the market took a downward turn on receipt of advices of good crop in the United States of America which were supported by the Bureau Report issued on the 8th August. From the low level of R211 (April-May delivery) at the end of August, the prices showed some improvement till the end of October, and remained fairly steady in November owing to strong overseas demand. The quotations in December were definitely on a higher level, as heavy purchases were reported to have been made by Japan and stood at R228 on the 30th December. In January, the prices remained steady, but lack of Japanese interest and a reduced demand from local mills brought

* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, for assistance in connection with these paragraphs.

them down to ₨220 on the 19th February. There was, however, a renewed activity in March and the rise of prices in New York and Liverpool led to a corresponding improvement in Bombay, and the price rose to its highest point of ₨245 on the 19th March, there being very little change during the remainder of the year.

The following statement compares the prices (spot) of Indian cotton (Fine Broach) and American Middling at Liverpool during 1936-37. It will be seen from the accompanying chart illustrating the price parities that throughout the year under review, the parity was on a lower level and was therefore more favourable to India than in the preceding year. Earlier in the year the parity which stood at 83·5 on April 3, remained somewhat high. But after the first week of May it was on a lower level and touched 78·4 on July 17. Subsequently, there was a rise, but towards the end of the year, the parity dropped to its lowest point 77 on the 12th March and stood at 78·6 on the 25th March.

Prices of Indian and American cotton at Liverpool with parities (per cent of Indian on American).

—	Price per lb. Middling American	Price per lb. Fine Broach*	Parities (per cent of Indian on American)	—	Price per lb. Middling American	Price per lb. Fine Broach*	Parities (per cent of Indian on American)
	d.	*d.*			*d.*	*d.*	
1936—				1936—*contd.*			
April 3	6·50	5·43	83·5	October 2	7·02	5·86	83·5
„ 9	6·57	5·40	82·2	„ 9	6·86	5·76	84·0
„ 17	6·58	5·43	82·5	„ 16	6·99	5·79	82·8
„ 24	6·62	5·57	84·1	„ 23	6·96	5·66	81·3
				„ 30	6·81	5·61	82·4
May 1	6·46	5·44	84·2	November 6	6·92	5·72	82·7
„ 8	6·46	5·12	79·3	„ 13	6·71	5·54	82·6
„ 15	6·56	5·20	79·3	„ 20	6·76	5·61	83·0
„ 22	6·57	5·22	79·5	„ 27	6·72	5·58	83·0
„ 29	6·64	5·22	78·6	December 4	6·81	5·63	82·7
June 4	6·68	5·37	80·4	„ 11	6·93	5·71	82·4
„ 12	6·82	5·51	80·8	„ 18	6·88	5·62	81·7
„ 19	7·00	5·67	81·0	„ 24	7·01	5·68	81·0
„ 26	7·18	5·80	80·8	„ 31	7·10	5·89	83·0
July 3	7·18	5·87	81·8	1937—			
„ 10	7·58	6·19	81·7	January 8	7·11	5·89	82·8
„ 17	7·47	5·86	78·4	„ 15	7·20	5·95	82·6
„ 24	7·33	5·82	79·4	„ 22	7·16	5·91	82·5
„ 31	7·10	5·72	80·6	„ 29	7·34	5·99	81·6
August 7	7·02	5·64	80·3	February 5	7·30	5·92	81·1
„ 14	6·92	5·57	80·5	„ 12	7·28	5·88	80·8
„ 21	6·74	5·44	80·7	„ 19	7·22	5·74	79·5
„ 28	6·70	5·48	81·8	„ 26	7·41	5·77	77·9
September 4	6·70	5·53	82·5	March 5	7·70	6·01	78·1
„ 11	6·99	5·78	82·7	„ 12	7·94	6·11	77·0
„ 18	6·98	5·76	82·5	„ 19	7·88	6·28	79·7
„ 25	6·73	5·64	83·8	„ 25	7·95	6·25	78·6

* Since June, 1936, the quotations relate to good staple, and are nominal.

The exports of Indian cotton in 1936-37 totalled 4,268,000 bales as compared with 3,397,000 bales in the preceding year. Japan, as usual the best customer, took 2,426,000 bales or 667,000 bales more than in 1935-36. It is interesting to observe that the share of India in the total imports of raw cotton into Japan, as recorded in the Japanese trade accounts, which had

stood at nearly 32 per cent in 1934 prior to the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, sharply rose to nearly 43 per cent in 1934 and further to 44 per cent in 1936, chiefly at the expense of the United States of America from which Japan still continues to draw the bulk of her requirements. Owing chiefly to the activities of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, the exports to the United Kingdom steadily advanced from 342,000 bales in 1933-34 to 347,000 bales in 1934-35, 456,000 bales in 1935-36 and 601,000 bales in 1936-37. The fall in the exports to Germany from 264,000 bales to 215,000 bales was largely compensated by increased shipments to Belgium which amounted to 311,000 bales in 1936-37 as compared with 225,000 bales in 1935-36. Exports to Italy were 11,000 bales more than in the preceding year and amounted to 165,000 bales, while those to France were smaller by a like amount and totalled 155,000 bales. Shipments to Spain and China declined from 68,000 bales and 109,000 bales to 26,000 bales and 72,000 bales, respectively, in 1936-37 while those to the United States of America and the Netherlands increased from 57,000 bales and 44,000 bales to 92,000 bales and 51,000 bales, respectively. It will be seen that on the whole Indian cotton was generally in better demand in foreign markets than in the preceding year due partly to the favourable price parity for most of the months of the year 1936-37. The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last five years with the pre-war average :—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

—	Pre-War average 1909-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
April	303,600	95,000	290,000	418,700	288,600	484,700
May	248,800	115,900	232,100	445,000	445,700	398,700
June	218,900	121,800	308,200	360,200	264,800	308,200
July	190,100	100,400	213,700	318,200	186,800	294,600
August	110,300	83,300	170,400	180,700	123,800	169,000
September	75,300	163,200	69,300	145,900	125,900	160,200
October	66,800	120,500	84,700	114,200	175,100	137,100
November	101,400	121,500	113,300	165,500	181,200	269,100
December	158,200	164,600	162,700	236,100	246,400	406,800
January	319,800	267,200	251,200	354,900	338,900	615,200
February	318,300	373,800	367,200	367,700	500,900	444,100
March	295,800	316,000	558,000	383,200	518,500	580,200
TOTAL	2,407,300	2,043,200	2,820,800	3,490,300	3,396,600	4,267,900

Exports from Bombay amounted to 51 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India in the year under review and those from Karachi to 39 per cent.

Imports of foreign cotton, mostly into Bombay, which had risen from 339,000 bales in 1934-35 to 429,000 bales in 1935-36, declined to 364,000 bales in 1936-37. British East Africa continued to be the principal source of supply and sent 224,000 bales as compared with 231,000 bales in the preceding year. There were larger supplies of Egyptian cotton which totalled 104,000 bales as compared with 87,000 bales in 1935-36. Imports from the United States of America dropped to 5,000 bales from 58,000 bales in 1935-36. Imports of staple fibre, almost entirely into Bombay, in 1936-37 amounted to 1,865 cwts.

as compared with 1,308 cwts. in 1935-36. The quantity of foreign cotton re-exported from Bombay and Sind during the last five years is shown in the following statement :—

—	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
To Germany . .	..	1,389	431	1,394	459
„ United Kingdom .	342	1,848	235	6	454
„ Ceylon	22	22	..	633	..
„ Japan	297	1,361	3,192	78	..
„ Other countries .	..	370	387	28	45
TOTAL .	661	4,990	4,245	2,139	958

It will be seen that since 1933-34 the re-exports of foreign cotton have steadily declined.

During the cotton season 1936-37, over 3,129,000 bales of raw cotton were received in Bombay up to the end of August, 1937, as against 3,170,000 bales in the corresponding period in the preceding year. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay, at the end of August, 1937, was 682,000 bales as compared with 701,000 bales in 1935-36. The consumption of Indian cotton by mills in India during 1936-37 was slightly higher than that of the preceding year, being estimated at 2,612,000 bales, as compared with 2,609,000 bales in 1935-36. The table below shows the quantity consumed in the different centres of the industry in the last five years :—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

—	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Bombay Island . .	570,501	530,352	604,618	666,409	615,180
Ahmedabad . .	335,640	353,090	378,458	304,665	301,595
Bombay Presidency .	1,104,738	1,078,344	1,201,309	1,177,273	1,109,364
Madras	289,430	273,852	296,330	339,490	398,535
United Provinces . .	265,538	269,542	289,061	307,493	316,833
Central Provinces and Berar.	118,517	108,298	121,300	122,900	124,050
Bengal	107,376	102,960	105,989	99,774	86,448
Punjab and Delhi .	88,852	71,835	78,137	87,832	93,673
Rest of British India .	31,736	33,011	36,661	41,090	35,377
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.	2,006,187	1,937,842	2,128,787	2,175,861	2,164,280
TOTAL INDIAN STATES.	372,828	352,088	424,653	433,517	447,744
TOTAL INDIA .	2,379,015	2,289,930	2,553,440	2,609,378	2,612,024

Cotton manufactures.

Cotton manufactures (R3,78 lakhs).—As noted in an earlier part of this Review, the total production of cotton piecegoods in Indian mills remained practically the same as in the preceding year and amounted to 3,572 million yards. In 1934-35 the production was 3,397 million yards. The quantity of Indian cotton consumed in the mills in 1936-37, estimated at 2,612,000 bales, was 3,000 bales more than in the preceding year, while there was a decrease of 65,000 bales in the quantity of foreign cotton imported. The following table shows the production of piecegoods in Indian mills, month by month, in Bombay Island, Ahmedabad and the rest of India during the last three years :—

(In thousands of yards)

Month	Bombay Island			Ahmedabad			Rest of India		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
April	65,890	97,545	98,524	82,437	79,480	81,819	96,234	106,358	120,938
May	29,238	101,894	102,052	96,900	84,248	81,552	107,891	114,818	124,271
June	47,610	101,334	101,381	90,066	74,040	77,678	107,792	107,380	124,372
July	82,237	105,422	100,069	84,881	73,716	73,614	110,357	115,833	124,569
August	94,031	107,884	91,253	80,676	73,405	68,508	114,082	117,644	119,124
September	96,842	99,148	90,264	81,722	76,301	73,491	108,498	112,280	119,132
October	106,194	105,444	90,082	90,444	82,600	76,823	116,550	112,653	118,615
November	101,518	107,415	82,768	91,764	86,412	74,590	111,161	117,031	113,021
December	107,256	111,987	101,955	111,548	99,316	99,203	122,723	122,615	121,874
January	101,847	103,028	101,803	83,848	73,004	90,655	114,464	118,067	125,813
February	97,911	97,490	93,764	77,614	75,974	79,998	107,669	116,474	118,210
March	94,787	97,614	102,170	77,667	78,395	85,973	105,107	117,122	122,059
TOTAL	1,025,361	1,236,205	1,156,085	1,049,567	956,891	963,904	1,322,528	1,378,275	1,451,998

GRAND TOTAL		
	1934-35	3,397,456
	1935-36	3,571,371
	1936-37	3,571,987

As compared with 1935-36 there was a decline of 80·1 million yards in production in the Bombay Island, but an increase of 7·0 million yards in Ahmedabad and 73·7 million yards at all other centres in India taken together. Stocks of piecegoods in Indian mills on the 1st April 1937 were lower than on the corresponding date in the preceding year and amounted to 540 million yards of which Bombay Island accounted for 24·8 per cent and Ahmedabad 29·8 per cent. Exports of Indian piecegoods recorded an improvement in the year under review and totalled 102 million yards as compared with 71 million yards in the preceding year. Only a small proportion of Indian production is exported. In the year under review exports formed 3 per cent of the total production, while in the preceding year the proportion was 2 per cent. The

Exports.

following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods exported from 1929-30 onwards and the average exports during the war years :—

—	(In thousand yards)								
	War average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Cotton piecegoods—									
Grey . .	74,576	15,043	9,796	8,585	4,682	4,165	6,350	8,867	23,229
White . .	1,475	1,199	399	267	358	292	534	1,323	4,644
Coloured . .	80,377	117,184	87,520	95,784	61,402	52,004	50,809	61,060	73,763
TOTAL .	156,428	133,426	97,715	104,636	66,442	56,461	57,693	71,250	101,636

Exports of all the descriptions of cotton piecegoods showed marked increases. Ceylon continued to be the most important market for Indian piecegoods and took nearly 25 million yards in the year under review, or 6 million yards more than in the preceding year. Iran absorbed 12 million yards, or an increase of 3 million yards over 1935-36. Shipments to the Straits Settlements advanced from 7·7 million yards to 12·8 million yards. There were also smaller increases in the exports to other neighbouring territories such as Iraq, Aden and Dependencies, Arabia, Federated Malay States, and to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Portuguese East African Territories, while shipments to Mauritius and Dependencies fell from 5 million yards to 4 million yards. Exports to other countries included 13·3 million yards (0·4 million yards) to Egypt, 3·8 million yards (7·2 million yards) to Nigeria and 2·9 million yards (1·9 million yards) to Bahrein Islands, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being given in brackets.

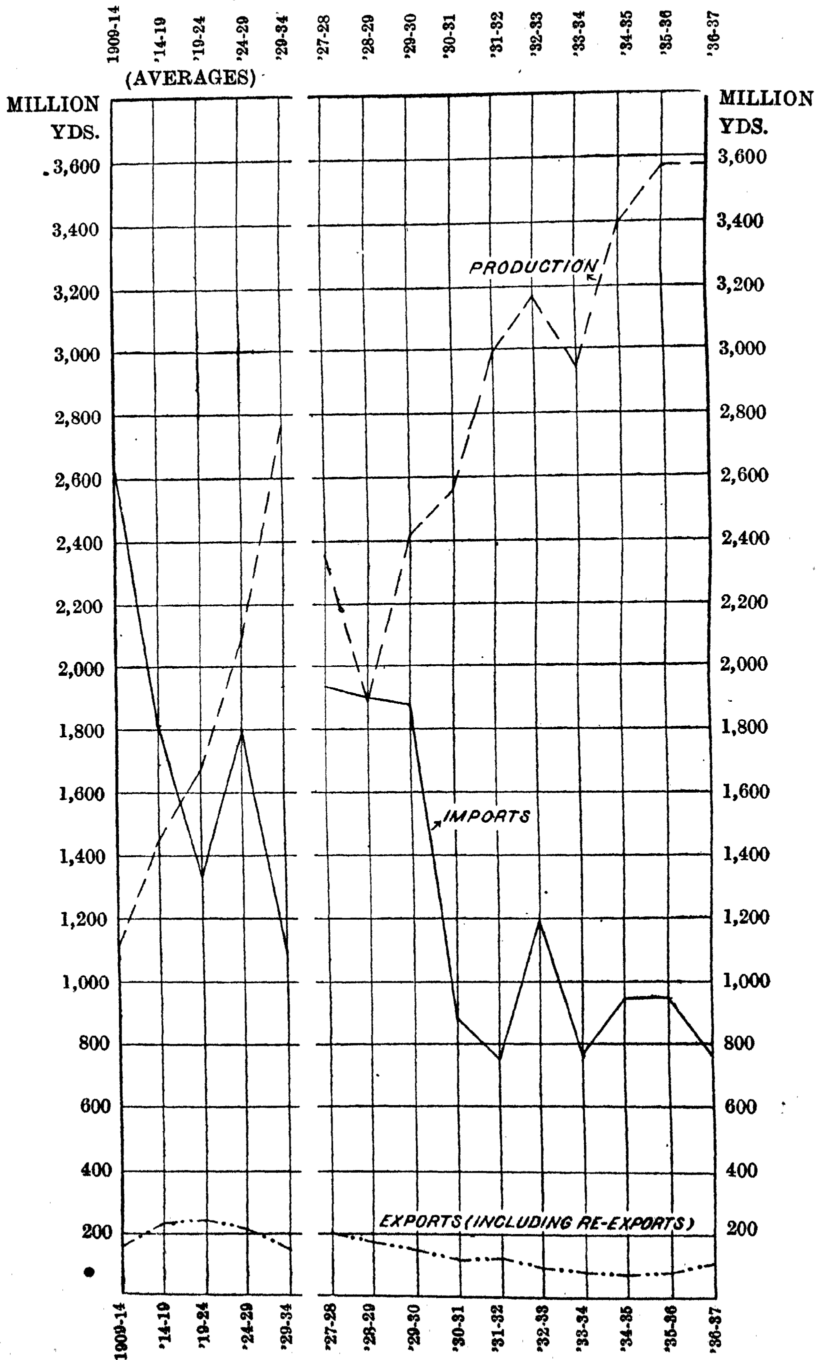
The detailed figures of production and exports of the different classes of cotton piecegoods for the past three years and for 1913-14 are given below :—

Production in Indian Mills.

—	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth . .	292·5	863·5	842·8	900·7
Chadars	69·9	59·0	59·5	65·9
Dhuties	284·8	1,110·0	1,240·5	1,117·7
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings.	128·9	161·9	152·1	170·5
Drills and jeans	27·8	118·6	128·9	136·6
Other sorts	68·5	328·7	349·7	370·4
TOTAL .	872·4	2,641·7	2,773·5	2,761·8
Coloured piecegoods	291·9	755·8	797·9	810·2
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	1,164·3	3,397·5	3,571·4	3,572·0

COTTON PIECEGOODS.

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1927-28 to 1936-37 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.



Cotton manufactures.

Exports.

—	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings	2·2	2·0	4·2	8·8
Chadars and dhuties	7·6	1·3	1·0	1·5
T. cloth and domestics	21·6	0·3	..	..
Drills and jeans	0·6	0·5	1·0	1·3
Other sorts	12·2	2·8	4·0	16·3
TOTAL	44·2	6·9	10·2	27·9
Coloured piecegoods	45·0	50·8	61·0	73·7
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	89·2	57·7	71·2	101·6

The following table shows the average declared values per yard of exported piecegoods compared with the corresponding values for imported piecegoods in 1913-14 and the last five years :—

Imported piecegoods.

—	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 2 8	0 2 3	0 2 2	0 2 1	0 2 1	0 2 1
White	0 2 11	0 2 10	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 3 0	0 3 3
Coloured	0 3 5	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 3	0 2 11	0 3 1

Indian piecegoods exported.

—	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 2 7	0 4 4	0 4 2	0 3 7	0 3 3	0 2 10
White	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 11	0 3 10	0 3 6	0 3 6
Coloured	0 5 0	0 5 1	0 4 9	0 5 1	0 4 9	0 4 7

As compared with the preceding year, the average declared value of grey and coloured goods exported declined during the year under review, while those for white goods showed no variations. These values are still high in comparison with those of the corresponding descriptions of imported piecegoods.

Exports.

Exports of handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece, consisting mostly of what are known in the trade as Madras handkerchiefs, were valued at R45 lakhs as compared with R30 lakhs in the preceding year. These are mostly destined to West African territories, although a great part of the trade goes through the United Kingdom.

The figures of production of cotton twist and yarn in Indian mills are given in the table on page 36. The exports of cotton twist and yarn advanced from 9·7 million lbs. to 12·1 million lbs. in quantity and from R47 lakhs to R59 lakhs in value. The principal customer is Syria which took 3·6 million lbs., or over a million lbs. more than in the preceding year. The exports to Iraq and the Straits Settlements also rose from 0·9 million lbs. and 1·3 million lbs. to 1·0 million lbs. and 1·4 million lbs., respectively, while those to Aden declined from 1·5 million lbs. to 1·1 million lbs. Among other countries, there were small increases in the exports to Cyprus and Belgium but decreases in the case of Roumania and the United Kingdom. Asiatic Turkey which had taken nothing in 1935-36 required 80,000 lbs. in the year under review.

Jute and jute manufactures (R42,72 **lakhs**).—The official estimate of the jute crop of 1936 placed the outturn at 9,636,000 bales as against 7,240,000 bales in 1935. Arrivals of raw jute in Calcutta and the neighbouring mill area in the year ending March, 1937, amounted to 10·1 million bales as compared with 8·2 million bales in the preceding year. During the season ended June, 1937, arrivals totalled 10·3 million bales or 2·4 million bales less than in the preceding season. Throughout the year the prices of raw jute were greatly influenced by the low prices of manufactured goods. Early in the year the price of jute " Firsts " at Calcutta per bale of 400 lbs. was R34-12; later the prices declined, " Firsts " reaching R29-0 on the 21st July. It became evident that the crop which was expected to be bigger than in the preceding season would not be sufficient for world requirements, with the result that the prices recovered to some extent and remained fairly steady at about R31 in August. In the latter half of September there was a setback. In October, the Government of Bengal announced that they would continue their scheme of restriction of raw jute in 1937 by issuing instructions that an effort should be made to reduce the 1937 sowings by 3/16ths of the area in the standard year 1934-35. Thereafter, the prices gradually firmed up to R35-12 on December 22, and, except for the two months January and February when there was a slight reaction, remained equally firm till the end of the year, the quotation on March 30, being R36-8.

In London, the price of jute " First Marks " per ton, which opened with £19-7-6 on the 3rd April, almost steadily declined to £16-7-6 on the 24th July. After a period of comparative steadiness in August and September, prices moved up and reached £19-1-3 on December 30. There was a reaction in January and February, 1937, but the prices firmed up again and on March 19, the rate stood at £19-13-9.

The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year under review amounted to 1,792,000 tons as compared with 1,523,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 18 per cent. The value of these shipments also rose by 16 per cent, from R37 crores to R43 crores. Both raw and manu-

factured jute showed increases. The following table shows the exports of raw jute and manufactured goods during the past five years :—

—	Exports of raw jute	Percentage variation as compared with 1932-33	Exports of sacking bags and cloth	Percentage variation as compared with 1932-33	Exports of hessian bags and cloth	Percentage variation as compared with 1932-33
	Tons (000)		Tons (000)		Tons (000)	
1932-33	563	100	372	100	296	100
1933-34	748	133	357	96	304	103
1934-35	752	134	367	99	310	105
1935-36	771	137	390	105	354	120
1936-37	821	146	470	126	488	165

The exports of raw jute at 821,000 tons were the highest since 1928-29 and were valued at R14,77 lakhs. These figures compare with 771,000 tons valued at R13,71 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom increased her purchases from 166,000 tons in 1935-36 to 189,000 tons in 1936-37. Exports to Germany were very much reduced, having amounted to 134,000 tons as against 152,000 tons in the preceding year. This decline is partly due to the prohibition of pure jute yarn and textiles for domestic consumption in Germany as a result of which jute products sold in Germany should contain a mixture of flax, hemp or paper. Shipments to the Netherlands, on the other hand, showed very little variation and amounted to 19,800 tons. Purchases by the United States of America, France and Belgium were on a larger scale and amounted to 88,000 tons, 86,000 tons and 70,000 tons as compared with 79,000 tons, 75,000 tons and 56,000 tons, respectively, in 1935-36. Spain required only 17,000 tons or 34,000 tons less than in the preceding year, her purchases in the latter half of the year being on a restricted scale. On the other hand, exports to Italy advanced from 49,000 tons to 76,000 tons. Shipments to the U. S. S. R., which had increased from 3,500 tons in 1934-35 to 15,000 tons in 1935-36, rose slightly to 16,000 tons in the year under review. Among other countries, there were increased exports to Japan, Brazil and the Argentine Republic, while Egypt, China and Australia took less than in the preceding year.

Concurrently with the increased overseas demand, the Indian consumption of raw jute also showed an advance in 1936-37, when the restrictions on mill production were removed by the Indian Jute Mills Association. The following table shows the exports of raw jute and Indian consumption of raw jute in the last five seasons, July to June :—

—	Exports of raw jute	Consumption in India*	Excess of consumption over Exports (%)
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	
1932-33	629	780	+24
1933-34	759	771	+2
1934-35	783	818	+4
1935-36	740	895	+21
1936-37	872	1,082	+24

* Figures refer to mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

Exports.

It will be observed that during all these years the Indian consumption exceeded the exports, although the excess was very much reduced in 1933-34 and in 1934-35. The Indian consumption in 1936-37 was 24 per cent more than exports during the same season.

The monthly production of the principal kinds of jute manufactures in Indian mills is shown in the following table :—

(In millions)

—	Hessian				Sacking			
	Cloth		Bags		Cloth		Bags	
	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37
	Yds.	Yds.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	No.	No.
April . .	95	124	11	16	5	4	46	48
May . .	102	126	7	11	5	5	48	46
June . .	95	132	5	11	5	6	42	47
July . .	111	152	8	13	5	6	49	53
August . .	111	153	6	11	5	5	45	52
September .	108	165	6	11	4	5	45	55
October .	110	160	9	10	4	6	48	53
November .	104	154	8	11	3	6	45	51
December .	113	165	9	12	5	7	46	56
January .	113	159	10	12	5	6	47	56
February .	103	141	13	10	5	6	43	50
March . .	106	132	16	13	4	6	43	50
TOTAL .	1,271	1,763	108	141	55	68	547	617

As might be expected from the removal of restrictions by the Indian Jute Mills Association, there was an all-round increase in production, the advance being more marked in the case of hessians. The immediate result of increased production was a fall in prices of manufactured good to levels which have not been reached for many years. Lower prices, however, stimulated the demand in foreign countries and there was a slight appreciation in the prices towards

the end of the year. The following table illustrates the prices of a typical grade of bags and two of the more important grades of hessians during 1936-37.

Prices of Jute manufactures during 1936-37.

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40″ × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40″ × 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
1936—						
April 1 . .	20 11 0	20 14 0	7 8 0	7 9 0	9 12 0	9 12 0
„ 29 . .	21 0 0	21 0 0	7 14 0	7 12 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
May 27 . .	20 4 0	20 4 0	8 3 0	7 11 0 to 7 8 0	9 12 0	9 11 0 to 9 9 0
June 24 . . .	20 0 0	20 4 0	7 14 0	7 10 0 to 7 8 0	10 0 0	9 13 0 to 9 10 0
July 29 . .	19 4 0	19 12 0	7 10 0	7 6 0	9 14 0	9 9 0 to 9 8 0
August 26 . .	19 2 0	19 8 0	7 9 0	7 5 0 to 7 4 0	9 14 0	9 8 0 to 9 6 0
September 30 .	19 8 0	19 9 0	7 3 0	7 2 0	9 8 0	9 5 0
October 28 . .	19 6 0	19 8 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	9 7 0	9 6 0
November 25 .	20 0 0	20 0 0	7 9 0	7 9 0	10 3 0	9 13 0
December 23 . .	21 15 0	21 12 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	10 2 0	10 0 0
1937—						
January 27 . .	21 6 0	20 10 0	7 3 0	7 3 0	9 10 0	9 7 0
February 17 . .	21 7 0	20 12 0	7 7 0	7 5 6	9 11 6	9 9 6
March 24 . .	21 13 0	21 6 0	8 2 0	7 14 0	10 0 0	10 0 0

Exports.

The increased overseas demand for jute goods also prevented heavy accumulation of stocks as will be seen from the following table which shows the position at the end of each month during the past two years :—

[In million yards.]

At the end of	Hessian cloth and bags		Sacking cloth and bags	
	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37
April	82	82	111	94
May	80	69	113	120
June	79	69	140	137
July	93	68	156	147
August	104	76	177	148
September	74	99	138	115
October	49	97	104	95
November	44	95	97	79
December	46	95	104	82
January	60	111	99	78
February	62	115	107	78
March	63	80	98	70

Stocks of hessian cloth and bags at the end of April, 1936, remained practically the same as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year, but continued to be lower up to the end of August. Thereafter, there was a steady increase, and the year ended with stocks which were in excess of the corresponding figure for the preceding year by about 27 per cent. In the heavy goods section the situation was more favourable. Throughout the year 1936-37 stocks of sacking cloth and bags were lower than on the corresponding dates of the preceding year. At the end of the year 1936-37 these stocks showed a decrease of 29 per cent in comparison with the preceding year. Taking the two items together the stocks showed a decrease of 7 per cent as compared with those at the end of 1935-36.

The exports of bags and cloth in 1913-14 and in the five years ending 1936-37 are shown below :—

——	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Bags (in millions) .	369	415	402	423	459	567
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,012	1,053	1,063	1,218	1,710

Gunny bags.

The total exports of gunny bags in 1936-37 numbered 567 million as compared with 459 million in 1935-36, the value of the shipments rising from R11,01 lakhs to R12,09 lakhs. Of the exports in 1936-37, sacking gunny bags accounted for 424 million valued at R9,78 lakhs and hessian gunny bags for 143 million valued at R2,31 lakhs. There was a noticeable increase in the shipments of both sacking and hessian bags to the United Kingdom which together numbered 70·3 million valued at R1,34 lakhs as compared with 51·3 million valued at R1,12 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments to other European countries taken together, totalled 40 million in number as compared with 25·5 million in 1935-36 and 22·5 million in 1934-35. The best customer of Indian gunny bags is Australia which took 79·6 million bags in 1936-37 as

against 64·9 million in 1935-36 and 56·6 million in 1934-35. Java more than doubled her requirements, shipments to that country having numbered 26·7 million in 1936-37 as against nearly 13 million in 1935-36. Exports to Siam fell from 31 million to 22 million, while those to French Indo-China and Japan advanced from 20 million each in 1935-36 to 26 and 30 million, respectively, in 1936-37. Shipments to African territories were on a larger scale than in the preceding year. The Union of South Africa took about 29 million bags, or 4 million bags more than in 1935-36, while East Africa, including Mauritius, required 34 million as compared with 28 million in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America were almost the same as in the preceding year and numbered 16·4 million in 1936-37, while those to Cuba and West Indies, other than Cuba and Bahamas, rose from 18 million and 13 million in number to 19 million and 16 million, respectively. The Argentine Republic, which has considerably curtailed her requirements in recent years, took 3·2 million bags or nearly 500,000 bags less than in the preceding year, while Chile required 8·7 million or about 3 million more than in 1935-36. Shipments to New Zealand and Hawaii were larger than in 1935-36 and amounted in number to 13 million and 20 million as compared with 10 million and 15 million, respectively, in 1935-36.

Gunny cloth.

The total quantity of gunny cloth exported increased from 1,218 million yards valued at R12,24 lakhs in 1935-36 to 1,710 million yards valued at R15,47 lakhs in the year under review, of which hessian gunny cloth represented 1,671 million yards valued at R15,00 lakhs as compared with 1,182 million yards valued at R11,74 lakhs in 1935-36. The United States of America, as usual the largest purchaser, increased her takings from 775 million yards to 1,040 million yards in the year under review. Shipments to the United Kingdom and to the Irish Free State also advanced from 86 million yards and 2·4 million yards to 133 million yards and 11 million yards, respectively, in 1936-37. Exports to Turkey (European and Asiatic combined), which had dropped from 9·8 million yards in 1934-35 to 2·9 million yards in 1935-36, recovered to 8·1 million yards in 1936-37. There were also increased exports to the Argentine Republic which amounted to 274 million yards as against 166 million yards in 1935-36. Shipments to other countries in South America during the year under review included 9·2 million yards (2·6 million yards) to Uruguay, 3·6 million yards (3·9 million yards) to Peru and 1·6 million yards (1·5 million yards) to Ecuador, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being given in brackets. Canada required 100 million yards, or 25 million yards more than in the preceding year. Australia also increased her requirements from 26½ million yards to 30 million yards, while shipments to New Zealand were fairly steady at 4⅓ million yards, as in 1935-36. The exports to the Straits Settlements and the Philippines advanced from 10 million yards and 17 million yards to nearly 16 million yards and 26 million yards, respectively, while Egyptian requirements remained fairly steady at 10 million yards. The Union of South Africa continued to increase her requirements which totalled 12 million yards in the year under review as compared with 8·5 million yards in 1935-36 and 6·9 million yards in 1934-35. Table No. 31-A, appended to this Review, shows the details of exports of jute gunny-bags and cloth during the past two years, to which a reference may be made.

Exports.

The search for a substitute for jute has not met with any marked success. While attempts have been made in some countries to eliminate jute goods for purposes of packing by using material manufactured from indigenous sources, there has been a gradual expansion of the jute industry in other countries and new uses have been found for jute. With a view to preventing any possible loss of markets, the Indian Central Jute Committee, which commenced their work at the end of 1936, decided to start a technological laboratory under expert management and to carry on continuous research work in jute and jute products.

Tea (R20,04 lakhs).—The world demand for tea showed very little improvement during the year under review. For 1936-37 the export quota under the international agreement was, as in the preceding year, fixed at 82½ per cent of the standard exports. Stocks in the United Kingdom were not much above the normal and amounted to 174 million lbs. at the end of March, 1937, as compared with 249 million lbs. at the end of March, 1936. With further improvement in stocks the International Tea Committee have modified their original decision and raised the quota for the next season which ends on the 31st March, 1938, to 87½ per cent of the standard exports. Stocks of Indian tea in London warehouses at the end of March, 1936, and 1937 were 148 million lbs. and 102 million lbs., respectively. The quantity of tea entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom increased by nearly 12 million lbs. to 463 million lbs. in the year under review of which Indian tea amounted to 265½ million lbs. as compared with 263½ million lbs. in 1935-36.

The total production of tea in India in 1936-37 has been estimated at 394 million lbs., almost the same as in the preceding season. To this the largest share, as usual, was contributed by Assam which produced 223 million lbs. or 57 per cent. Production in the rest of Northern India amounted to 107 million lbs., or 27 per cent. Southern India accounted for 64 million lbs., or 16 per cent. The acreage and production for a number of years are shown in the following tables :—

Acreage.

—	1906	1915	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936*
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,200	382,800	430,900	428,400	430,400	435,900	437,200	438,800
Rest of Northern India	153,900	181,300	226,600	227,200	229,500	231,500	231,000	233,400
Southern India	37,600	68,000	149,300	153,800	158,200	158,900	160,100	160,000
TOTAL	530,700	632,100	806,800	809,400	818,100	826,300	828,300	832,200

Production.

—	1906	1915	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936*
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
Assam	162,468	245,752	243,229	257,058	219,341	232,835	226,417	223,169
Rest of Northern India	64,216	94,695	94,252	113,847	103,880	105,861	103,742	107,186
Southern India	14,281	31,610	56,603	62,764	60,953	60,555	64,270	63,592
TOTAL	240,965	372,057	394,084	433,669	383,674	399,251	394,429	393,947

* Subject to revision.

Tea.

The exports for the corresponding official years are shown in the table below :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

—	1906-07	1915-16	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong).	217,931	301,403	295,294	323,825	270,822	276,453	262,240	255,756
From Southern India (Madras ports).	13,980	25,840	45,901	54,837	46,799	48,139	50,370	45,960
From Bombay, Sind and Burma.	1,743	11,227	323	175	195	241	95	121
TOTAL .	233,654	338,470	341,518	378,837	317,816	324,833	312,705	301,837

The quota for overseas exports of tea from India for 1936-37 was fixed at 309 million lbs. as compared with 311 million lbs. in 1935-36 and 330 million lbs. in 1934-35. Exports abroad during the year, calculated on the basis of the statistical month which generally ends on or about the 25th, amounted to 302 million lbs. as against nearly 313 million lbs. in the preceding year, the value, however, showing an increase from R19,82 lakhs to R20,04 lakhs. The exports in the year under review represented 77 per cent of the total production, the balance left for domestic consumption being 92 million lbs. as compared with 82 million lbs. in the preceding year.

The auction sales for the 1936 season opened at Calcutta on the 1st June and there were altogether 32 sales each for invoices with export rights and packages for internal consumption. The number of chests of sound leaf sold with export rights was 584,918 as against 527,340 in the preceding season. Sales of sound leaf tea for internal consumption also increased from 290,336 packages in 1935-36 to 322,913 packages in 1936-37. In all, the total number of packages of sound leaf sold was 907,831 as compared with 817,676 in the preceding season. There was also a good demand for tea dust for internal consumption, the number of packages sold being 273,796 or 27,527 packages more than in 1935-36. No packages of tea dust were sold for export, corresponding sales in the previous season having amounted to 76 packages. The average price realised for tea sold with export rights improved to 10 as. 1 p. per lb. from 9 as. 5 p. in the preceding season; but the average price of tea sold for internal consumption declined from 4 as. 10 p. per lb. to 4 as. 8 p. The average price of dust for internal consumption showed a slight increase from 5 as. 2 p. to 5 as. 4 p.

At the first auction sale on June 1, the average price for tea sold with export rights was 10 as. 6 p. per lb., but this was not realised at later sales until July 20, when the average rate stood at 10 as. 7 p. Thereafter the values were generally on a lower level and ranged between 9 as. 8 p. and 10 as. until the 2nd November. In November and December, there was a slight appreciation in the average prices and on January 11, the average value again reached 10 as. 6 p. With a slight setback in the succeeding sales, the average rate at the last auction sale of the season, held on the 24th February, rose to 10 as. 9 p. per lb. As regards tea sold for internal consumption, while the

June sales realised fairly steady values around 5 as. per lb., the tendency was in the main, downwards. From 5 as. per lb. realised at the first sale held on the 2nd June and again realised on July 7, the average rate dropped to 4 as. 4 p. on the 24th November. Better values were realised in December and January, the rate on the 26th January being 5 as. per lb. The rates again declined and the average value realised at the last two sales was 4 as. 8 p. per lb. In the diagram on the opposite page, the weekly district averages for tea sold with export rights are graphed along with the general average for such teas.

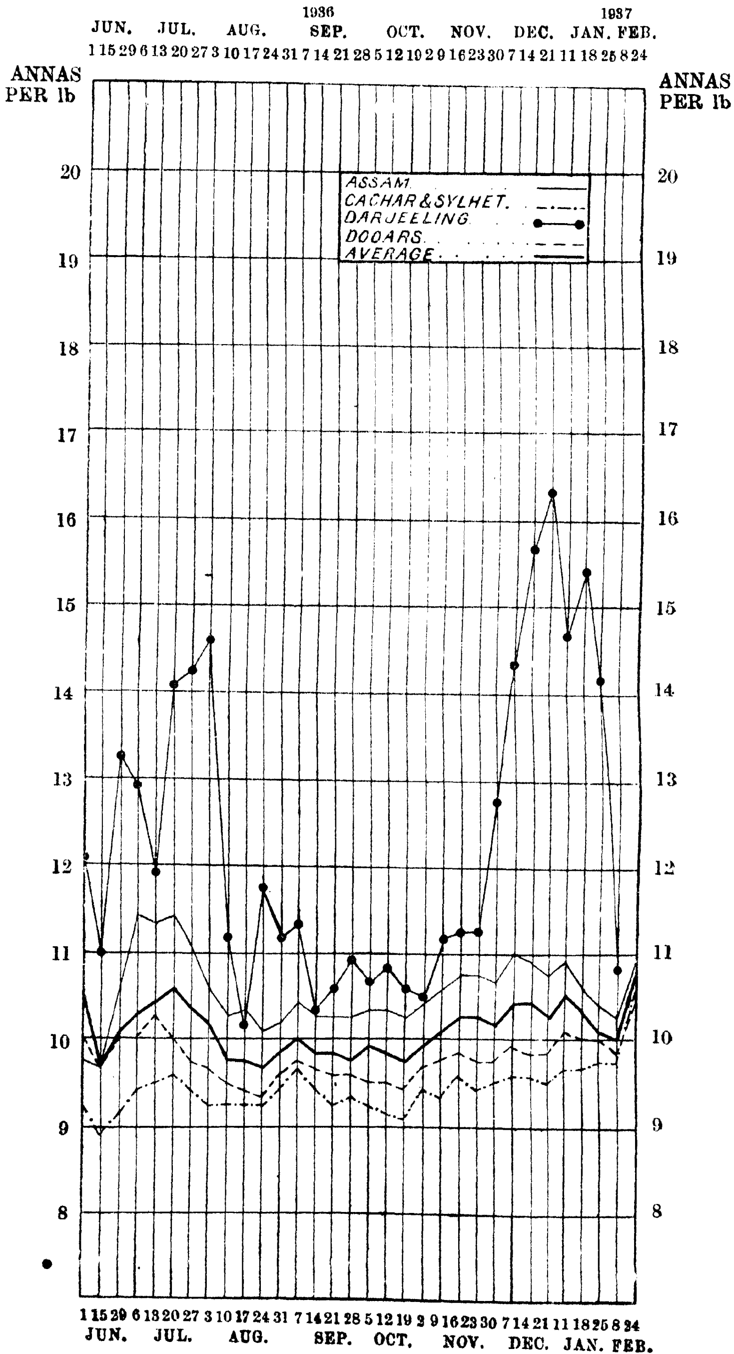
Of the total exports of 302 million lbs. in 1936-37, shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for 256 million lbs. In the preceding year, the United Kingdom took nearly 276 million lbs. out of a total of 313 million lbs. It may be noted that the import duty on tea in the United Kingdom has, with effect from the 22nd April, 1936, been raised by 2*d*. per lb. as a result of which Indian tea is liable to a duty of 4*d*. per lb. instead of 2*d*. per lb., there being a corresponding rise in the full rate of duty from 4*d*. to 6*d*. per lb. The Irish Free State required 2 million lbs., or about 1 million lbs. less than in the preceding year. Direct exports to Canada from India rose from 12·8 million lbs. to 14·9 million lbs. and those to the United States of America from 6·9 million lbs. to 7·9 million lbs. Exports to Australia and New Zealand were smaller than in the preceding year, and amounted to 1 million lbs. and 181,000 lbs. as against 1·9 million lbs. and 407,000 lbs., respectively, in 1935-36. Exports by sea to Iran advanced from 1·8 million lbs. to 11 million lbs. in 1936-37. This large increase in the exports by sea to Iran is due to the fact that exports across the land frontier of India have been subjected to quota restriction and are not permitted without licence. Exports to Ceylon and Iraq amounted to 2·6 million lbs. and 462,000 lbs. as compared with 3·5 million lbs. and 641,000 lbs., respectively, in 1935-36. The U. S. S. R. continued to take larger quantities, shipments amounting to 1·7 million lbs. as against 976,000 lbs. in 1935-36 and 40,000 lbs. in 1934-35. Among other countries, exports to France, the Union of South Africa, Italy, East Africa and Chile declined, while those to Germany and Turkey showed increases.

The share of Calcutta in the total exports of tea in 1936-37 was 60 per cent and of Chittagong 24 per cent, the remainder being shipped almost entirely from Madras. Shipments from Calcutta amounted to 182 million lbs. and from Chittagong to 74 million lbs., while exports from Madras totalled 46 million lbs. Coastwise exports of tea from Bengal amounted to 21·7 million lbs. as compared with 19·8 million lbs. in the preceding year.

Exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom in 1936 totalled 35 million lbs. as compared with 33 million lbs. in 1935 and 30 million lbs. in 1934. Re-exports to the Irish Free State declined from 14 million lbs. in 1935 to 13 million lbs. in 1936, while those to the Soviet Union advanced from 3·9 million lbs. to 5·2 million lbs. Germany and the United States of America also took larger quantities of Indian tea from the United Kingdom in 1936, their takings amounting to 4·3 million lbs. and 5·2 million lbs. as against 2·4 million lbs. and 4·2 million lbs., respectively, in the preceding year. There was, however, a decrease in the shipments to Canada which totalled 1·5 million lbs. as against 2 million lbs. in the preceding year.

TEA.

Chart showing the weekly district average prices of tea sold with export rights at the auction sales in Calcutta.



Tea.

The following table shows the number of chests of sound leaf sold and the average prices realised at Calcutta auction sales since 1932-33, the season, immediately preceding the introduction of the restriction scheme :—

Season.	Number of chests sold			Average price per lb.		Total weighted average price per lb.
	With export rights.	For internal consumption.	Total.	For teas with export right.	For teas for internal consumption.	
				As. P.	As. P.	As. P.
1932-33	—	—	772,843	—	—	5 2
1933-34	575,709	267,635	843,344	9 7	4 10	8 1
1934-35	566,834	282,991	849,825	8 9	5 2	7 7
1935-36	527,340	290,336	817,676	9 5	4 10	7 9
1936-37	584,918	322,913	907,831	10 1	4 8	8 2

Taking 1932-33 as the base, the variations in production in Northern India and in the total quantity of sound leaf sold at the Calcutta auction sales (including tea sold for internal consumption) and the average price realised at these sales are set forth below :—

Season.	Production.	Total quantity sold (for both export and internal consumption).	Average price.
1932-33	100	100	100
1933-34	87	109	156
1934-35	91	110	147
1935-36	89	106	150
1936-37	89	117	158

While the production remained fairly steady, there was an increase in the sales of tea at Calcutta auctions and in the average price in 1936-37 as compared with the preceding year.

Exports.

The following table shows, in millions of lbs., the exports of tea from the principal tea-growing countries during the past five years :—

(In millions of lbs.)

—	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Northern India . .	313	277	273	271	261
Southern India . .	55	47	47	50	49
Ceylon . . .	253	216	219	212	218
Java	142	131	113	118	123
Sumatra . . .	32	27	28	27	30
China . . .	87	93	104	84	82
Japan . . .	30	29	32	37	36
Formosa . . .	14	17	21	20	21
TOTAL .	926	837	837	819	820

It will be noticed that as compared with 1935-36, exports of Indian tea have fallen off. On the other hand, Ceylon, Java and Sumatra increased their exports, while the unrestricted tea from China, Japan and Formosa showed very little variations.

Imports of tea into the principal consuming countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Java, as far as information is available, are shown in table No. 63 appended to this Review. It will be seen from this table that exports from India were 55·6 per cent of the total quantity of tea imported into the United Kingdom in 1936 as compared with 56·7 per cent in 1935. The actual quantity of Indian tea imported declined from 270 million lbs. in 1935 to 267 million lbs. in 1936. Imports of Ceylon tea advanced from 142 million lbs. to 145 million lbs., while those of Java tea fell from 42 million lbs. to 38 million lbs. Receipts of China tea into the United Kingdom were practically the same as in 1935, and amounted to 8·5 million lbs. in 1936, but imports from Nyasaland increased from 5·9 million lbs. to 6·9 million lbs. The quantity of Ceylon tea entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom in 1936 was 135 million lbs. as against 251 million lbs. of Indian tea entered for domestic consumption in the same year. Similar figures for 1935 for Indian and Ceylon teas were 259 million lbs. and 133 million lbs., respectively.

Oilseeds.

Oilseeds (R18,44 lakhs).—The total exports of oilseeds showed an increase of 72 per cent in quantity and 79 per cent in value, and amounted to 1,155,000 tons valued at R18,44 lakhs as compared with 673,000 tons valued at R10,29 lakhs in 1935-36. Despite growing internal consumption, all the principal varieties of oilseeds, with the exception of castor, recorded increases in exports. The oilseed crushing industry of the United Kingdom experienced, on the whole, a satisfactory year and placed greater reliance on the oil-bearing materials from Empire sources for its requirements of raw materials. Prices were generally more favourable than in the preceding year and afforded some inducement for larger exports.

Linseed (R4,36 lakhs).

The Indian linseed crop of the season 1935-36, which was mostly marketed in the year under review, was estimated at 388,000 tons, as against 420,000 tons in the preceding season. The Argentine crop of 1935-36, unlike its predecessor, was also short, the official estimate of the outturn being 1,402,000 tons. Shipments from India increased by 79 per cent in quantity from 165,000 tons in 1935-36 to 296,000 tons in 1936-37 and by 97 per cent in value from R2,21 lakhs to R4,36 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom were more than double those in the preceding year and amounted to 218,000 tons as against 90,000 tons. Continental countries, with the exception of Belgium, Italy and Spain, also took more and their total purchases aggregated 35,000 tons, or an increase of 14,000 tons over the preceding year. The United Kingdom crushers were mostly interested in Indian linseed which enjoys a preference of 10 per cent, while Continental buyers favoured the Argentine seed. According to the United Kingdom trade returns, India contributed 75 per cent to the total imports into that country during 1936-37 as compared with 29 per cent in 1935-36 and 58 per cent in 1934-35. Among other countries, Australia increased her takings from 9,700 tons to 18,300 tons, while shipments to the United States of America declined from 31,000 tons to 17,000 tons. The export trade in linseed is practically confined to Bengal and Bombay, the former being responsible for 40 per cent of the exports in 1936-37 and the latter for 57 per cent as compared with 50 per cent and 46 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year.

The price of linseed, bold, at Bombay, which opened at R7-3-6 per cwt. on the 2nd April, remained fairly constant until the middle of June, ranging between R7-0-9 and R7-4-6. Thereafter, the market responded to the rumours that cereal crops in the United States of America would be affected by drought. The price advanced to R8-7-0 on July 17, and reached R8-15-0 on August 7. In September, October and November, the market declined owing to poor demand for linseed in the consuming countries, the quotation being as low as R7-0-6 in the first week of October. In December, however, the improvement in prices of other commodities benefited linseed to some extent, the latter being quoted at R7-11-0 on the 30th December. This improvement was, however, short-lived, and the price declined to R7-4-6 at the end of February, but recovered again in March, the closing quotation on the 25th March being R8-5-0.

The production of groundnuts in the 1936-37 season has been estimated at 2,803,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 2,258,000 tons in the preceding

season. Exports during the year under review advanced to 739,000 tons from 413,000 tons in the preceding year and 511,000 tons in 1934-35. The value of the exports also rose from R6,65 lakhs in 1935-36 to R12,29 lakhs in 1936-37. The average price of Coromandel groundnuts in 1936 for near shipment to the United Kingdom and Northern Europe was £14-10 per ton, compared with £14-5 in 1935. The exports to the United Kingdom rose from 62,000 tons to 91,000 tons during the year under review. There was also a noticeable expansion in the shipments to Continental countries, chiefly France, the Netherlands, Germany and Italy, which amounted to 451,000 tons as against 341,000 tons in the preceding year. It may be noted that at end of November, 1936, the French Government decreed that the duty on foreign groundnuts coming into France would be reduced by 50 per cent; the reduction being effective from the 1st December, 1936. As a result of this reduction of duty, France, which is normally the best customer of Indian groundnuts, became a more active buyer during the latter half of the year and absorbed 163,000 tons in 1936-37 as against 141,000 tons in 1935-36. Nearly 86 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1936-37 was from the Madras Presidency, as compared with 80 per cent in the preceding year, the remainder being despatched almost entirely from Bombay.

Groundnuts (R12,29 lakhs).

The price of groundnuts, machine decorticated, in Madras, which was R33-11 per candy of 500 lbs. on April 2, remained fairly steady, with minor fluctuations, until the first week of June. Since then, prices gradually advanced to R40-12 on August 21. Thereafter, the prices began to ease and, with little buying support, steadily declined to R34-2 on September 25, and further to R33-11 on the 30th October. In November, the reports of a reduction of import duty on Indian groundnuts in France, which came into effect from December, created some activity and the prices appreciated to R39-14 on the 2nd January. February saw some weakness, but in March the price remained firm and was quoted at R36-12 at the end of the year.

Exports of castor seed declined from 60,000 tons valued at R83 lakhs to 43,000 tons valued at R63 lakhs in 1936-37. The United Kingdom and France reduced their takings from 22,400 tons and 14,600 tons to 20,500 tons and 6,500 tons, respectively. Exports to Italy also fell from 6,700 tons to 1,500 tons. Shipments to Australia amounted to 2,000 tons, or only 100 tons more than in the preceding year, while those to the United States of America steadily declined from 14,000 tons in 1934-35 to 4,000 tons in 1935-36 and further to 1,700 tons in the year under review.

Castor seed (R63 lakhs).

The production of rape and mustard seeds in India in 1936-37 and 1935-36 was estimated at 970,000 tons and 957,000 tons, respectively, as compared with 900,000 tons in 1934-35. Exports in 1936-37 advanced to 38,000 tons valued at R54 lakhs from 19,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs in the preceding year. With the exception of Germany, all the principal European countries increased their purchases. Shipments to the United Kingdom improved from 2,000 tons to 9,000 tons and those to France from 3,000 tons to 7,000 tons. Exports to Italy amounted to 5,600 tons in 1936-37, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 156 tons. The Netherlands and Belgium also increased their

Rapeseed (R54 lakhs).

demands from 2,500 tons and 1,000 tons to 5,700 tons and 2,600 tons, respectively, while shipments to Germany fell from 4,700 tons to 800 tons. Of the total quantity exported from India in the year under review, 37,000 tons, or 98 per cent, were shipped from Karachi.

Sesamum (R27 lakhs).

Exports of sesamum, which had declined from 4,200 tons in 1934-35 to 1,300 tons in 1935-36, rose to 14,000 tons in 1936-37. In 1935-36 Ceylon and other neighbouring territories were the only buyers, exports to European countries being insignificant. Shipments in 1936-37 included 4,300 tons to Italy, 2,500 tons to Denmark, 2,200 tons to the Netherlands and 1,700 tons to Ceylon.

Other oilseeds (R35 lakhs).

With the improvement in the prices of Egyptian cotton seed, exports of Indian cotton seed, which had been well below 1,000 tons in the two preceding years, amounted to 9,000 tons in the year under review. The exports were mainly to the United Kingdom. There was also an improvement in the exports of essential oilseeds which totalled 9,700 tons or 700 tons more than in 1935-36, but the value realised declined by R2 lakhs to R21 lakhs. The principal descriptions were Coriander (R6 lakhs), Cummin (R4 lakhs), Fennel (R2 lakhs) and Fenugreek (R3 lakhs).

Food grains and flour (R15,38 lakhs).—The total exports in this group increased from 1,553,000 tons valued at R12,41 lakhs in 1935-36 to 1,877,000 tons valued at R15,38 lakhs in the year under review. With the exception of jowar and bajra and maize, exports of the principal food grains recorded increases. The statement below shows the exports of food grains during the past five years compared with the average exports under each head in the pre-war quinquennium :—

—	Pre-war average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,398	1,828	1,733	1,593	1,394	1,457
„ in the husk	42	59	11	14	16	8
Wheat	1,308	2	2	11	10	232
„ flour	55	21	13	12	18	24
Pulse	291	111	104	112	99	137
Barley	227	17	..	14	3	10
Jowar and bajra	41	16	5	4	9	7
Maize	49	..	..	3	2	..
Other sorts		2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	4,411	2,056	1,870	1,765	1,553	1,877
VALUE R(lakhs)	45,81	16,08	11,75	11,84	12,41	15,38

Exports.

Rice accounted for 78 per cent of the total quantity of food grains and flour exported during the year under review, the corresponding percentage for the preceding year being 91. The following table shows the production and export of rice from India proper and from Burma during the past five years, together with the corresponding figures for 1913-14 :—

Rice (R11,62 lakhs).

(In thousand tons.)

—	Production		Exports			
	Cleaned rice		Rice		Paddy	
	India proper	Burma	India proper	Burma	India proper	Burma
1913-14	24,782	4,037	585	1,835	10	20
1932-33	26,201	4,913	226	1,602	4	55
1933-34	25,733	5,174	216	1,517	1	10
1934-35	25,706	4,532	204	1,389	4	10
1935-36	23,271	4,998	189	1,205	4	12
1936-37	28,253*	4,709*	234	1,223	1	7

* Subject to revision.

Although the total production of rice in India is considerably higher than in Burma, the latter practically has a monopoly of the export trade. She also makes good any deficiency in the supply for local consumption in other parts of India. The Indian crop for the 1935-36 season, like its predecessor, was below the average, in fact, the smallest since the War. The position was, however, eased by larger production in the following year. About 1,621,000 tons of rice (including paddy) were exported from Burma to India during 1936-37, as compared with 1,748,000 tons in the preceding year and 2,200,000 tons in 1934-35. The total exports from Burma to all destinations which had fallen from 3,599,000 tons in 1934-35 to 2,966,000 tons in 1935-36, further declined to 2,852,000 tons in the year under review. Exports of rice, including negligible quantities of paddy, from India and Burma together amounted to 1,466,000 tons as compared with 1,410,000 tons in 1935-36 and 1,607,000 tons in 1934-35. Of the exports in 1936-37, Burma was responsible for 84 per cent and Bengal and Madras for 8 and 6 per cent, respectively.

The Rangoon market generally remained quiet at the beginning of the year and the small response of prices to the low production in India in 1935-36 was not sustained in the absence of strong export demand. Later, the rise in wheat prices influenced, to some extent, the prices of rice as well, and demand from India gave some support. But arrivals of new crop and the news of larger production in India resulted in a setback and prices weakened towards the end of the year. The quotation for rice " Big Mills Special " at Rangoon per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each, was R210 on the 1st April. In the succeeding weeks, there was a rise in prices which were quoted at R222-8 on the 22nd April. Subsequently there was an easier tendency, and by the middle of July the prices fell again to R210, but advanced to R225 by the

middle of August. Thereafter, a steady decline carried the prices down to R212-8 on the 21st October. November saw some appreciation and by the middle of December, the highest quotation R245 was reached. In the next three months there was a setback, the closing quotation being R222-8 on March 31.

The following table shows the exports of rice to various foreign countries from Burma and India separately during the last three years :—

Exports of rice, not in the husk, to foreign countries.

(In thousand tons.)

———	From Burma			From India proper		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	83	44	45	6	6	8
Poland	49	53	30	..	..	..
Netherlands	57	67	38	5	3	8
Germany	157	79	53	1	..	1
Belgium	20	7	8	..	1	..
Italy and Fiume	25	13	12	..	..	..
Rest of Europe	39	24	44	1	1	..
Arabia	17	14	13	31	33	36
Ceylon	317	352	344	75	72	84
Straits Settlements	130	133	155	5	5	6
Sumatra	70	75	47	..	..	..
Java	26	4	1	..	..	..
Federated Malay States	51	66	70	2	2	2
Japan	4	9	48	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	176	77	31	..	..	..
Rest of Asia	13	11	21	13	19	26
Egypt	30	14	9	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies	33	41	24	29	14	26
Union of South Africa	8	7	10	18	19	23
Rest of Africa	20	33	43	9	9	8
Cuba	16	23	30	1	2	1
West Indies (excluding Cuba and Bahamas).	34	42	27	2	1	2
United States of America	1	..	..	2	2	3
Australia	4	4	5	..	..	..
New Zealand	3	..	1	..	..	..
" For orders " cargoes	..	..	94*	..	..	..

* Includes 77,000 tons shipped " for orders " to the United Kingdom.

While the total shipments destined for the United Kingdom, at 53,000 tons, were slightly higher than in 1935-36, rice shipped to that country " for orders " amounted to 77,000 tons during 1936-37, the exact distribution of which among the various European countries is not known at the time of writing. In the circumstances, the figures for exports to each of the European countries are not strictly comparable with those for the preceding year. The total shipments of rice to Europe, which had declined from 443,000 tons in 1934-35 to 298,000 tons in 1935-36, advanced to 331,000 tons in 1936-37. Ceylon, India's best customer of rice, slightly increased her takings from 424,000 tons to 428,000 tons. The Straits Settlements took 161,000 tons, or 23,000 tons more than in the preceding year. Requirements of other

Asiatic countries were comparatively small. Of these, shipments to the Federated Malay States and Japan increased from 68,000 tons and 9,000 tons to 72,000 tons and 48,000 tons, while those to Sumatra and China (including Hongkong) recorded decreases from 75,000 tons and 77,000 tons to 47,000 tons and 31,000 tons, respectively. Exports to African countries, which had declined from 147,000 tons in 1934-35 to 137,000 tons in 1935-36, recovered to 143,000 tons in the year under review. The Union of South Africa took 33,000 tons, or nearly 7,000 tons more than in the preceding year, while exports to Mauritius and Dependencies declined from 55,000 tons to 50,000 tons. Shipments to Cuba advanced from 25,000 tons to 31,000 tons, while those to the West Indies, excluding Cuba and Bahamas, fell from 43,000 tons to 29,000 tons.

As a result of the imposition of a protective duty of 12 as. per maund on broken rice effective till the end of March, 1938, imports of rice, chiefly from Siam, steadily declined from 283,000 tons in 1934-35 to 90,000 tons in 1935-36 and further to 18,000 tons in 1936-37. Imports of paddy, mostly from French Indo-China, also fell from 120,000 tons to 68,000 tons.

Wheat (R2,10 lakhs).

The world production of wheat during the 1936-37 season (excluding the U. S. S. R. and certain minor producing areas) has been the lowest since 1924-25, and is placed at 3,358 million bushels, as compared with 3,435 million bushels in the preceding season, or a decrease of 2 per cent. The European crop, exclusive of Russia, is estimated at 1,481 million bushels—a decline of 95 million bushels on the previous season. The total North American production also showed a reduction in comparison with the previous season. As a result of the succession of short crops, the United States of America, notwithstanding a slight increase in her production during the 1936-37 season, has practically disappeared from the export market. The course of the wheat market was governed by the crop situation in Australia and Argentina. Although the crops of both these countries turned out to be larger than in 1935-36, the margin between the increased world import requirements, estimated at 580 million bushels, and exportable supplies, at 700 million bushels, was narrowed down to 120 million bushels. Small stocks, shorter total production and greater demand from the importing countries all combined to send the wheat prices to a higher level.

The price of wheat No. 3 Northern Manitoba per 480 lbs. c.i.f. London (shipping current month) stood at 28*s*. 10½*d*. on the 3rd April, 1936, and advanced to 29*s*. 9½*d*. in the last week of the month. In May there was decline, but from June onwards, a firmer tone set in and carried the prices to 29*s*. 7½*d*. on the 26th June, 36*s*. 1½*d*. on the 31st July, with a further rise to 38*s*. 10½*d*. in the first week of August. After a slight reaction, the price advanced again to 39*s*. 3*d*. at the end of September and to 41*s*. 6*d*. on the 16th October. After small fluctuations in November, it reached 48*s*. 6*d*. on the 31st December. In January and February, there was some weakness, but in March, the news of the possible restriction of exports from Argentina has been the cause of a further rise in prices, the quotation for April shipments on the 25th March being 51*s*. 6*d*.

The Indian prices generally moved in sympathy with the trend in overseas markets. The quotation for wheat, white, 2 per cent barley, 1½ per

cent dirt, per candy of 656 lbs., at Karachi, stood at R24-4 on the 2nd April, 1936, and rose to R25-6 on the 24th April. In May there was a decline, the quotation on the 22nd May being R23-12. Prices firmed up in June and from the end of that month there was a steady increase until August 7, when the price was quoted at R30-3. In the following weeks there was a slight reaction, but the price rose to R30-12 on the 25th September and further to R31-6 on the 16th October. Since then prices somewhat weakened to R28-15-6 on the 20th November, but recovered again in December, the quotation in the first week of January being R33-14. There was no further improvement until the end of March, when the price advanced to R34-9, the highest quotation for the year.

The production of wheat in India in 1935-36 was estimated at 9·4 million tons, while in 1936-37 it has been put at 9·8 million tons. Owing to favourable price parity, there were appreciable exports of wheat from India during the year under review. The following table shows the production and exports of wheat during the past five years and in the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

——	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1932-33	9,455	2
1933-34	9,370	2
1934-35	9,729	11
1935-36	9,420	10
1936-37	9,808*	232

* Subject to revision.

Exports in 1936-37 amounted to 231,500 tons valued at R2,09½ lakhs as against 9,600 tons valued at R9½ lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the exports were made from Karachi. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the principal buyer of Indian wheat and took 203,400 tons as against 7,000 tons in 1935-36. Imports of wheat into India in 1936-37 were insignificant, amounting only to 100 tons as against 13,100 tons in 1935-36. The import duty on wheat and wheat flour, which was reduced from R1-8 per cwt. to R1 per cwt. on 9th April, 1936, has, owing to improved world prices, lapsed on the 31st March on the termination of the period for which that duty remained effective.

Wheat flour (R32½ lakhs).

Exports of wheat flour from India advanced from 18,000 tons valued at R22 lakhs to 24,000 tons valued at R32½ lakhs, about 7,000 tons going to Arabia and 3,900 tons to the Straits Settlements as compared with 4,600 tons and 3,400 tons, respectively, in 1935-36. Exports to Aden and Dependencies rose from 3,100 tons to 5,900 tons, while those to Kenya Colony fell from 3,500 tons to 1,400 tons. The following table shows for a number of years the production of wheat in India, the net imports or exports, and the balance available for consumption

in the country. In calculating the net imports and exports, the equivalent in wheat of flour imported or exported has been taken into account :—

Years	Production of previous crop year	Net imports(+) or net exports (—) during the year	Balance available for consumption during the year
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	9,424,000*	—1,381,000	8,043,000
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19)	9,455,000†	—877,000	8,578,000
1921-22	6,706,000	+269,000	6,975,000
1922-23	9,830,000	—269,000	9,561,000
1923-24	9,974,000	—707,000	9,267,000
1924-25	9,660,000	—1,219,000	8,441,000
1925-26	8,867,000	—272,000	8,595,000
1926-27	8,696,000	—220,000	8,476,000
1927-28	8,973,000	—317,000	8,656,000
1928-29	7,791,000	+370,000	8,161,000
1929-30	8,592,000	+268,000	8,860,000
1930-31	10,469,000	—31,000	10,438,000
1931-32	9,306,000	+28,000	9,334,000
1932-33	9,024,000	+2,000	9,026,000
1933-34	9,455,000	—2,000	9,453,000
1934-35	9,370,000	—20,000	9,350,000
1935-36	9,729,000	—22,000	9,707,000
1936-37	9,420,000	—264,000	9,156,000

* Production for 1908-09 to 1912-13.

† " " 1913-14 to 1917-18.

Other food grains (R133½ lakhs).

Among other food grains, the exports of barley, which had declined from 14,000 tons in 1934-35 to 3,500 tons in 1935-36, rose to 9,800 tons in the year under review. The exports were, as usual, mainly to the United Kingdom. Shipments of *jowar* and *bajra* fell from 8,500 tons valued at R8⅓ lakhs to 7,100 tons valued at R7½ lakhs. Arabia took 1,800 tons and Aden and Dependencies 3,200 tons as compared with 3,300 tons and 2,000 tons, respectively, in 1935-36. Exports of maize were small in 1936-37 and amounted only to 96 tons as against 2,400 tons in the preceding year. Exports of pulses recorded an improvement and amounted to 137,000 tons valued at R1,16 lakhs as compared with 99,000 tons valued at R92 lakhs in 1935-36. Under this group, exports of beans rose from 31,000 tons valued at R19¾ lakhs to 54,000 tons valued at R30¼ lakhs, and those of gram advanced from 7,500 tons valued at R8 lakhs to 24,000 tons valued at R22 lakhs. The bulk of the exports of beans were to Japan, which took 44,000 tons as against 24,600 tons in the preceding year. Of the shipments of gram, 3,000 tons went to Ceylon and 1,500 tons to the Straits Settlements. Exports of lentils were also larger than in the preceding year and amounted to 18,000 tons valued at R21 lakhs as compared with 13,000 tons valued at R15 lakhs in 1935-36. Exports of other sorts of pulses together amounted to 41,600 tons valued at R43 lakhs as against 47,700 tons valued at R49½ lakhs in the preceding year. Of these Ceylon and the Straits Settlements accounted for R19 lakhs and R5 lakhs respectively. Shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at R6½ lakhs to Mauritius and Dependencies at R3½ lakhs and to the Union of South Africa at R2⅝ lakhs.

Hides and Skins.

Hides and skins (R11,18 lakhs).—Exports of raw hides and skins increased by 5 per cent in quantity and by 7 per cent in value, from 48,800 tons valued at R4,13 lakhs to 51,200 tons valued at R4,43 lakhs. Raw hides represented 47 per cent of the total quantity of raw hides and skins exported in 1936-37 and recorded an increase from 22,700 tons valued at R1,12 lakhs to 24,200 tons valued at R1,33 lakhs. Shipments in the year under review consisted of 19,400 tons of raw cow hides, 4,500 tons of buffalo hides and 300 tons of calf skins which are included under raw hides. The following table shows the details for the past three years and for 1913-14 :—

—	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Raw cow hides	37,200	19,300	19,500	19,400	5,91	95	98	1,09
" buffalo hides	17,300	2,800	2,700	4,500	2,20	12	11	22
" other hides	1,300	500	500	300	19	2	4	2
" goat skins	22,700	13,900	20,100	18,000	3,13	1,81	2,78	2,78
" sheep skins	1,600	1,200	900	600	26	16	14	15
" other skins	..	100	200	300	..	6	5	9
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, RAW (excluding cuttings)	80,100	37,800	43,900	43,100	11,69	3,12	4,10	4,35

Exports of raw cow hides amounted to 19,400 tons, almost the same as in 1935-36, but higher prices accounted for an increase in value from R98 lakhs to R1,09 lakhs. Nearly 33 per cent of the shipments in the year under review went to Germany which took 6,500 tons as against 5,900 tons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom also increased her demand from 4,300 tons to 5,000 tons and Greece from 800 tons to 1,100 tons ; while shipments to Italy fell from 2,200 tons to 1,600 tons. Purchases by Finland, France and Japan were almost on the same level as in the preceding year and totalled 1,000 tons, 800 tons and 400 tons, respectively, in 1936-37. There were smaller exports to the Netherlands amounting to 500 tons as against 700 tons in 1935-36. Norway and Sweden together required about 800 tons as against 1,000 tons in 1935-36. Shipments to Spain were very much reduced and amounted to only 70 tons as compared with 700 tons in the preceding year. For price quotations, reference may be made to table No. 50 appended to this Review. Shipments were, as usual, mostly from Bengal which accounted for 62 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1936-37, as compared with 61 per cent in 1935-36. Burma accounted for 23 per cent and Sind for 13 per cent as compared with 21 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year.

Exports of buffalo hides increased from 2,700 tons valued at R11 lakhs to 4,500 tons valued at R22 lakhs in 1936-37. Germany was again the largest purchaser with 800 tons as against 500 tons in the preceding year. Shipments to the United States of America increased from 200 tons to over 600 tons, and to Bulgaria and Greece from 200 tons each to 600 tons and 500 tons, respectively, in 1936-37. The United Kingdom, however, reduced her takings from 470 tons to 280 tons. Calf skins were in less demand than in the preceding year, exports of which amounted to 300 tons as against 500 tons in 1935-36. The shipments were mainly to Germany, the United States of America and Italy.

Exports.

Exports of raw skins, consisting largely of goat skins, declined in quantity from 21,200 tons to 18,800 tons, but increased in value from R2,98 lakhs to R3,01 lakhs. Goat skins showed a decrease of 11 per cent in quantity from 20,100 tons to 18,000 tons and were valued at R2,78 lakhs, almost the same as in 1935-36. The United States of America was, as usual, the best customer and was followed by the United Kingdom, both of which reduced their takings from 13,600 tons and 4,400 tons to 11,400 tons and 4,200 tons, respectively. France and Germany, however, increased their purchases from 300 tons each in 1935-36 to 700 tons and 400 tons, respectively, in 1936-37, while shipments to the Netherlands and Belgium declined from 600 tons and 300 tons to 500 tons and only 50 tons. Exports to Australia, at 500 tons, were practically the same as in the preceding year. Exports of sheep skins also declined from 900 tons to 600 tons in quantity, but increased in value from R14 lakhs to R14½ lakhs. Germany took 145 tons, the United Kingdom 73 tons and France 50 tons. The average declared value per lb. of the exports was R1-1-3 as against 11 as. in 1935-36. For price quotations, a reference is again invited to table No. 50. The share of Bengal in the total quantity of raw skins shipped in 1936-37 was 53 per cent and of Sind 26 per cent, as compared with 46 and 26 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. Bombay had 16 per cent of the trade as against 20 per cent in 1935-36.

The revival of the trade in tanned hides and skins continued in the year under review, and the total exports increased from 20,300 tons valued at R5,20 lakhs in 1935-36 to 25,400 tons valued at R6,74 lakhs in 1936-37. The following statement shows the details :—

—	Quantity				Value			
	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Tanned cow hides	7,900	9,600	11,800	14,900	1,47	1,63	1,87	2,57
" buffalo hides	800	700	1,200	1,400	11	13	19	24
" other hides	..	1,100	1,000	1,600	..	22	23	36
" goat skins	3,700	3,600	3,100	3,800	1,61	1,83	1,42	1,84
" sheep skins	2,500	2,800	3,100	3,600	96	1,34	1,43	1,68
" other skins	300	100	100	100	7	7	6	5
Total Hides and Skins, tanned	15,200	17,900	20,300	25,400	4,22	5,22	5,20	6,74

Tanned cow hides showed the largest increase from 11,800 tons to 14,900 tons, representing a rise of 26 per cent in quantity and from R1,87 lakhs to R2,57 lakhs, or an increase of 37 per cent in value. As usual, nearly the whole quantity was taken by the United Kingdom. Exports of tanned buffalo hides improved from 1,200 tons valued at R19 lakhs to 1,400 tons valued at R24 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose from 824 tons to 975 tons. The exports of calf skins, mostly to the United Kingdom, also advanced from 1,100 tons to 1,500 tons, the corresponding increase in value being from R23 lakhs to R36 lakhs.

Exports of tanned goat skins increased by 700 tons to 3,800 tons, the value rising from R1,42 lakhs to R1,84 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 3,550 tons and to the United States of America only 54 tons. The United Kingdom, as usual, took the largest quantity of tanned sheep skins exported, *viz.*, 3,000 tons out of a total of 3,600 tons as against 2,500 tons out of a total of 3,100 tons in 1935-36. The remainder went chiefly

to Japan which took 540 tons as against 470 tons in 1935-36. The average declared value per lb. of tanned goat skins and sheep skins was R2-2-7 and R2-1-8 as against R2-1-1 and R2-1-3, respectively, in the preceding year.

Metals and ores (R8,02 lakhs).—The total exports of ores amounted to 748,000 tons in 1936-37, or 45,000 tons less than in the preceding year.

Manganese ore (R1,31 lakhs).

Manganese ore represented 91 per cent of this total, exports of which declined from 729,000 tons in 1935-36 to 677,000 tons in the year under review. As in the preceding year, the United Kingdom was the best customer. As a result of the increased activity in her steel industry, she increased her requirements from 197,000 tons to 216,000 tons. Shipments to Belgium also advanced from 72,000 tons to 98,000 tons. On the other hand, Japan reduced her takings from 174,000 tons to 128,000 tons; France from 119,000 tons to 87,000 tons; the United States of America from 106,000 tons to 87,000 tons, and Germany from 17,000 tons to 15,000 tons. The export trade was confined to Bengal, Bombay and Madras, which accounted for 36 per cent, 16 per cent and 48 per cent of the total in 1936-37 as compared with 32 per cent, 9 per cent and 59 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. There were no exports of ferro-manganese, and those of ferruginous manganese ore were insignificantly small in the year under review.

Exports of wolfram ore advanced from 7,800 tons to 9,000 tons, of which the United Kingdom took 7,000 tons, or about 100 tons more than in 1935-36.

Wolfram ore (R1,09 lakhs).

Smaller quantities were also exported to Germany and Belgium. As usual, the shipments were entirely from Burma.

Exports of chromite declined from 26,000 tons to 23,000 tons. Norway and the United Kingdom increased their purchases from 4,400 tons and 750 tons

Chromite (R7 lakhs).

to 5,200 tons and 1,800 tons, respectively, in the year under review. Sweden required much smaller quantity, *viz.*, 300 tons as against 5,100 tons in 1935-36. Exports to the United States of America also fell from 4,800 tons to 3,100 tons. Canada, which had obtained 4,000 tons in 1935-36, required nothing in the year under review.

Exports of tin ore, entirely to the Straits Settlements, declined by 1,200

Tin ore (R52 lakhs).

tons to 3,000 tons in quantity and by R29 lakhs to R52 lakhs in value.

Shipments of pig lead advanced from 1,309,000 cwts. valued at R1,78 lakhs in 1935-36 to 1,410,000 cwts. valued at R2,35 lakhs in the year under

Pig lead (R2,35 lakhs).

review. Exports to the United Kingdom increased from 827,000 cwts. to 1,019,000 cwts. Apart from the growth in the internal consumption of the United Kingdom, due particularly to re-armament and also to activity in building and electrical industries, there were larger re-exports from that country, especially to France and Italy, which were largely dependent on the London market in the absence of supplies from Spanish sources. Direct shipments to Germany, Belgium and other Continental countries were insignificant in 1936-37, their aggregate purchases in 1935-36, being 38,000 cwts. Japan reduced her requirements from 393,000 cwts. to 313,000 cwts., while Ceylon increased her takings from 25,000 cwts. to 29,000 cwts.

Exports.

Since 1934-35, exports of pig iron continued to advance, and in the year under review totalled 574,000 tons valued at R1,29 lakhs as compared with 538,000 tons valued at R1,24 lakhs in 1935-36 and 417,000 tons valued at R93 lakhs in 1934-35. There was a marked expansion in the exports to the United Kingdom which amounted to 182,000 tons as against 66,000 tons in 1935-36 and 98,000 tons in 1934-35. Japan, the principal customer of Indian pig iron, reduced her takings from 397,000 tons to 306,000 tons, but the United States of America required 56,000 tons or about 4,000 tons more than in the preceding year. Exports to China declined from 8,700 tons to 8,100 tons. The production of iron and steel in India has been dealt with in Chapter II of this Review.

Pig iron (R1,29 lakhs).

The improvement in the exports of zinc or spelter noticed in 1935-36 was fully maintained in the year under review, the exports amounting to 1·7 million cwts. or 5,000 cwts. more than in the preceding year. The value of these exports showed an increase of R4 lakhs to R39 lakhs. Belgium, as usual, took the largest quantity, *viz.*, 1·2 million cwts. as against 1·4 million cwts. in 1935-36. Shipments to Japan advanced from 239,000 cwts. to 437,000 cwts.

Spelter (R39 lakhs).

Exports of scrap iron or steel for remanufacture during the year under review were valued at R29 lakhs as compared with R13½ lakhs in 1935-36 and R14½ lakhs in 1934-35. Japan is the principal market.

Scrap steel (R29 lakhs).

Raw wool (R2,86 lakhs).—During the first half of the year the course of the trade was somewhat featureless, but a keen demand for raw materials, particularly in the United Kingdom, and a considerable advance in prices characterised the second half of the year 1936-37. Exports of raw wool from India amounted to 51·9 million lbs. valued at R2,86 lakhs as compared with 49·4 million lbs. valued at R2,10 lakhs in 1935-36. Shipments to the United Kingdom advanced from 34·7 million lbs. to 39·1 million lbs. and those to Belgium from nearly 1·9 million lbs. to over 2 million lbs., while the United States of America reduced her takings from 11·7 million lbs. to 9·4 million lbs. The United States of America was, however, a more active buyer of foreign wool imported by land across the frontier and shipped from India. These re-exports of wool also rose from 11·3 million lbs. to 13·2 million lbs. in the year under review, the corresponding increase in value being from R28 lakhs to R38 lakhs. As usual, the bulk of the re-exports was to the United States of America which totalled 12·1 million lbs. in 1936-37 as compared with 10·4 million lbs. in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom were comparatively small, amounting to nearly 800,000 lbs. The price of raw wool, Bikaner, at Bombay, which had advanced to 13 as. per lb. in March, 1936, remained at that level during April and May. In June, there was a slight appreciation to 13 as. 6 p., but this was not maintained in the following two months. From October, there was a steady improvement and the price reached R1-3-0 per lb. in February, and stood at R1 per lb. in March, 1937. At Karachi, the price of wool, Kandahar (loose, uncleaned, best quality, white) which was quoted at R21 per maund in March, 1936, rose to R26 in April. Thereafter the rate varied between R21 and R23 till October. There was a marked improvement which carried the price to R30 in January and it remained at that level till the end of the year.

Raw wool.

The following table shows the exports of raw wool of Indian origin, the imports of foreign wool by land into India and the corresponding re-exports by sea during the last ten years compared with 1913-14 :—

—	Imports by land	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian merchandise)
	Cwts. (000)	Cwts. (000)	Cwts. (000)
1913-14	221	91	437
1927-28	234 (a)	113	448
1928-29	230 (a)	107	504
1929-30	157 (a)	73	450
1930-31	76 (a)	45	272
1931-32	95 (a)	81	368
1932-33	52 (a)	34	288
1933-34	128 (a)	95	499
1934-35	111 (a)	56	304
1935-36	140 (a)	101	441
1936-37	194 (a)	118	464

(a) Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

The table below shows the quantity of raw wool imported into the United Kingdom from India and other countries during the last nine years compared with 1913 :—

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).

(In million lbs.)

—	1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Australia	265	223	270	257	290	302	309	256	358	339
New Zealand . .	181	182	194	175	188	201	244	216	172	233
South Africa . .	133	163	167	158	131	211	174	107	118	109
Argentina . . .	55	49	51	60	94	90	81	86	81	81
India . . .	55	55	54	34	36	34	41	38	38	42
Total, including other countries.	801	779	814	762	848	918	952	789	864	914
Percentage of India's share.	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	5	4	5

Exports.

The export trade in raw wool is confined chiefly to Sind and Bombay, the percentage shares of these Provinces in 1936-37 being 72 and 23 as compared with 65 and 31, respectively, in the preceding year. In the case of re-exports, Sind had 28 per cent and Bengal 71 per cent of the trade as against 36 per cent and 64 per cent, respectively, in 1935-36.

Exports of carpets and rugs increased from 9·3 million lbs. to 9·9 million lbs. in quantity and from R81 lakhs to R86 lakhs in value. As usual, the United Kingdom was the chief customer, taking 7·5 million lbs. with a total value of R65½ lakhs as against 7 million lbs. valued at R60⅓ lakhs in 1935-36. Exports to the United States of America valued at R12 lakhs, to Canada at R4⅓ lakhs and to Australia at R1 lakh, showed only very little changes in comparison with the preceding year. The bulk of the shipments were made from Bengal which was responsible for about 7·2 million lbs. valued at R62 lakhs.

Lac (**R2,34 lakhs**).—Despite an improvement in demand and the consequent reduction in stocks held in London, the course of the shellac market was somewhat disappointing with prices constantly losing ground in the absence of sustained buying support in London. By the end of October, London stocks dropped to 124,952 cases, the lowest record of the year. Compared to the opening of the year, when stocks in London amounted to 142,656 cases, the estimate of 137,365 cases at the end of March, 1937, showed a reduction of 5,291 cases. At the beginning of April, the price of shellac T. N. Orange, in London, stood at 57*s*. per cwt. and after a decline to 55*s*. 6*d*. in the following week, rose to 59*s*. on April 24. Owing, however, to marked shrinkage in deliveries from London warehouses, the market was in a depressed state during the next two months, but took a better turn by the end of June and remained firm at prices generally around 60*s*. till August 7. There was an impression that the trade demand had been fully met by that time with the result that prices gradually weakened, and stood at 52*s*. on October 9. In the following week, there was a recovery to 56*s*., but this rallying movement made little progress in the next two months. From December, the tendency was again towards improvement and the highest quotation 61*s*. was reached on December 30. During the remainder of the year, the prices were on the decline with slight reaction towards the end of the year, the quotation on 19th March being 58*s*.

In the Calcutta market, the price of T. N. Shellac per bazar maund, which opened at R22 on the 3rd April, advanced to R22-8 on the 17th April and remained at that level till the 1st May. Thereafter, except for a sudden rise to R23 on July 10, the prices generally varied between R21 and R22-8 till the middle of September, though lower levels were occasionally touched. Later the prices were on the decline, and were quoted at R18-8 on the 9th October, the lowest quotation for the year. This was followed by an improvement which was more marked in December and January. On the 22nd January, the price rose to its highest point R25, but declined again with slight reactions, to R22 on February 26. Towards the end of the year, there was a recovery, the closing quotation being R24 on the 25th March.

Lac.

The following table shows the details of the exports of lac during the past two years as compared with the pre-war, war and post-war averages :—

Exports of lac.

—	Pre-war average		War average		Post-war average		1935-36		1936-37	
	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent
Shellac and button lac.	391,100	90	310,200	90	370,000	88	313,900	64	530,200	64
Stick lac and seed lac .	15,100	4	18,400	5	7,300	2	133,100	27	266,500	32
Others . . .	28,100	6	16,800	5	38,900	10	40,600	9	37,300	4
TOTAL . .	434,300	100	345,400	100	416,200	100	487,600	100	834,000	100

The total shipments of shellac amounted to 497,000 cwts., as compared with 285,000 cwts. in the preceding year and 432,000 cwts. in 1934-35. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled 145,000 cwts. as against 44,000 cwts. in 1935-36 and 229,000 cwts. in 1934-35. The United States of America and Japan also increased their purchases from 87,000 cwts. and 54,000 cwts. to 156,000 cwts. and 67,000 cwts., respectively, while Australia's requirements remained fairly steady at 5,000 cwts. Direct shipments to Germany and France rose from 28,000 cwts. and 9,000 cwts. to 50,000 cwts. and 13,000 cwts., respectively, while exports to Italy fell from 6,900 cwts. to 2,400 cwts. Purchases by Belgium were stationary at 4,000 cwts. There were also increased exports to Canada amounting to 6,000 cwts., as against 4,000 cwts. in 1935-36, while Brazil required 4,400 cwts., or about 200 cwts. less than in the preceding year. Apart from shellac, larger quantities of seed lac, amounting to 262,000 cwts. as against 126,000 cwts. in 1935-36, were exported from India. Shipments were mainly to the United States of America which took about 206,000 cwts., as compared with 80,000 cwts. in the preceding year, while the United Kingdom required 17,000 cwts., or about 2,000 cwts. more than in the preceding year. Exports of button lac also rose from 29,000 cwts. to 33,000 cwts. of which the United Kingdom absorbed 20,000 cwts. as against 18,000 cwts. in 1935-36. There were also increased exports to Germany and the United States of America, but shipments to France showed a small decline. Exports of stick lac, however, declined from 7,300 cwts. to 4,700 cwts. The Netherlands reduced her purchases from 6,300 cwts. to 3,700 cwts. Exports of other kinds of lac totalled 37,000 cwts. as compared with 41,000 cwts. in 1935-36. The principal destinations of these exports were, the Netherlands (16,000 cwts.), Germany (17,000 cwts.), Belgium (2,500 cwts.), and the United States of America (1,100 cwts.).

The following table shows the exports of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore during the past four years :—

Exports, in cwts., of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore.

——	1933	1934	1935	1936
To United States of America . .	5	..	100	..
„ Germany	201	5,648	4,402	7,687
„ United Kingdom	120	112	1,182	26
„ India	9,965	176,628	67,577	120,495
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) .	11,524	183,826	75,520	131,897

Exports.

There was a considerable improvement in the exports of Siamese stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore, chiefly to India, in 1936 as compared with the preceding year.

The monthly exports of shellac, seed lac, button lac and stick lac from India during the year are shown in the following table :—

(In Cwts.)

—	Shellac	Seed lac	Button lac	Stick lac
April, 1936	29,523	11,906	3,444	124
May "	26,359	25,026	3,397	166
June "	35,724	22,917	2,729	7
July "	36,883	16,836	1,806	2
August "	22,638	21,206	1,228	434
September "	30,337	17,687	1,591	467
October "	44,853	10,780	2,761	4
November "	51,481	18,775	3,773	10
December "	46,218	21,386	2,447	1,069
January, 1937	59,915	32,989	3,680	1,021
February "	61,169	39,588	2,346	985
March "	51,840	22,726	4,013	378
TOTAL	496,940	261,822	33,215	4,667

Other Articles.—The following is a summary of the course of trade in the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Oilcakes	1,38	1,96	1,65	1,97	1,82	2,27
Paraffin wax	67	2,02	2,29	1,92	2,28	1,96
Fruits and vegetables	4	69	99	1,08	1,65	1,70
Teakwood	79	40	61	90	1,12	1,46
Rubber, raw	79	9	31	66	89	1,04
Fodder, bran and pollards	77	70	47	77	73	96
Mica	45	32	45	69	83	94
Tobacco, unmanufactured	32	73	90	78	88	88
Coffee	1,54	1,10	1,02	73	1,02	84
Coir manufactures	89	60	77	80	87	71
Oils	99	54	57	55	64	70
Hemp, raw	1,02	32	36	39	60	69
Dye stuffs	1,04	75	79	72	70	64
Spices	91	72	72	77	55	55
Manures	94(a)	20	25	32	38	51
Bones for manufacturing purposes	..	35	24	32	32	46
Fish	3	46	45	45	46	45
Provisions and oilman's stores	4	33	28	28	27	28
Drugs and Medicines	1	31	24	26	25	27
Fibre for brushes, etc.	1	24	22	19	22	20
Coal and coke	69	44	37	29	17	20
Saltpetre	31	12	15	14	13	12

(a) Includes "crushed bones" which are chiefly required for industrial purposes.

Paraffin wax.

Oilcakes (R2,27 lakhs).

Exports of oilcakes advanced in quantity from 300,000 tons in 1935-36 to 336,000 tons in 1936-37 and in value from R1,82 lakhs to R2,27 lakhs. All the articles coming under this group, except linseed cake, showed improvement in their share of exports, as compared with the preceding year. Exports of groundnut cake, by far the largest single item, representing 71 per cent of the total quantity of oilcakes exported, amounted to 238,000 tons valued at R1,64 lakhs in 1936-37, as against 194,000 tons valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1935-36. The United Kingdom was the largest purchaser, taking 152,000 tons valued at R1,08 lakhs, as against 148,000 tons valued at R86¾ lakhs in 1935-36. There were also increased exports to other European countries. Shipments to Germany advanced from 15,000 tons to 35,000 tons; to the Netherlands from 6,000 tons to 15,000 tons; and to Belgium from 16,000 tons to 17,000 tons. Exports of linseed cake declined from 72,000 tons valued at R44 lakhs to 50,000 tons valued at R34½ lakhs. The bulk of these exports went to the United Kingdom which in the year under review took 47,000 tons valued at R32¼ lakhs, as compared with 69,000 tons valued at about R42½ lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments to other countries in 1936-37 included 1,700 tons to the Netherlands and 800 tons to Germany. Exports of rape and sesamum cake amounted to 30,000 tons valued at R18 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with 21,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs in 1935-36. Japan and Ceylon, the two best customers, took 13,000 tons each, their respective shares in the previous year being 8,000 tons and 13,000 tons. Among other descriptions of oilcakes, cotton cake accounted for 9,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs in 1936-37 as against 6,000 tons valued at R3 lakhs a year ago, exports being destined mainly to the United Kingdom. Shipments of coconut cake amounted to 4,200 tons in quantity and R3 lakhs in value as compared with 3,800 tons valued at R2½ lakhs, practically the entire quantity being taken by Belgium. Exports of castor cake, mainly to Ceylon, amounted to 1,700 tons, almost the same as in 1935-36, but the value rose slightly from R72,000 to R83,000 in 1936-37.

Paraffin wax (R1,96 lakhs).

Exports of paraffin wax, which had risen from 46,000 tons valued at R1,92 lakhs in 1934-35 to 54,000 tons valued at R2,28 lakhs in 1935-36, declined to 47,000 tons valued at R1,96 lakhs in 1936-37. There was a falling off in the demand in the European market in the year under review. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 19,000 tons in 1935-36 to 17,000 tons in 1936-37, and those to the Netherlands from 5,600 tons to 3,800 tons. Germany showed very little interest while the Italian share came down to 860 tons from 1,600 tons a year ago. Belgium also curtailed her requirements by 800 tons, her offtake in 1936-37 amounting to 2,400 tons. On the other hand, exports to Canada and the Union of South Africa advanced from 1,620 tons and 2,670 tons in 1935-36 to 2,460 tons and 2,840 tons, respectively, in 1936-37. Exports to the Portuguese East Africa, Columbia and Australia also showed increases while there were decreases in the shipments to the United States of America, Chile and Mexico. The share of China, however, remained almost stationary at 2,000 tons, but that of Japan advanced by 200 tons to 285 tons in 1936-37.

Exports.

The total value of fruits and vegetables, all sorts, exported in 1936-37, amounted to R1,70 lakhs as compared with R1,65 lakhs in 1935-36. Exports of fresh fruits and vegetables rose in value by R2 lakhs to R33 lakhs. Shipments of onions, which is the most important item, advanced in value from R24 lakhs to R26 lakhs. Of this, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements accounted for R14 lakhs and R9½ lakhs as against about R15¼ lakhs and R6⅝ lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. Exports of coconuts also improved in value to R13,000 from R4,000. Despatches of fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, showed a further advance and were valued at R1,37 lakhs in 1936-37 as against R1,34 lakhs in 1935-36. The share of the United States of America, the principal consuming country in the total value of exports of all sorts of fruits and vegetables consisting largely of cashewnuts, however, declined to R1,03 lakhs as compared with R1,13 lakhs. Exports to Ceylon were valued at R19 lakhs as against R22 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at R18½ lakhs, or an advance of R11 lakhs as compared with the previous year. Iraq and Egypt also increased their purchases in 1936-37.

Fruits and vegetables (R1,70 lakhs).

The steady rise in the demand for Indian teakwood, noticed in the previous year's Review, continued in 1936-37, shipments advancing from 58,000 cubic tons valued at R1,12 lakhs to 69,000 cubic tons valued at R1,46 lakhs. Despatches were, as usual, mainly from Burma, which accounted for about 98 per cent of the trade. The share of the United Kingdom advanced from 39,000 cubic tons valued at R76 lakhs to 46,000 cubic tons valued at R96 lakhs. Germany and South Africa also increased their takings from 5,000 cubic tons valued at R10 lakhs and 4,000 cubic tons valued at R7 lakhs to 6,000 cubic tons each valued at R14 lakhs and R13 lakhs, respectively. There was also an improvement in demand from the United States of America, Ceylon and the Portuguese East Africa, while Belgium and Iraq curtailed their requirements slightly.

Teakwood (R1,46 lakhs).

Under the restriction scheme, the permissible export quota for the exporting countries in 1936, was 60 per cent of the basic quota for the first half year and 65 per cent for the second, thus averaging 62½ per cent for the whole year. For the first half of 1937, the exportable quota was originally fixed at 70 per cent, but owing to favourable stock position and stronger demand, it was later on increased to 75 per cent for the first quarter and 80 per cent for the second quarter. For the second half of 1937 the quota has been raised to 90 per cent. The average exportable percentage for the full year, therefore, is 83¾. For 1936, the third control year, the actual allotment for India proper was 8,288 tons including a carry-over of 476 tons from the preceding year, and for Burma 5,621 tons including again a carry-over of 308 tons. Exports from India, in terms of raw rubber, debitable against the quota, were 8,624 tons and from Burma 5,819 tons, making excess shipments of 336 tons and 198 tons, respectively. For 1937, the allotment for India excluding the surplus is 10,469 tons and for Burma 7,537 tons, respectively.

Rubber, raw (R1,04 lakhs).

Exports of raw rubber from British India, including Burma, during the fiscal year, as recorded in the sea-borne trade accounts, amounted to 28·9 million lbs. (R1,04 lakhs) as compared with 30·6 million lbs. (R89 lakhs) in 1935-36. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 10·9 million lbs.

in 1935-36 to 6·3 million lbs. in the year under review, those to Italy from 2·5 million lbs. to 0·3 million lbs. and to Ceylon from 5·4 million lbs. to 3·9 million lbs. On the other hand, the United States of America and the Straits Settlements increased their purchases from 0·2 million lbs. and 7·7 million lbs. to 2·7 million lbs. and 9·5 million lbs., respectively. Shipments to Germany and Czechoslovakia amounted to 1·7 million lbs. each as against 2·0 million lbs. and 1·4 million lbs., respectively. The share of Madras in the export trade was 51 per cent (59 per cent) and of Burma 49 per cent (41 per cent),—figures for previous year being given in brackets. The exports from Travancore in 1936-37 amounted to 4,781,000 lbs. (R21 lakhs) as compared with 4,016,000 lbs. (R10⅓ lakhs) in 1935-36 and 2,155,000 lbs. (R6 lakhs) in 1934-35. The average declared value per lb. of the exports, including exports from Travancore, improved to 5 as. 11 p. as against 4 as. 7 p. in 1935-36 and 4 as. 5 p. in 1934-35. The annual average price of standard ribbed smoked sheet in London in 1936 stood at 7¾*d.* per lb. which is the highest since 1930.

Fodder, bran and pollards (R96 lakhs).

Exports of fodder, bran and pollards improved from 258,000 tons valued at R73 lakhs in 1935-36 to 277,000 tons valued at R96 lakhs in the year under review. Rice bran which, as usual, constituted 97 per cent of the total exports, rose from 251,000 tons to 270,000 tons in quantity, and from R69½ lakhs to R92 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom, the principal customer, took 246,000 tons as against 216,000 tons in the year preceding. On the other hand, there was a general decline in the exports to countries other than the United Kingdom. Germany continued to be out of market while the shares of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States fell from 16,000 tons and 12,000 tons to 12,000 tons and 5,000 tons, respectively. Exports of other sorts of fodder, bran and pollard increased slightly in quantity from 7,200 tons to 7,700 tons but the value remained almost at the same level at R4 lakhs. Quantitatively, exports to Ceylon rose from 4,900 tons to 5,300 tons but the value declined from R2·8 lakhs to R2·6 lakhs.

Mica (R94 lakhs).

The export trade in mica experienced a comparatively better year and the shipments consisting largely of splittings advanced to 180,000 cwts. valued at R94 lakhs from 167,000 cwts. valued at R83½ lakhs in 1935-36. The United Kingdom and the United States of America, the two principal customers for Indian mica, increased their purchases from 39,400 cwts. and 88,500 cwts. to 45,400 cwts. and 92,200 cwts., respectively. France and Germany also raised their purchases, which totalled 6,900 cwts. and 18,000 cwts. as compared with 4,300 cwts. and 16,300 cwts., respectively.

Tobacco, unmanufactured (R87¾ lakhs).

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1936-37 amounted to 28·5 million lbs. as compared with 28·7 million lbs. in 1935-36. The value of the shipments also fell slightly. The most important outlet for Indian tobacco was, as usual, the United Kingdom and her purchases advanced from 11·7 million lbs. valued at R45⅓ lakhs to 13·3 million lbs. valued at R50½ lakhs. Despatches to Aden and Dependencies increased in quantity from 7·3 million lbs. to 8·3 million lbs., but decreased in value from R22 lakhs to R20½ lakhs. Exports to the Netherlands, on the other hand, declined slightly in quantity with a rise in value and amounted to 1·1 million lbs. valued at R2 lakhs.

Shipments to Japan fell off from 5·6 million lbs. valued at R11 lakhs to 3·0 million lbs. valued at R6½ lakhs.

Coffee (R84 lakhs).

The total reported production of cured coffee in India during the season 1935-36 was 41 million lbs., as compared with 33 million lbs. during the previous season. Exports declined from 216,000 cwts. valued at R1,02 lakhs in 1935-36 to 211,000 cwts. valued at R84 lakhs in the year under review. The principal markets for Indian coffee were, as usual, the United Kingdom and France. The former reduced her takings from 73,000 cwts. (R38 lakhs) to 35,000 cwts. (R17½ lakhs), while the latter increased her purchases from 83,000 cwts. to 87,000 cwts. with a decrease in value from R36 lakhs to R31 lakhs. Shipments to the Netherlands and Belgium increased from 1,500 cwts. and 13,000 cwts. to 5,700 cwts. and 20,000 cwts., respectively. Norway doubled her requirements from 17,000 cwts. to 34,000 cwts. Germany and Italy, on the other hand, curtailed their requirements from 10,000 cwts. and 6,500 cwts. to 7,000 cwts. and 3,100 cwts., respectively. The estimated world production of coffee in 1935-36 was comparatively low, but the price quotation for the superior quality of East Indian coffee in London in 1936-37 remained almost steady at the level of the previous year at 118*s.* per cwt.

Coir manufactures (R71 lakhs).

Exports of coir manufactures, other than rope, from the British ports in India in 1936-37 declined from 684,000 cwts. valued at R87½ lakhs to 550,000 cwts. valued at R71 lakhs. Of this, despatches of coir yarn accounted for 478,000 cwts. valued at R46½ lakhs as compared with 602,500 cwts. valued at R60½ lakhs a year ago. Shipments of coir yarn to the United Kingdom in 1936-37 amounted to 75,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs. There were also reduced shipments to Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy which took 97,000 cwts., 53,000 cwts., 55,000 cwts. and 25,000 cwts., respectively, but France increased her purchases from 44,000 cwts. to 56,000 cwts. The United States of America curtailed her requirements from 29,000 cwts. to 26,000 cwts. Exports of coir mattings further declined from 55,600 cwts. valued at R17½ lakhs to 49,900 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom took 39,200 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs. Exports of other descriptions of coir manufactures also fell from 26,300 cwts. to 21,800 cwts., the share of the United Kingdom amounting to 19,600 cwts. in 1936-37.

Oils (R70 lakhs).

The total exports of oils consisting mostly of vegetable oils, were valued at R70 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with R64 lakhs in 1935-36. Shipments of vegetable non-essential oils increased from 2,358,000 gallons valued at R36 lakhs to 2,899,000 gallons valued at R44½ lakhs. The table in the margin shows the details of exports of these oils. Exports of castor oil which is the principal item in the group, further advanced from 1,408,000 gallons valued at R21½ lakhs to 1,515,000 gallons valued at R23 lakhs. As usual, the United Kingdom consumed the largest quantity amounting to 1,024,000 gallons as against 958,000 gallons in the preceding year. There

Exports of vegetable non-essential oils.

(In thousand gallons.)

	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Castor oil	1,007	1,213	1,408	1,515
Groundnut oil	288	275	291	428
Mustard oil	407	295	237	252
Coconut oil	1,091	39	33	14
Other sorts	449	351	389	690
TOTAL	3,242	2,173	2,358	2,899

was a marked decline in the shipments to Germany which fell from 153,000 gallons to 23,000 gallons only. Exports to other countries included 85,000 gallons to Egypt and 74,000 gallons to the Union of South Africa. Exports of groundnut oil advanced from 291,000 gallons to 428,000 gallons in quantity and from R4 lakhs to R5⅝ lakhs in value. The United Kingdom took 154,000 gallons as against 180,000 gallons in 1935-36. Shipments to Iraq (60,000 gallons), Mauritius and Dependencies(50,000 gallons), the Straits Settlements (46,000 gallons), and the Federated Malay States (40,000 gallons) showed increases. Exports of sesamum oil rose from 150,000 gallons to 281,000 gallons. Kenya Colony took 166,000 gallons or 59 per cent. Shipments to Aden and Dependencies rose slightly, but Arabia and Mauritius curtailed their requirements in 1936-37. Exports of mustard or rapeseed oil increased from 237,000 gallons to 252,000 gallons, the principal destinations being Mauritius (174,000 gallons), Fiji (46,000 gallons) and the United Kingdom (3,000 gallons). Despatches of linseed oil recorded an improvement from 78,000 gallons to 135,000 gallons. The Philippines took 48,000 gallons as against 17,000 gallons in 1935-36. Exports to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon also advanced from 35,000 gallons and 15,000 gallons to 39,000 gallons and 17,000 gallons, respectively, in 1936-37. Shipments of coconut oil further shrank from 33,000 gallons to 14,000 gallons of which 7,000 gallons went to the United Kingdom and 4,000 gallons to Arabia. It may be mentioned in this connection that imports of coconut oil mostly from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon amounted to 7·8 million gallons valued at R91¼ lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with 8·5 million gallons valued at R90 lakhs in the preceding year.

Among essential oils, exports of sandalwood oil improved from 102,000 lbs. valued at R11 lakhs to 125,000 lbs. valued at R14 lakhs. Both the United Kingdom and Japan, the chief markets, increased their demand from 60,000 lbs. and 33,000 lbs. to 69,000 lbs. and 40,000 lbs., respectively. Exports of lemongrass oil, however, declined from 99,000 gallons to 87,000 gallons, the principal destination being the United Kingdom (19,000 gallons), United States of America (23,000 gallons), France (21,000 gallons) and Germany (10,000 gallons). Exports of palmarosa oil also fell off from 10,000 gallons to 8,000 gallons.

Hemp, raw (R69 lakhs).

There was a better demand for Indian hemp and exports advanced from 643,000 cwts. valued at R60 lakhs in 1935-36 to 769,000 cwts. valued at R69 lakhs, showing an increase of 20 per cent in quantity and 15 per cent in value. The United Kingdom increased her purchases from 168,000 cwts. to 243,000 cwts. and Belgium from 200,000 cwts. to 236,000 cwts. Exports to Italy and the United States of America also improved from 11,000 cwts. and 24,000 cwts. to 32,000 cwts. and 31,000 cwts., respectively. On the other hand, Germany and France reduced their takings to 47,000 cwts. and 54,000 cwts. from 68,000 cwts. and 67,000 cwts., respectively, in the preceding year.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R64 lakhs).

Exports of dyeing and tanning substances declined from 1·7 million cwts. valued at R70 lakhs in 1935-36 to 1·5 million cwts. valued at about R64 lakhs in 1936-37. There were smaller shipments of myrobalans which formed about 85 per cent of the total quantity of dyeing and tanning substances exported in the year under review. Exports of myrobalans fell from 1,482,000

cwts. valued at R46¾ lakhs in 1935-36 to 1,261,000 cwts. valued at R37 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany reduced their purchases from 742,000 cwts. and 173,000 cwts. to 600,000 cwts. and 131,000 cwts., respectively. Shipments to the Netherlands and Belgium also declined from 81,000 cwts. and 56,000 cwts. to 31,000 cwts. and 36,000 cwts., respectively. On the other hand, despatches to the United States of America advanced from 267,000 cwts. to 302,000 cwts., and to France from 48,000 cwts. to 63,000 cwts. Exports to Australia, however, fell by about 8,000 cwts. to 38,400 cwts. There was a substantial increase in the exports of myrobalan extracts which amounted to 60,000 cwts. valued at R6 lakhs as against 42,000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports were destined chiefly to the United Kingdom.

Cutch and gambier.

Shipments of cutch and gambier advanced slightly from 37,700 cwts. valued at R5 lakhs to 38,600 cwts. valued at R5⅔ lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom further improved from 17,000 cwts. to 20,000 cwts. Despatches to the Netherlands also rose from 4,000 cwts. to 6,000 cwts., while France curtailed her requirements to 4,000 cwts. from 6,000 cwts. in 1935-36.

Turmeric.

Exports of turmeric advanced in quantity from 86,600 cwts. to 92,200 cwts., and in value from R10⅔ lakhs to R11⅓ lakhs. Purchases by Iran totalled 21,700 cwts. in 1936-37 as against 14,100 cwts. in the preceding year. Exports to Ceylon and France also advanced from 13,500 cwts., and 6,400 cwts. to 13,700 cwts. and 7,000 cwts., respectively, while those to the United Kingdom and the United States of America fell from 10,000 cwts. and 6,400 cwts. to 4,400 cwts. each. There were also larger shipments in the year under review to the Straits Settlements, Aden and Dependencies and Arabia.

Indigo.

Exports of natural indigo improved slightly from 350 cwts. to 478 cwts. Of this, Greece took 239 cwts. and Egypt 107 cwts. as against 153 cwts. and 31 cwts., respectively, in 1935-36, the remainder went mostly to the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Japan and Aden.

Spices (R55 lakhs).

The total exports of spices declined in quantity from 252,000 cwts. in 1935-36 to 216,000 cwts. in 1936-37 but the value rose by nearly R½ lakh to R55 lakhs. Exports of chillies representing 69 per cent of the total in 1936-37 declined from 183,400 cwts. to 149,600 cwts., but higher prices accounted for an increase in the value from R19¼ lakhs to R20 lakhs. Ceylon, the principal market, took 137,200 cwts. as against 174,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Despatches to the Straits Settlements rose from 2,900 cwts. to 3,600 cwts. Exports of pepper further declined from 26,000 cwts. valued at R7⅔ lakhs in 1935-36 to 25,000 cwts. valued at R6 lakhs in 1936-37. Exports to Italy and the United States of America amounted to 17,500 cwts. and 3,400 cwts. as compared with 20,000 cwts. and 1,600 cwts., respectively. The share of the United Kingdom remained almost the same at 1,000 cwts. Exports of cardamoms fell off from 12,000 cwts. valued at R19 lakhs to 9,000 cwts. valued at R18 lakhs. Shipments to Sweden, Arabia and the United States of America amounted to 2,600 cwts., 1,500 cwts. and 1,200 cwts., respectively. Despatches of betelnuts showed very little variation and stood at 4,000 cwts. Exports of ginger recorded an increase from 25,000 cwts. valued at R7½ lakhs to 27,000 cwts. valued at R9¼ lakhs. The chief markets were Aden and Dependencies (10,000 cwts.), Arabia (5,000 cwts.), Ceylon and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (2,000 cwts. each).

Drugs and medicines.

Manures (R51 lakhs).

Exports of manures, other than oilcakes and saltpetre, further improved from 61,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs in 1935-36 to 77,000 tons valued at R51 lakhs in 1936-37. Shipments of manurial bones, including bonemeal, representing 74 per cent of the total quantity of manures exported in 1936-37, amounted to 57,000 tons valued at R36 lakhs as compared with 43,000 tons valued at R24 lakhs in the preceding year. There was an appreciable increase in the purchases by Belgium which rose from 9,000 tons to 19,000 tons, while the United Kingdom curtailed her requirements from 13,500 tons to 11,300 tons. Exports to Ceylon rose by 1,000 tons to 12,800 tons in 1936-37. The value of fish manures and guano exported rose from R4½ lakhs to R5½ lakhs. The bulk of the shipments went to Ceylon (R4 lakhs). Exports of hornmeal rose from 640 tons to 2,400 tons. Despatches of sulphate of ammonia amounted to 2,600 tons as against 7,000 tons in 1935-36.

Bones (R46 lakhs).

There was a noticeable improvement in the exports of bones for manufacturing purposes, which advanced from 53,000 tons valued at R32 lakhs in 1935-36 to 74,000 tons valued at over R46 lakhs in the year under review. As usual, Belgium was the principal purchaser taking 56,000 tons followed by Germany and France with 12,000 tons and 1,000 tons, respectively.

Fish (R45 lakhs).

The total exports of fish, excluding canned, advanced in quantity from 267,000 cwts. in 1935-36 to 280,000 cwts. in 1936-37, but the value declined slightly from R45½ lakhs to R45 lakhs. Exports of unsalted dry fish accounted for R15¼ lakhs and of salted fish for about R23½ lakhs, while fishmaws and shark fins were valued at R6 lakhs. Ceylon, the principal market for Indian fish, took 266,000 cwts. valued at R37⅔ lakhs. Exports to Hongkong were valued at R3 lakhs.

Provisions and Oilman's stores (R28 lakhs).

Exports of provisions and oilman's stores in 1936-37 totalled 69,700 cwts. valued at R28 lakhs as compared with 64,400 cwts. valued at R27 lakhs in the preceding year. The principal item in this group is *ghi* which accounted for 27,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs, shipments being destined mainly to the Straits Settlements (R8 lakhs), the Federated Malay States (R1½ lakhs), Hongkong, Ceylon and Mauritius and Dependencies (R1 lakh each). Exports of pickles, chutneys and condiments of which the United Kingdom was the chief customer declined in value from R3 lakhs to R2 lakhs. Exports of butter also fell from R2 lakhs to R1½ lakhs.

Drugs and medicines (R27 lakhs).

The total value of the exports of drugs and medicines advanced from R25 lakhs in 1935-36 to R27 lakhs in the year under review. The principal single item included in this group is senna, despatches of which, however, declined from 67,100 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs to 65,700 cwts. valued at R9 lakhs. Exports of nux vomica, on the other hand, rose from 17,000 cwts. valued at nearly R1 lakh to 33,000 cwts. valued at R1½ lakhs. The principal market for nux vomica was the United States of America (R70,000) and for senna, Germany (R3⅕ lakhs), the United States of America (about R2⅕ lakhs) and France (R1⅕ lakhs).

Exports.

The value of fibre for brushes and brooms exported during 1936-37 amounted to R20 lakhs as against R22 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments to Japan were valued at R5½ lakhs, to the United Kingdom at R3⅓ lakhs, to Belgium at R3 lakhs, and to the Netherlands and the United States of America at R2 lakhs each.

Fibre (R20 lakhs).

Exports of coal improved from 198,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs in 1935-36 to 250,000 tons valued at R20 lakhs in the year under review. India enjoys a very limited market for coal exports, Ceylon and the Far Eastern countries being the only destinations for these exports. Shipments to Ceylon rose from 133,000 tons to 203,000 tons and those to the Straits Settlements from 16,600 tons to 18,300 tons. There were, however, no exports to Hongkong in 1936-37, the corresponding figures for 1935-36 were 41,000 tons and for 1934-35, 55,000 tons. Exports to the Philippines, Siam and the Federated Malay States amounted to 7,600 tons, 7,300 tons and 6,700 tons, respectively. These figures are exclusive of 507,900 tons of Indian coal shipped in 1936-37 and 547,400 tons in 1935-36 for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade. These were distributed as follows :—

Coal (R20 lakhs).

	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Tons.	Tons.
Bengal	426,300	395,700
Bombay	104,700	94,900
Sind	7,900	7,700
Madras	2,700	3,400
Burma	5,800	6,200

The production of coal in India during 1936 was estimated at 22·6 million tons as compared with 23·0 million tons in the preceding year. Earlier in the year, the prices of coal were somewhat low, but towards the end of December, 1936, there was a rise, due to the output of coal not keeping pace with economic recovery. Later, partly owing to the B. N. Railway strike, there was a further appreciation of prices for all classes of coal and coke. The price of Desherghar coal per ton into wagon remained steady at R3 to R3-4 from April to December, 1936. By the beginning of January, 1937, the rate rose to R3-8 to R3-12 and by the end of that month to R3-12 to R4. It stood at this level till the middle of March when it reached R4.

Exports of saltpetre declined from 174,000 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs in 1935-36 to 167,000 cwts. valued at R11½ lakhs in 1936-37. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 48,000 cwts. to 41,000 cwts. Exports to Mauritius and Dependencies and Ceylon, however, rose from 72,000 cwts. and 20,000 cwts. to 85,000 cwts. and 22,000 cwts., respectively.

Saltpetre (R11½ lakhs).

Postal Articles.

Imports and Exports.

The value of the imports of "Postal articles, not specified" declined further from R2,42 lakhs to R1,99 lakhs. Imports by post of the following

articles are not included in the above figures but are recorded under the relevant heads in the import returns :—(*a*) jewellery, (*b*) precious stones, (*c*) gold and silver thread, (*d*) cigarettes, (*e*) cinematograph films, and (*f*) watches (from April, 1936). The share of the United Kingdom advanced from 55 per cent to 67 per cent and those of Germany and France from 3 per cent each to 6 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively. The percentage share of Switzerland, however, declined from 28 to 14, but this is largely due to the exclusion of watches imported by post from the figures of 1936-37 referred to above. The value of the articles exported by post, on the other hand, advanced sharply from R1,91 lakhs to R3,45 lakhs. The principal destinations were the United Kingdom (R2,53 lakhs or 73 per cent), the Straits Settlements (R33 lakhs or 10 per cent), and Ceylon and France (5 per cent each).

Re-exports.

The value of the re-export trade in foreign merchandise showed a noticeable increase from R3,76 lakhs in 1935-36 to R6,24 lakhs in 1936-37. Re-exports of skins, raw, advanced from R88 lakhs to R2,52 lakhs. The United Kingdom, the principal consuming country, took 415 tons valued at R2,37 lakhs as compared with 246 tons valued at R80 lakhs in the preceding year. Re-exports of raw wool improved from R28 lakhs to R38 lakhs. The United Kingdom and the United States of America increased their requirements from R3 lakhs and R25 lakhs to R3½ lakhs and R33 lakhs, respectively. The value of the woollen manufactures re-exported also rose from R7 lakhs to R15 lakhs, the United Kingdom's share amounting to about R10½ lakhs in 1936-37. Exports of foreign silk manufactures (chiefly piecegoods) rose in value from R20 lakhs to R25 lakhs, the principal destinations being Aden and Dependencies R6 lakhs (R2 lakhs), Kenya Colony R4 lakhs (R1¾ lakhs), Arabia R4 lakhs (R4 lakhs) and Ceylon R3 lakhs (R5 lakhs). The figures in bracket relate to 1935-36. Cotton piecegoods recorded an improvement of 4 per cent in quantity and of 20 per cent in value amounting to 10·8 million yards valued at R25¾ lakhs. Iran and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan increased their purchases from 0·7 million yards and 0·6 million yards to 4·2 million yards and 1·2 million yards, respectively. Re-exports of sugar advanced from 3,000 tons (R5¼ lakhs) to 9,000 tons (R14½ lakhs). Increases were also noticeable under fruits and vegetables, metals and ores and machinery and millwork. On the other hand, shipments of foreign cotton further declined in quantity from 400 tons to 200 tons and in value from R3½ lakhs to R1⅝ lakhs. There were decreases under drugs and medicines, cotton twist and yarn and oils. The shares of the principal countries in the total trade were—United Kingdom 49 per cent, the United States of America 11 per cent, Ceylon and Aden and Dependencies 5 per cent each, Japan and Iraq 4 per cent each, Arabia, Iran and Kenya Colony 3 per cent each, and Germany, the Straits Settlements, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Bahrein Islands 2 per cent each. As usual, the bulk of the trade passed through Bombay which accounted for 78 per cent, while the percentage share of Karachi amounted to 12 and that of Bengal to 8.

Government stores.

Under this head, imports showed an improvement of R14 lakhs over the preceding year's figures and amounted to R2,48 lakhs in 1936-37. The

noticeable increases were under vehicles (+R18 lakhs), Arms, ammunition and military stores (+R16 lakhs) and Instruments, apparatus, etc. (+R3 lakhs). Decreases were, however, recorded under machinery and millwork (—R30 lakhs), metals and ores (—R3 lakhs) and paper and pasteboard and cotton manufactures (—R2 lakhs each). Exports of Indian produce on Government account declined from R21 lakhs to R10 lakhs, owing mainly to a fall of R10 lakhs in the exports of opium which dwindled into insignificance in the year under review. Re-exports on Government account amounted to R2$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs in 1936-37 as against R9$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1935-36.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

The main features of the direction of India's trade in the year ended the 31st March, 1937, are shown in the following tables. Tables A, B and C illustrate the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade, and tables D and E analyse the trade in particular commodities so as to show the shares of the chief countries interested in each.

TABLE A.

—	1913-14 Exports	1913-14 Imports	1913-14 Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	1933-34 Exports	1933-34 Imports	1933-34 Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	—59	48	48	..
Other British Possessions	36	11	+25	22	9	+13
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	—34	70	57	+13
Europe	85	30	+55	35	25	+10
United States of America	22	5	+17	14	7	+7
Japan	23	5	+18	14	16	—2
Other Foreign Countries	25	15	+10	17	10	+7
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	80	58	+22
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+66	150	115	+35

—	1934-35 Exports	1934-35 Imports	1934-35 Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	1935-36 Exports	1935-36 Imports	1935-36 Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	1936-37 Exports	1936-37 Imports	1936-37 Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R Crores	R Crores	R (Crores)	R Crores	R Crores	R (Crores)	R Crores	R Crores	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	49	54	—5	52	52	..	66*	48	+18
Other British Possessions	22	11	+11	24	13	+11	27	14	+13
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	71	65	+6	76	65	+11	93	62	+31
Europe	30	25	+5	35	27	+8	41*	25	+16
United States of America	13	8	+5	17	9	+8	19	8	+11
Japan	25	21	+4	22	22	..	30	21	+9
Other Foreign Countries	16	13	+3	14	11	+3	19*	9	+10
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	84	67	+17	88	69	+19	109	63	+46
GRAND TOTAL	155	132	+23	164	134	+30	202	125	+77

* Inclusive of values of "For orders" cargoes remaining to be adjusted.

Direction of Trade.

TABLE B.

Imports.

—	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64·1	41·7	40·6	38·8	38·4
Germany	6·9	7·7	7·6	9·2	9·7
Java	5·8	2·1	1·4	1·3	0·3
Japan	2·6	14·2	15·7	16·3	17·0
United States of America . .	2·6	6·2	6·4	6·7	6·5
Belgium	2·3	2·3	1·6	1·8	2·2
Austria and Hungary . . .	2·3	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·4
Straits Settlements . . .	1·8	2·6	2·3	2·7	3·1
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey and Sumatra	1·5	1·9	2·5	2·5	2·9
France	1·5	1·3	1·2	1·0	0·9
Mauritius	1·3	—	..	..	..
Italy	1·2	2·5	2·3	1·5	1·0
China	0·9	1·9	1·6	1·4	1·1
Netherlands	0·8	1·6	1·0	1·0	1·1
Australia	0·5	0·9	0·7	0·9	0·9
Hongkong	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·4
Dutch Borneo	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2
Ceylon	0·4	1·1	1·0	1·1	1·4
Switzerland	0·3	0·8	1·0	1·1	1·1
Kenya and Zanzibar . . .	0·3	2·1	2·4	2·6	2·8

TABLE C.

Exports.

—	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23·4	32·2	31·6	31·5	32·2
Germany	10·6	6·5	4·5	5·9	4·7
Japan	9·1	8·5	16·1	13·4	15·0
United States of America . .	8·7	9·6	8·3	10·1	9·5
France	7·1	4·9	3·2	4·4	3·9
Belgium	4·8	3·0	2·6	3·4	3·6
Austria and Hungary . . .	4·0	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	3·6	4·2	4·5	4·5	3·8
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey and Sumatra	3·2	1·8	1·9	1·7	1·9
Italy	3·1	3·8	3·8	2·2	2·4
Hongkong	3·1	0·8	0·6	0·3	0·3
Straits Settlements . . .	2·7	2·3	1·9	2·3	2·2
China	2 3	3·0	1·9	1·1	0·6
Central and South America . .	2·2	2·2	2·6	2·0	2·3
Netherlands	1·7	2·7	1·9	2·3	2·2
Australia	1·6	2·0	1·9	1·8	1·6
Kenya and Zanzibar . . .	1·0	0·5	0·6	0·4	0·4
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	0·9	0·1	..	0·2	0·2
Spain	0·8	0·9	0·6	1·1	0·3
Java	0·8	0·3	..	0·3	0·4
"For orders" cargoes . . .	—	—	..	..	1·9

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D.

Imports.

N. B.—In Tables D and E dots (..) indicate that the trade is either *nil* or insignificant.

—	Iron and Steel			Machinery			Hardware		
	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69·9	56·4	56·3	89·8	67·7	65·5	57·2	31·8	34·1
United States of America	2·6	1·0	1·5	3·3	8·5	8·9	9·7	9·4	8·9
Sweden	..	2·2	1·9	..	1·2	1·3	0·9	5·7	5·3
Germany	14·5	13·7	12·0	5·6	12·0	14·3	18·2	33·2	32·4
Belgium	11·5	13·8	14·1	..	2·0	2·2	..	1·0	1·0
Japan	..	6·0	7·9	..	1·3	1·3	1·5	10·9	11·8
France and Luxemburg	..	3·3	2·3	..	0·4	0·3	..	0·6	0·6
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98·5	96·4	96·0	98·7	93·1	93·8	87·5	92·6	94·1
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	16,01	7,22	5,94	7,76	13,68	14,14	3,95	3,27	2,89

—	Motor Vehicles			Instruments		
	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	71·3	41·7	41·9	75·3	52·1	50·1
United States of America	15·1	35·5	38·0	8·0	16·8	17·6
Germany	..	3·1	6·0	8·2	14·3	15·8
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	3·3	2·1
Belgium	4·5	..	..	..	1·2	1·5
Japan	..	0·4	0·7	0·6	6·0	6·0
France	4·5	0·1	0·3	..	0·4	0·7
Italy	..	0·9	1·1	2·2	1·4	0·8
Canada	..	17·0	11·2	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·4	98·7	99·2	94·3	95·5	94·6
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	1,53	4,49	4,52	1,82	5,18	5,19

Direction of Trade.

—	Cotton Manufactures			Silk Manufactures			Sugar		
	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	90·1	51·0	50·7	9·0	4·2	2·1	1·8	11·0	4·8
United States of America	0·4	0·1	0·1	..	0·3	0·4	..	..	..
Germany	2·1	0·2	0·3	7·2	1·1	1·5	..	0·4	..
Belgium	..	0·1	0·1	..	0·4	..	..	0·1	0·3
Japan	1·8	41·6	43·2	46·8	74·4	73·4	..	2·8	3·2
France	..	0·1	0·3	7·8	0·9	0·8	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	1·1	1·7	..	0·2	0·5	..	..	..
Italy	1·5	0·1	0·2	6·1	3·4	3·2	..	..	..
Netherlands	1·6	0·5	0·6	..	..	..	..	1·0	7·4
China*	0·1	4·5	2·1	20·6	13·6	17·3	..	2·4	27·2
Java and the Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	0·6	0·2	71·8	73·8	55·7
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·9	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97·6	99·3	99·3	97·5	99·1	99·4	90·5	91·5	98·6
Total value of trade R (lakhs)	66,30	21,15	17,48	3,10	2,20	1,77	14,06	1,91	24

* Includes Hongkong and Macão.

—	Liquors			Mineral oils			Paper and pasteboard		
	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	62·9	61·0	61·2	5·7	5·2	5·3	56·0	29·7	30·5
United States of America	2·7	6·4	6·1	56·1	16·4	15·7	..	1·6	1·1
Germany	10·7	6·5	6·4	7·3	1·9	3·4	17·0	19·1	25·2
France	18·8	13·3	13·3	..	..	..	..	..	0·4
Netherlands	..	5·0	5·5	..	..	..	2·5	3·9	3·9
Iran	..	..	..	3·7	36·0	34·5	..	..	..
Borneo, Sumatra, etc.*	..	0·1	0·2	25·1	13·2	19·2	..	..	0·1
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	12·6	10·8
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	13·8	11·5
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	..	..	..	0·9	26·7	20·4	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·3	4·8	3·1
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·1	92·3	92·7	98·3	99·4	98·5	91·9	85·5	86·6
Total value of trade R (lakhs)	2,24	2,48	2,40	4,12	5,92	5,93	1,59	2,99	2,82

* Includes the Straits Settlements and Celebes and other Islands.

Direction of Trade.

	Provisions and Oilman's stores, etc.			Chemicals, etc.			Artificial silk*		
	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64·6	57·2	55·8	74·7	55·9	54·0	—	4·7	2·9
United States of America	2·0	5·8	5·2	..	4·5	5·0	—	..	..
Netherlands	5·6	7·9	9·2	..	1·9	2·7	—	0·4	0·2
Straits Settlements	11·6	8·5	8·8	..	..	0·1	—	0·1	..
Hongkong	2·5	2·7	3·1	..	..	0·3	—	..	..
Commonwealth of Australia	1·6	4·0	4·5	..	..	0·1	—	..	..
Germany	3·1	0·6	0·3	12·4	14·3	13·2	—	0·8	1·0
Belgium	1·2	0·9	0·8	2·8	1·2	1·9	—	0·4	0·2
France	1·2	0·9	0·7	..	1·3	1·4	—	0·4	0·2
Italy	0·5	1·1	0·5	5·2	3·5	3·6	—	9·1	3·5
Japan	0·8	3·7	4·8	1·5	11·5	10·4	—	83·5	91·5
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94·7	93·3	93·7	96·6	94·1	92·7	—	99·4	99·5
Total value of trade R (lakhs)	2,47	3,12	3,20	1,01	3,12	2,72	—	3,16	3,86

*Figures for 1913-14 not available.

Table E.

Exports.

	Tea			Jute (raw)			Jute manufactures		
	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72·4	89·6	85·6	38·0	21·6	23·6	6·3	8·8	9·7
Canada	4·3	3·2	3·7	..	0·1	0·1	..	3·3	3·3
Australia	3·1	0·5	0·2	..	0·2	0·2	10·6	9·3	8·5
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	11·1	0·4	0·6	..	2·0	2·0	..	..	..
Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	1·2	1·2	5·0	..	..	..	..	0·5	0·8
United States of America	0·7	1·9	2·1	11·9	9·9	10·8	41·5	32·1	31·9
Ceylon	1·6	1·2	0·9	..	..	..	..	0·1	0·1
Union of South Africa	..	0·2	0·1	..	..	..	1·7	3·3	2·9
Siam	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·6	3·1	1·8
Egypt	0·5	0·2	0·1	..	1·5	0·8	2·1	3·2	2·6
Spain	..	..	..	2·8	6·4	2·0	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	21·8	19·9	15·9	..	0·2	0·2
France	..	..	..	9·9	10·0	10·7	..	0·1	0·1
Italy	..	..	..	5·5	6·5	9·5	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	0·7	0·9	10·4	8·3	10·4
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	1·6	2·5
Japan	..	..	..	..	2·9	3·9	0·5	2·2	2·4
Belgium	..	..	..	0·5	7·8	8·4	..	0·7	0·8
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94·9	98·4	98·3	90·4	89·0	88·8	77·2	76·8	78·0
Total value of trade R (lakhs)	14,98	19,82	20,04	30,88	13,71	14,77	28,27	23,40	27,05

Direction of Trade.

	Cotton (raw)			Oilseeds			Food Grains			Hides and Skins (raw and tanned)		
	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	3·5	13·4	14·2	22·2	25·0	28·0	26·7	5·2	16 2	25·9	61·7	67·1
Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	..	..	..	..	0·3	0·3	5·6	4·4	4·0	..	0·2	0·3
United States of America	..	1·5	2·0	1·2	5·6	1·8	..	0·2	0·2	24·3	19·7	15·3
Ceylon	..	0·1	0·1	..	1·0	0·6	11·5	31·1	24·8	..	0·1	..
Germany	14·6	7·7	5·1	16·0	12·7	8·7	7·8	4·4	3·1	20·3	5·1	5·0
France	..	4·8	3·6	31·4	25·9	16·5	..	..	1·0	..	1·5	2·4
Italy	7·7	4·2	3·8	5·0	4·7	6·8	..	0·8	0 6	5·3	1·7	1·1
Japan	47·2	53·1	57·2	..	0·1	0·3	3·8	2·0	4·0	..	2·5	2·4
Belgium	10·3	6·5	7·3	16·0	2·2	2·9	..	0·4	0·5	..	0·9	0·2
China*	1·7	3·1	1·6	..	..	..	..	4·3	1·4	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	1·1	1·1	1·0	15·7	7·3	6·8	3·6	2·2	3·3	1·4	1·0
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	0·7	0·3	6·7	10·0	8·8	..	0·1	0·1
Spain	..	1·9	0·6	..	0·8	0·3	..	..	..	2·8	0·6	..
Sumatra and Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	4·2	2·1	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown.	85·0	97·4	96·6	92·8	94·7	73·8	69·6	70·6	68·9	81·9	95·5	94·9
Total value of trade R (lakhs).	41,04	33,77	44,41	2 5,65	10,29	18,44	45,14	12,41	15,38	15,95	9,30	11,09

* Includes Hongkong and Macão.

	Metals and Ores		
	1913-14	1935-36	1936-37
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	24·1	38·9	41·1
Japan	16·9	25·6	23·4
United States of America	8·1	4·5	4·0
Germany	9·8	6·0	6·7
France	9·5	3·0	2·4
Belgium	15·9	6·9	7·0
Italy	0·7	0·5	0·1
Straits Settlements	2·5	10·7	10·0
Ceylon	1·8	0·9	0·9
China*	0·4	0·4	0·6
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	89·7	97·4	96·2
Total value of trade R (lakhs)	2,19	7,78	8,02

* Includes Hongkong and Macão.

Direction of Trade.

Table A shows the total overseas trade of India in private merchandise in such a way as to indicate the trade balances with the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, European countries, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. India's exports normally exceed her imports in the case of all these territorial units, except the United Kingdom where the reverse has been the case. This excess of imports over exports in the case of the United Kingdom, which has, since 1933-34, been reduced almost to insignificance, has been transformed in the year under review into a favourable balance of R18 crores. This change has been effected not only by an expansion of India's exports to the United Kingdom, but also by a reduction in her imports from that country.

Tables B and C show the percentage distribution of India's import and export trade with the first twenty countries, in each case, arranged in order of their importance in 1913-14. The percentage share of the United Kingdom in the import trade, which had been steadily on the decline in recent years, fell from 38·8 in 1935-36 to 38·4 in 1936-37, while her share in exports rose from 31·5 per cent to 32·2 per cent. Ceylon increased her participation in the import trade from 1·1 per cent to 1·4 per cent, but her share in exports dropped from 4·5 per cent to 3·8 per cent. Among other British Possessions, there were noticeable increases in the shares of Kenya and Zanzibar and of the Straits Settlements under imports, but their respective shares in exports showed very little variations. Japan's share in imports further advanced from 16·3 per cent in 1935-36 to 17 per cent in the year under review, and in exports from 13·4 per cent to 15 per cent, while the participation of the United States of America declined from 6·7 per cent to 6·5 per cent in imports, and from 10·1 per cent to 9·5 per cent in exports. Germany advanced her share in imports from 9·2 per cent to 9·7 per cent, but she had a smaller proportion of the export trade, *viz.*, 4·7 per cent as compared with 5·9 per cent in 1935-36. Belgium accounted for 2·2 per cent in imports and 3·6 per cent in exports, as compared with 1·8 per cent and 3·4 per cent, respectively, in 1935-36. There was a decrease in the participation of France both under imports and exports, but the share of Italy recorded a decline under imports with a slight increase in exports. Apart from an increase in the relative share of the group of neighbouring territories, such as Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey and Sumatra, all taken together, under imports and exports, no other feature of the trade is noteworthy.

Tables D and E show the direction of trade in respect of a few of the more important articles in both imports and exports. Taking imports first, the United Kingdom maintained a predominant position in iron and steel and accounted for over 56 per cent of the total value of the trade, which is almost the same as in the preceding year. The decline in the shares of Germany, France and Luxemberg was accompanied by an increase in Belgian participation. In recent years, Japan has been growing in importance as a supplier of iron and steel materials, and steadily increased her contribution from 6 per cent in 1935-36 to nearly 8 per cent in 1936-37. In machinery, the increase in the share of Japan since 1934-35 was at the expense of the United Kingdom, which is still by far the largest supplier. Among other countries, the United States of America, Germany, Belgium and Sweden registered an improvement in their respective contributions as compared with the preceding year. In the

case of hardware, the United Kingdom gained ground in the year under review, her share having risen to 34·1 per cent from 31·8 per cent in 1935-36. Japan also increased her participation from 10·9 per cent to 11·8 per cent. On the other hand, the shares of Germany, the United States of America and Sweden declined from 33·2 per cent, 9·4 per cent and 5·7 per cent to 32·4 per cent, 8·9 per cent and 5·3 per cent, respectively. In motor vehicles, the share of the United Kingdom rose from 41·7 per cent in 1935-36 to 41·9 per cent in 1936-37, and that of the United States of America from 35·5 per cent in 1935-36 to 38·0 per cent in the year under review. Germany also advanced her share from 3·1 per cent in 1935-36 to 6 per cent, while the share of Canada dropped from 17 per cent in 1935-36 to 11·2 per cent in the year under review. Under instruments, the shares of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Italy fell from 52·1 per cent, 3·3 per cent and 1·4 per cent to 50·1 per cent, 2·1 per cent and 0·8 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, there were increases in the shares of Germany (from 14·3 per cent to 15·8 per cent), the United States of America (from 16·8 per cent to 17·6 per cent) and Belgium (from 1·2 per cent to 1·5 per cent). The share of Japan remained stationary at 6 per cent. In cotton manufactures, the United Kingdom still enjoys the bulk of the trade, although her share has progressively declined owing to severe Japanese competition. In 1936-37, the United Kingdom had 50·7 per cent of the total trade as compared with 51·0 per cent in 1935-36 and 59·7 per cent in 1934-35. Japan, on the other hand, increased her share from 32·4 per cent in 1934-35 to 41·6 per cent in 1935-36 and further to 43·2 per cent in the year under review. There was a sharp decline in the share of China from 4·5 per cent in 1935-36 to 2·1 per cent in 1936-37. In artificial silk, Japan, the largest producer, supplies the bulk of Indian requirements, her percentage share in 1936-37 being 91·5 as compared with 83·5 in the preceding year. In the face of strong Japanese competition, both Italy and the United Kingdom lost considerable ground, their respective participation having declined from 9·1 per cent and 4·7 per cent to 3·5 per cent and 2·9 per cent. In silk manufactures, apart from an increase in China's share from 13·6 per cent to 17·3 per cent and the consequent reduction in the share of Japan from 74·4 per cent to 73·4 per cent, no other feature is noteworthy. In the case of sugar, the imports are no longer considerable. Java continued to be the principal source of supply. A feature of the trade is the large increase in the share recorded under China (including Hongkong), whence larger quantities of sugar, apparently of foreign origin, were consigned to India. Under mineral oils, Iran, the U. S. S. R. and the United States of America lost ground, while Borneo, Sumatra, etc., considerably improved their position. Larger receipts of white oil from Germany accounted for an increase in her contribution from nearly 2 per cent in 1935-36 to 3·4 per cent in 1936-37. In paper and pasteboard, Norway and Sweden together accounted for 22·3 per cent of the total trade in 1936-37 as compared with 26·4 per cent in 1935-36. The loss was, however, compensated by an increase in the share of Germany from 19 per cent to 25 per cent, whence large quantities of paper of Scandinavian origin were also consigned. The United Kingdom lost much ground again in the imports of provisions during 1936-37, her share having declined from 57·2 per cent to 55·8 per cent in the year under review. The United States of America, Germany, Belgium, France and Italy also showed decreases, while the Netherlands, the Straits Settlements,

Hongkong and Australia slightly improved their respective shares. In chemicals, the United Kingdom's share receded from 56 per cent to 54 per cent. The shares of Germany and Japan also fell from 14·3 per cent and 11·5 per cent to 13·2 per cent and 10·4 per cent, respectively. The United States of America, the Netherlands, Hongkong, Belgium, France and Italy slightly increased their respective shares.

Coming to India's exports, the United Kingdom's relative position in the tea trade declined from 89·6 per cent to 85·6 per cent. The share of the United States of America improved from 1·9 per cent to 2·1 per cent. Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq increased their combined share from 1·2 per cent to 5 per cent. Ceylon has only a limited interest in Indian tea, and her share usually varies round about 1 per cent. In raw jute, the United Kingdom absorbed 23·6 per cent as compared with 21·6 per cent in the preceding year. Among other European countries, Germany and Spain, considerably reduced their participation, while the shares of France, Belgium and Italy increased and that of the U. S. S. R. showed no variation. The combined share of these six territories having fallen from 52·1 per cent in 1935-36 to 48·5 per cent in 1936-37. The United States of America and Japan increased their shares from 9·9 per cent and 2·9 per cent to 10·8 per cent and 3·9 per cent, respectively. In the case of jute manufactures, the United States of America took 31·9 per cent as against 32·1 per cent in 1935-36. Both the United Kingdom and Argentina advanced their shares from 8·8 per cent and 8·3 per cent to 9·7 per cent and 10·4 per cent, respectively. The share of Australia, however, fell from 9·3 per cent to 8·5 per cent. Among other countries, the shares of Java and Japan recorded slight increases, while those of the Union of South Africa, Siam and Egypt showed decreases. There was, however, very little change in the participation of Canada. In raw cotton, Japan by far the largest consumer of Indian raw cotton, accounted for 57·2 per cent of the total value of the exports as against 53·1 per cent in 1935-36 and 61·6 per cent in 1934-35. The United Kingdom and Belgium increased their percentage shares from 13·4 and 6·5 to 14·2 and 7·3, respectively, while those of Germany, France and Italy declined from 7·7, 4·8 and 4·2 to 5·1, 3·6 and 3·8, respectively. In oilseeds, the United Kingdom increased her purchases considerably in 1934-35 when her percentage share stood at the high level of 32·9. During the following year her share declined to 25 per cent, but recovered to 28 per cent in the year under review. The share of Italy improved from 4·7 per cent to 6·8 per cent and that of Belgium from 2·2 per cent to 2·9 per cent. On the other hand, the shares of France and Germany showed decreases. As regards food grains, the share of the United Kingdom advanced from 5·2 per cent in 1935-36 to 16·2 per cent in 1936-37, due to larger shipments of wheat. An increase was also noticeable in the share of Japan which rose from 2·0 per cent to 4·0 per cent. On the other hand, there was a decline in the percentage shares of Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Germany and the Netherlands from 31·1, 10·0, 4·4 and 3·6 to 24·8, 8·8, 3·1 and 2·2, respectively. In hides and skins, the United Kingdom's share rose from 61·7 per cent to 67·1 per cent, and of France from 1·5 per cent to 2·4 per cent. There was a very marked decrease in the share of the United States of America which fell from 19·7 per cent to 15·3 per cent. Under

metals and ores, the share of the United Kingdom rose from 38·9 per cent to 41·1 per cent and of Germany from 6·0 per cent to 6·7 per cent. Japan reduced her participation from 25·6 per cent to 23·4 per cent.

The British Empire and Mandated Territories.

The imports from, and exports to, the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables :—

Imports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	47,59	53,73	52,19	48,07
Ceylon	81	1,29	1,29	1,49	1,76
Straits Settlements	3,42	2,68	3,11	3,66	3,83
Hongkong	98	45	39	42	53
South Africa	23	26	25	31	34
Mauritius	2,53	..	..	..	..
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	2,48	3,20	3,50	3,47
Canada	1	69	92	94	72
Australia	92	1,02	97	1,19	1,12
New Zealand	..	2	3	4	13
Other Countries	1,20	1,23	1,46	1,77	1,70
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,28,07	57,71	65,35	65,51	61,67

Exports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	58,35	48,06	48,98	51,80	65,30
Aden and Dependencies	1,40	73	75	83	1,13
Ceylon	9,04	6,24	6,84	7,46	7,62
Straits Settlements	6,79	3,34	3,31	3,77	4,42
Federated Malay States	22	51	56	76	84
Hongkong	7,82	1,12	60	53	66
South Africa	1,20	1,22	1,44	1,58	1,73
Mauritius	1,26	68	87	89	87
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	1,02	69	66	69	83
Canada	1,43	1,88	1,72	1,72	2,18
Australia	4,10	2,98	2,72	2,87	3,23
New Zealand	56	53	50	40	44
Other Countries	1,20	1,88	2,08	2,92	3,32
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	..	..	71
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94,39	69,86	71,03	76,22	93,28

The British Empire.

United Kingdom (Imports R48,07 lakhs, Exports R65,30 lakhs).— The value of the total trade of India with the United Kingdom in 1936-37 amounted to R1,13,37 lakhs, an increase of R9,38 lakhs in comparison with 1935-36. This improvement is the result of a considerable expansion in exports which advanced from R51,80 lakhs to R65,30 lakhs and a decrease in imports from R52,19 lakhs to R48,07 lakhs. Among imported articles, cotton manufactures, forming 18 per cent of the total value of the imports from the United Kingdom in 1936-37, declined to R8,86 lakhs from R10,79 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of piecegoods totalled 334 million yards valued at R7,31 lakhs as against 440 million yards valued at R9,01 lakhs in 1935-36, a decrease of 106 million yards in quantity and R1,70 lakhs in value. The decrease under piecegoods was shared by all descriptions, *viz.*, grey, white and coloured, imports under these categories falling respectively from 85 million yards to 53 million yards, from 199 million yards to 164 million yards, and from 155 million yards to 117 million yards. Cotton twist and yarn also decreased from R97½ lakhs to R79 lakhs in value and from 10 million lbs. to about 8 million lbs. in quantity. The main features of India's trade in cotton manufactures have been discussed in detail in Chapter II. Decreases were also noticed under silk yarn (—R6 lakhs), woollen manufactures (—R4 lakhs), goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials (—R3 lakhs) and artificial silk yarn (—R2 lakhs). Imports of wool, raw, however, showed an improvement (+R8 lakhs). Imports of iron and steel from the United Kingdom fell from R4,07 lakhs to R3,34 lakhs and those of copper and brass, bronze and similar alloys from R34 lakhs and R30 lakhs to R22 lakhs and R24 lakhs, respectively. Arrivals of railway wagons, carriages and parts from the United Kingdom declined in value from R80 lakhs to R41 lakhs. Imports of machinery and millwork showed a slight improvement from R9,25½ lakhs to R9,26⅛ lakhs, although there were decreases under cotton spinning and jute machinery, which were set off by increases in other descriptions. In chemicals, the United Kingdom had shown a progressive improvement in previous years, but this was not maintained in the year under review. Imports from that country declined by R27¼ lakhs from R1,74¼ lakhs to R1,47 lakhs. Under the head "Instruments and apparatus", a decrease of R10 lakhs was registered as compared with the preceding year, mainly due to smaller imports of electrical and musical instruments. Imports of the former fell from R1,75 lakhs to R1,70 lakhs, and of the latter from R14 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Imports of hardware and cutlery were valued at R1,08 lakhs as against R1,13 lakhs in 1935-36. Receipts of soap declined from 42,000 cwts. valued at R27 lakhs to 31,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs. Imports of liquors fell from 2,796,000 gallons to 2,701,000 gallons in quantity, and from R1,51 lakhs to R1,46½ lakhs in value. The number of motor cars imported during the year from the United Kingdom was 6,337, as against 6,744 in 1935-36, while the number of omnibuses imported rose from 982 to 1,217. The total value of motor cars and omnibuses, however, decreased from R1,58 lakhs to R1,55 lakhs. Larger receipts of pneumatic motor covers were responsible for an improvement of R7 lakhs in the imports of rubber manufactures from the United Kingdom, which were valued at R1,54 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with R1,47 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of paper and pasteboard declined from R89 lakhs to R86 lakhs. Imports of tobacco declined from 1·2 million lbs. to 1·1 million lbs. in quantity, but the value rose by about R½ lakh to R35 lakhs.

Direction of Trade.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were, as usual, tea (R17,15 lakhs), hides and skins (R7,44 lakhs), raw cotton (R6,31 lakhs), jute, raw and manufactured (R6,20 lakhs), seeds (R5,15 lakhs), metals and ores (R3,30 lakhs), food grains (R2,50 lakhs), raw wool (R2,01 lakhs), and oil cakes (R1,47 lakhs). These articles taken together represented about 83 per cent of the total exports to the United Kingdom as in the preceding year. Exports of tea declined from 276 million lbs. to 256 million lbs. in quantity and from R17,75 lakhs to R17,15 lakhs in value. Despatches of raw jute increased from 166,100 tons to 188,600 tons in quantity and the declared value improved from R2,96 lakhs to R3,48 lakhs. Shipments of jute bags rose from 51 million to 70 million in number and in value from R1,12 lakhs to R1,34 lakhs. The yardage recorded under gunny cloth also increased from 86 million to 138 million, and the value from R89 lakhs to R1,34 lakhs. Under hides and skins, the exports of tanned and dressed varieties increased in quantity from 19,200 tons to 23,900 tons and in value from R4,83 lakhs to R6,28 lakhs. Raw hides and skins increased from 9,200 tons to 9,700 tons in quantity and from R91 lakhs to R1,16 lakhs in value. Exports of raw skins of non-Indian origin also advanced from 246 tons to 415 tons in quantity and from R80 lakhs to R2,37 lakhs in value. Despatches of raw cotton further improved from 81,000 tons (456,100 bales) valued at R4,51 lakhs to 107,000 tons (600,600 bales) valued at R6,31 lakhs. There was an increase in the exports of raw wool from 34·7 million lbs. valued at R1,38 lakhs to 39·1 million lbs. valued at R2,01 lakhs. Exports of oilseeds advanced from 179,000 tons valued at R2,57 lakhs to 348,000 tons valued at R5,15 lakhs. Shipments of linseed rose from 90,100 tons valued at R1,21 lakhs to 217,000 tons valued at R3,18 lakhs. The increase under this head was supplemented by larger exports of groundnuts and rapeseed, which amounted to 91,000 tons and 9,300 tons as against 62,400 tons and 2,000 tons, respectively, in 1935-36. Cotton seed, exports of which were insignificant in 1935-36, also accounted for an increase of 7,700 tons in quantity and of R4⅓ lakhs in value. Exports of castor seed, however, registered a fall of 1,900 tons, and amounted to 20,500 tons. The total exports of food grains, consisting largely of wheat and rice, amounted to 288,000 tons valued at R2,50 lakhs in 1936-37 or an increase of 207,000 tons in quantity and of R1,86 lakhs in value over 1935-36. Under metals and ores, there was an increase of R29 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with 1935-36. Exports of pig iron rose from 66,000 tons valued at R15 lakhs to 182,000 tons valued at R40 lakhs, of pig lead from 827,000 cwts. valued at R1,11½ lakhs to 1,044,000 cwts. valued at R1,67 lakhs and of manganese ore from 197,000 cwts. valued at R39 lakhs to 216,000 cwts. valued at R44 lakhs. Smaller increases were also recorded in the exports of wolfram ore and of chromite. Exports of linseed cake fell from 69,400 tons valued at R42 lakhs in 1935-36 to 47,100 tons valued at R32 lakhs in 1936-37. Exports of groundnut cake increased in quantity from 148,000 tons to 152,000 tons and in value from R87 lakhs to R1,08 lakhs. Shipments of paraffin wax showed a decline, and amounted to 16,900 tons (R72 lakhs) as against 19,300 tons (R82 lakhs) in 1935-36. There was a marked improvement in the exports of lac which amounted to 183,000 cwts. valued at R54 lakhs as compared with 80,000 cwts. valued at R29½ lakhs in 1935-36. Exports of fodder, bran and pollards also rose by R24 lakhs to R84 lakhs. Among other articles, raw rubber showed

a decrease both in quantity and value, while raw tobacco, mica, teak-wood and raw hemp showed increases.

Ceylon (Imports R1,76 lakhs, Exports R7,62 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with Ceylon improved by R43 lakhs from R8,95 lakhs to R9,38 lakhs, due to increases both in imports and exports. Imports advanced from R1,49 lakhs to R1,76 lakhs, and exports from R7,46 lakhs to R7,62 lakhs. These figures do not seem to represent correctly the transactions between India and Ceylon as the figures of both imports and exports include, to some extent, goods in transit through Ceylon which are left out in the Indian trade returns. Imports of Copra advanced from 35,100 tons (R63 lakhs) to 44,800 tons (R95 lakhs). There were, however, decreases in the imports of coconut oil which amounted to 2,204,000 gallons valued at R27 lakhs as compared with 3,347,000 gallons valued at R37 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of tea fell from 563,000 lbs. valued at R4 lakhs to 350,000 lbs. valued at R3 lakhs. Decreases were also noticed under imports of coconuts, hardware and rubber, while those of instruments, machinery and spices recorded increases.

On the export side, the main item was rice, not in the husk, shipments of which advanced from 424,000 tons to 428,000 tons in quantity and from R3,50 lakhs to R3,51 lakhs in value. Exports of raw rubber declined to 3·9 million lbs. valued at R16 lakhs from 5·4 million lbs. valued at R17½ lakhs in 1935-36. Exports of fish, excluding canned fish, increased in quantity from 253,000 cwts. to 266,000 cwts., the value of the shipments remaining fairly steady at R38 lakhs. Exports of manures amounted to 22,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs, a decrease of 2,000 tons in quantity and R3 lakhs in value, in comparison with the preceding year. Despatches of oil cakes, however, rose from 21,000 tons to 23,000 tons without any corresponding increase in value. Shipments of coal advanced from 133,000 tons (R13 lakhs) to 203,000 tons (R17 lakhs), while those of tea fell from 3·5 million lbs. to 2·6 million lbs. in quantity and from R23 lakhs to R18 lakhs in value. Exports of chillies declined from 174,000 cwts. to 137,000 cwts., the value, however, remaining fairly constant at R18 lakhs. There were also decreases in fodder, bran and pollards, and fruits and vegetables, while oilseeds, building materials and cotton manufactures recorded slight increases.

The Straits Settlements (Imports R3,83 lakhs, Exports R4,42 lakhs).—Imports from the Straits Settlements advanced by R17 lakhs to R3,83 lakhs and exports thereto also rose by R65 lakhs to R4,42 lakhs. Imports of betelnuts recorded an improvement from 1,218,000 cwts. to 1,346,000 cwts. in quantity and from R87 lakhs to R1,08 lakhs in value. Imports of other kinds of spices amounted to 24,000 cwts. valued at R6⅓ lakhs as against 52,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs in the preceding year. There was an increase in the imports of coconut oil which amounted to 5·6 million gallons (R64½ lakhs) as compared with 5·2 million gallons (R53⅓ lakhs) in 1935-36. Consignments of mineral oils, chiefly kerosene and fuel oil, rose from 881,000 gallons (R5¼ lakhs) to 8,588,000 gallons (R14¼ lakhs). Receipts of tin, unwrought, fell from 51,000 cwts. (R74 lakhs) to 41,000 cwts. (R57 lakhs). There were smaller receipts of fish, chiefly salted, while lac, provisions and starch (mostly sago flour) recorded slight increases.

On the export side, there was an increase in the shipments of rice, not in the husk, from 138,000 tons to 161,000 tons in quantity and from R1,08 lakhs

to R1,20 lakhs in value. Exports of cotton piecegoods (chiefly coloured) further advanced from 8 million yards to 13 million yards in quantity and from R30 lakhs to R44 lakhs in value. Shipments of gunny bags, which had increased from 4·5 million valued at R12 lakhs in 1934-35 to 5 million valued at R14 lakhs in 1935-36 declined again to 4·6 million valued at R12 lakhs. Despatches of raw rubber rose in quantity from 7·7 million lbs. to 9·5 million lbs. and in value from R20 lakhs to R36 lakhs. Exports of fruits and vegetables valued at R10 lakhs and of wolfram ore at R23 lakhs recorded increases, while those of tin ore, chiefly from Burma, valued at R52 lakhs showed a decrease.

East Africa (Imports R3,85 lakhs, Exports R1,10 lakhs.).—In this group of territories are included Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba, the Protectorates of Uganda and Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory and British Somaliland. The total value of the trade with all these territories, taken together, amounted to R4,95 lakhs, as compared with R4,82 lakhs in 1935-36. On the import side there was a decrease of R9 lakhs (R3,94 lakhs to R3,85 lakhs). This decline was more than set off by an increase of R22 lakhs (from R88 lakhs to R1,10 lakhs) on the export side. Raw cotton and spices are the principal items in the import trade. There has been an enlarged demand for East African cotton in recent years, but arrivals of raw cotton which totalled 40,100 tons valued at R3,41 lakhs in 1936-37 showed a slight decline. Imports of spices (mainly cloves) increased from R21 lakhs to R26 lakhs. Under exports, shipments of jute gunny bags advanced from 7·6 million (R17·9 lakhs) to 9·2 million (R18·8 lakhs). Exports of cotton piecegoods increased from 3·2 million yards valued at R8 lakhs to 5·0 million yards valued at R10 lakhs. Food grains of various kinds exported also increased from 19,600 tons to 20,400 tons in quantity and in value from R23 lakhs to R24 lakhs.

Australia (Imports R1,12 lakhs, Exports R3,23 lakhs.).—The total trade with Australia showed an increase of R29 lakhs as compared with 1935-36. There was an expansion under exports which were valued at R3,23 lakhs as against R2,87 lakhs in 1935-36, while imports declined by R7 lakhs to R1,12 lakhs. The number of horses imported from Australia was 1,555 valued at R8 lakhs as compared with 2,128 valued at R15 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of tallow and stearine declined in quantity from 101,000 cwts. to 85,000 cwts. and in value from R22 lakhs to R17¼ lakhs. Imports of zinc rose from 230,000 cwts. valued at R25½ lakhs to 267,000 cwts. valued at R28½ lakhs, and those of provisions advanced from R12½ lakhs to about R14½ lakhs. Receipts of raw wool declined in quantity from 4·5 million lbs. to 3·8 million lbs., while higher prices accounted for an increase in value from R27 lakhs to R35 lakhs. In the case of exports, shipments of gunny bags improved from 65 million valued at R1,81 lakhs to 80 million valued at R2,00 lakhs, and those of gunny cloth rose from 27 million yards valued at R37 lakhs to 30 million yards valued at R38 lakhs. There was a decline in the demand for tea, exports falling from 1·9 million lbs. valued at R9½ lakhs to 1·0 million lbs. valued at R5¼ lakhs. Exports of linseed increased from 10,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs to 18,000 tons valued at R27 lakhs. Among other articles of export, there were increases under raw hides and skins, chiefly goat skins, raw cotton and rice. Exports of coffee recorded a further decrease.

The British Empire.

Canada (Imports R72 lakhs, Exports R2,18 lakhs).—Compared with the preceding year imports from Canada declined by R22 lakhs to R72 lakhs. Exports thereto, on the other hand, increased from R1,72 lakhs to R2,18 lakhs. The decline on the import side was due to a fall in the arrivals of motor vehicles, the total value of which during the year amounted to R50½ lakhs as compared with R76½ lakhs in 1935-36. The number of motor cars imported fell from 2,328 to 1,290, and that of motor omnibuses from 2,335 to 1,719. Imports of aluminium fell from 2,000 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs to 1,300 cwts. valued at R1 lakh. Imports of carbide of calcium increased from 21,500 cwts. to 22,400 cwts., but the recorded value at R3 lakhs remained practically the same as in 1935-36. Receipts of rubber manufactures were valued at R1 lakh as in the preceding year. The principal items of exports to Canada are jute manufactures and tea. The exports of gunny cloth improved by 25 million yards to 100 million yards in quantity, and in value by R14 lakhs to R88 lakhs, and those of gunny bags, which are comparatively small, were valued at R3½ lakhs as against R2 lakhs in 1935-36. Direct shipments of tea improved from 13 million lbs. (R64 lakhs) to 15 million lbs. (R75 lakhs). Exports of woollen carpets and rugs improved by R1 lakh to R4 lakhs. Canada did not show any interest in Indian linseed in the preceding year, but took 7,000 tons valued at R12 lakhs in the year under review.

The Union of South Africa (Imports R34 lakhs, Exports R1,73 lakhs).—The exports improved by R15 lakhs to R1,73 lakhs owing mainly to better demand for rice and gunny cloth. Imports also advanced by R3 lakhs to R34 lakhs. Under imports, coal recorded an increase from 19,000 tons valued at R3 lakhs to 37,000 tons valued at R5½ lakhs. Receipts of barks for tanning increased from 262,000 cwts. to 431,000 cwts. in quantity and from R13 lakhs to R19 lakhs in value. On the export side, there was an increase in the despatches of jute bags, shipments totalling 29 million valued at R68 lakhs, as against 25 million valued at R67 lakhs in 1935-36. Shipments of gunny cloth also rose from 8·5 million yards to 12·0 million yards with a corresponding increase in value from R10½ lakhs to R13¾ lakhs. Exports of rice, not in the husk, increased from 25,700 tons to 32,800 tons in quantity and in value from R28 lakhs to R36 lakhs. Exports of paraffin wax also showed a small increase, while those of oilseeds declined.

Hongkong (Imports R53 lakhs, Exports R66 lakhs).—There was an improvement both in the imports from and exports to Hongkong during the year under review. Imports were valued at R53 lakhs as against R42 lakhs in 1935-36 and exports thereto at R66 lakhs, or an increase of R13 lakhs over 1935-36. Imports of electrical instruments, valued at R8½ lakhs, accounted for an increase of R3 lakhs, and those of provisions at R10 lakhs and of silk piecegoods at R5 lakhs, recorded an increase of R2 lakhs each. Imports of cotton twist and yarn which had totalled 497,000 lbs. valued at R3½ lakhs in 1935-36, showed a sharp decline to 159,000 lbs. valued at R1¼ lakhs. On the export side, the number of gunny bags showed an increase from 9 million valued at R21 lakhs to 12 million valued at R24 lakhs. Exports of coal, which had been on the decline in recent years, disappeared altogether during the year under review. The total value of the exports of drugs and medicines, however, increased from R4½ lakhs to R8 lakhs. There was an appreciable increase in the exports of rice, not in the husk, from 5,100 tons (R4 lakhs) to 14,000 tons (R10 lakhs), while those of raw jute and tobacco showed slight decreases.

Direction of Trade.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following tables show the imports from and exports to the principal European and other foreign countries :—

Imports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
European Countries—				
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	6	1,57	1,61	1,26
Sweden	52	99	1,14	94
Norway	23	50	58	48
Denmark	4	14	32	18
Germany	12,67	10,10	12,34	12,13
Netherlands	1,55	1,30	1,34	1,33
Belgium	4,26	2,16	2,44	2,81
France	2,69	1,53	1,29	1,14
Spain	19	24	22	18
Switzerland	69	1,34	1,47	1,42
Italy	2,20	3,02	2,00	1,21
Austria	4,29 (Austria and Hungary)	53	43	38
Hungary		8	24	10
Czechoslovakia	—	88	68	78
Other Countries	69	93	84	88
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	30,08	25,31	26,94	25,22
Other Foreign Countries—				
Arabia	57	28	28	28
Iraq	—	52	50	54
Iran	71	2,09	2,35	2,18
Java	10,75	1,91	1,74	44
Netherlands Indies	90	30	31	23
Siam	28	1,94	81	25
French Indo-China	..	67	66	41
China	1,71	2,07	1,85	1,39
Japan	4,78	20,80	21,84	21,27
Egypt	30	1,67	1,53	1,94
Portuguese East Africa	15	27	45	28
United States of America	4,79	8,41	8,94	8,16
Other Countries	16	70	66	98
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	25,10	41,63	41,92	38,35

Foreign Countries.

Exports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
European Countries—				
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	2,47	8	35	43
Sweden	42	38	41	43
Norway	5	36	40	46
Poland	—	58	82	94
Germany	26,42	7,27	9,59	9,60
Netherlands	4,42	3,35	3,73	4,46
Belgium	12,10	4,41	5,54	7,39
France	17,72	5,36	7,20	8,08
Spain	2,23	1,39	1,78	62
Italy	7,89	5,87	3,54	4,86
Austria	10,01	1	4	3
Hungary		2	3	4
Greece	9	51	48	48
Turkey, European	11	16	10	20
Turkey, Asiatic	2,94	17	8	15
Other Countries	64	74	86	1,42
"For orders" Cargoes	—	..	..	1,63
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	87,51	30,66	34,95	41,22
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	2,27	1,28	1,28	1,39
Arabia	1,69	98	1,01	1,11
Iraq	—	57	59	79
Iran	1,41	48	57	1,46
Java	1,95	50	47	79
Siam	95	1,15	92	62
China	5,71	2,64	1,88	1,26
Japan	22,69	24,81	22,07	30,33
Portuguese East Africa	62	79	84	96
United States of America	21,85	13,14	16,55	19,16
Cuba	56	66	78	81
Argentina	3,14	2,74	2,07	3,08
Chile	1,06	25	37	32
Other Countries	3,08	3,54	3,71	4,26
"For orders" Cargoes	—	..	..	1,53
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	66,98	53,53	53,11	67,87

Japan (Imports R21,27 lakhs, Exports R30,33 lakhs).—In spite of a decrease of R57 lakhs in the value of imports from Japan, the total trade with that country advanced by R7,69 lakhs owing to larger exports of Indian cotton in 1936-37. Imports were distributed over a large variety of items of which the more important were cotton manufactures (R7,56 lakhs), artificial silk (R3,53 lakhs), silk manufactures (R1,30 lakhs), wool manufactures (R89 lakhs), glass and glassware (R62 lakhs), iron and steel (R47 lakhs), raw silk (R36 lakhs), hardware (R34 lakhs), chemicals (R28 lakhs), earthenware and porcelain (R27 lakhs), rubber manufactures (R19 lakhs), machinery and mill-work (R18 lakhs), electrical instruments and apparatus (R17 lakhs), copper wrought (R16 lakhs), provisions and oilman's stores and stationery, excluding paper (R15 lakhs each), mixed or yellow metal for sheathing (R13 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (R12 lakhs), paints and painters' materials (R10 lakhs), and boots and shoes (R7 lakhs). These together represent 80 per cent of the total imports in 1936-37 as compared with 82 per cent in 1935-36. The value of imports of cotton manufactures recorded a decrease of R1,25 lakhs.

Direction of Trade.

Imports of cotton piecegoods amounted to R5,58 lakhs and cotton yarn R1,37 lakhs. It will be seen from the table on the margin that there were decreases under all descriptions of cotton piecegoods. Imports of cotton twist and yarn declined from 21·3 million lbs. valued at R1 79 lakhs to 15·8 million lbs. valued at R1,37 lakhs. Imports of cotton hosiery recorded a further decline of R17 lakhs and were valued at R29 lakhs as against R46 lakhs in 1935-36. The value of imports of silk manufactures also declined from R1,64 lakhs to R1,30 lakhs, there being smaller receipts of both silk yarn and piecegoods. Imports of artificial silk yarn and manufactures, however, increased in value from R2,64 lakhs to R3,53 lakhs. The value of woollen manufactures, which had declined from R1,36 lakhs in 1934-35 to R78 lakhs in 1935-36, rose to R89 lakhs in 1936-37. Imports of boots and shoes were halved in the year under review, and totalled 1 million pairs valued at R7 lakhs as compared with 2 million pairs valued at R14 lakhs in 1935-36. The value of apparel imported, however, advanced from R29 lakhs to R41 lakhs. Imports of toys and requisites for games, valued at R24 lakhs, recorded a fall of R2 lakhs. Imports of glassware fell from R65 lakhs to R62 lakhs, of chemicals from R36 lakhs to R28 lakhs, of hardware from R36 lakhs to R34 lakhs, while those of provisions and oilman's stores and stationery advanced respectively from R11 lakhs and R13 lakhs to R15 lakhs each. Imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing dropped from 114,000 cwts. to 45,000 cwts. in quantity and in value from R30 lakhs to R13 lakhs. Imports of paints and painters' materials were valued at R10 lakhs, or a decrease of R1 lakh as compared with the preceding year and those of earthenware and porcelain, at R27 lakhs recorded an increase of the like amount; while those of paper and pasteboard remained stationary at R12 lakhs. It is worth mentioning that Japan sent out 36 motor cars valued at R37,000 during the year under review.

(In thousands of yards)

—	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Grey . . .	7,108	141,626	193,753	246,065	208,243
White . . .	58	75,177	40,262	58,245	48,087
Coloured, etc. . .	1,735	124,046	139,759	191,428	160,617

On the export side, cotton, by far the most important item, represented 84 per cent of the total exports to Japan in 1936-37, as compared with 81 per cent in 1935-36 and 87 per cent in 1934-35. Shipments during the year under review amounted to 433,000 tons valued at R25,41 lakhs as against 314,000 tons valued at R17,94 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches of pig iron fell from 397,000 tons (R92 lakhs) to 306,000 tons (R69 lakhs) and those of pig lead from 392,500 cwts. to 312,500 cwts. in quantity with an increase in value from R54½ lakhs to R59 lakhs. Shipments of raw jute increased from 23,500 tons to 35,400 tons in quantity, the corresponding increase in value being from R40 lakhs to R58 lakhs. Exports of oil cakes which were comparatively small in 1935-36, advanced from 8,000 tons to 13,000 tons in quantity and from R3 lakhs to R5 lakhs in value. Over 67,000 cwts. of shellac valued at R21 lakhs were exported to Japan in 1936-37 as against 54,000 cwts. valued at R19 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches

of gunny bags further advanced from 19·7 million (R48 lakhs) to 30·2 million (R64 lakhs). There were also small increases in the exports of rice, hides and skins, sandalwood, pulses and mica while those of tobacco showed a decline.

The United States of America (Imports R8,16 lakhs, Exports R19,16 lakhs).—In the case of the United States of America also, exports advanced from R16,55 lakhs to R19,16 lakhs, while imports declined from R8,94 lakhs to R8,16 lakhs, with the result that the total trade at R27,32 lakhs with the United States of America showed an increase of R1,83 lakhs. The fall in imports was due to smaller receipts of American cotton which in the year under review amounted only to 1,000 tons valued at R8 lakhs as against 10,000 tons valued at R91 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of machinery and millwork, however, rose in value from R1,17 lakhs to R1,25 lakhs. Receipts of raw tobacco also advanced from 1·5 million lbs. valued at R23 lakhs in 1935-36 to 3·1 million lbs. valued at R42 lakhs. The value of imports of motor vehicles rose from R1,60 lakhs to R1,72 lakhs. The number of cars imported increased from 3,851 to 3,870, and that of omnibuses from 5,051 to 6,012. Smaller increases were also noticeable under instruments and apparatus, building materials and stationery. There was, however, a decline of R4 lakhs in the imports of mineral oils. Imports of lubricating oils declined in quantity from 15 million gallons to 14·5 million gallons and from R88 lakhs to R83 lakhs in value. Imports of kerosene oil were comparatively small, and accounted for a decline of R1 lakh from R3 lakhs to R2 lakhs. There were no imports of petrol in 1935-36, but in the year under review, 15,000 gallons valued at R11,000 were received. Imports of cotton piecegoods further declined from 732,000 yards valued at R2 lakhs to 202,000 yards valued at R½ lakh. Imports of copper wrought declined from 64,000 cwts. valued at R17 lakhs to 32,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs in 1936-37. There was also a decline of R5 lakhs in the imports of hardware and of R2 lakhs under rubber manufactures which were valued at R26 lakhs and R14 lakhs, respectively, in the year under review.

On the export side, there was an improved demand for jute and jute cloth. Despatches of raw jute increased from 79,000 tons valued at R1,36 lakhs to 88,000 tons valued at R1,59 lakhs. Shipments of jute cloth increased from 775 million yards valued at R7,31 lakhs to 1,040 million yards valued at R8,65 lakhs, while those of gunny bags exported numbered 16·4 million as in the preceding year, the value, however, recording a fall of R2 lakhs. Exports of lac advanced from 172,000 cwts. to 367,000 cwts. in quantity and from R56 lakhs to R1,02 lakhs in value. Under hides and skins, despatches of goat skins, representing the bulk of the shipments in this group, fell from 13,600 tons (R1,69 lakhs) to 11,400 tons (R1,52 lakhs). Exports of tanned and dressed hides and skins, however, increased from 351 tons (R8 lakhs) to 460 tons (R10 lakhs). Exports of linseed continued to decline and amounted to 17,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs as against 31,000 tons valued at R42 lakhs in 1935-36. Exports of fruits and vegetables, consisting largely of cashewnuts, were valued at R1,03 lakhs in the year under review as against R1,13 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of raw wool were valued at R65 lakhs, or an increase of R8 lakhs over 1935-36.

Direction of Trade.

Germany (Imports R12,13 lakhs, Exports R9,60, lakhs).—Imports from Germany received a set back in the year under review and declined by R21 lakhs to R12,13 lakhs, but exports to that country advanced slightly by R1 lakh to R9,60 lakhs. The trade figures for the past four years as compared with the pre-war average are shown below :—

—	Pre-War average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9,35	8,89	10,10	12,35	12,13
Exports, *including* re-exports	22,36	9,92	7,27	9,59	9,60

The trade in the principal articles imported from Germany is shown in the following table :—

—	Units	Pre-War average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Alizarine and other coaltar dyes	Lbs. (000)	11,671	13,434	13,768	11,666
	R (000)	77,20	1,90,63	2,00,94	1,79,01
Iron and steel	Tons (000)	136	32	68	48
	R (000)	1,55,02	54,46	98,88	71,58
Brass and copper	Cwts. (000)	188	365	380	241
	R (000)	94,97	94,87	98,84	75,47
Hardware	R (000)	57,24	95,39	1,08,38	93,71
Machinery and millwork	R (000)	30,27	1,26,53	1,64,38	2,02,22
Glass and glassware	R (000)	23,69	13,94	18,49	15,72
Liquors— Ale, beer and porter	Gallons (000)	521	365	450	437
	R (000)	13,14	9,82	11,74	11,28
Spirit	Gallons (000)	148	14	14	12
	R (000)	5,43	3,95	3,78	3,35
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	687	385	469	454
	R (000)	19,41	14,32	16,06	15,22
Paper and pasteboard— Printing paper	Cwts. (000)	67	74	321	431
	R (000)	7,15	8,95	29,87	38,04
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	Cwts. (000)	—	171	507	675
	R (000)	21,82	26,09	57,22	71,01
Woollen manufactures	R (000)	90,62	19,15	13,31	17,82
Salt	Tons (000)	58	60	81	78
	R (000)	9,46	9,75	13,98	13,21
Sugar 16 D.S. and above (*including* beet) (a)	Tons	1,700	151	976	..
	R (000)	3,42	18	79	..
Haberdashery and millinery	R (000)	22,10	8,02	9,94	8,56
Cotton manufactures— Hosiery	R (000)	15,96	1,25	1,13	97
Coloured piecegoods	Yds. (000)	4,016	185	183	314
	R (000)	22,30	1,15	1,26	1,59
Blankets	Lbs. (000)	9,843*	117	43	268
	R (000)	53,28*	44	14	74
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES, *including* twist and yarn	R (000)	83,71	4,39	4,13	5,01
Artificial silk manufactures, *including* yarn	R (000)	—	2,61	2,49	3,73
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials	Yds. (000)	1,514	397	210	239
	R (000)	15,89	3,88	2,28	2,52

* Two years' average only.

(a) Figure from 1934-35 represent Sugar 23 D. S. and above (*including* beet).

Foreign Countries.

The following table shows the principal articles exported to Germany as recorded in the Indian Sea-Borne Trade Accounts :—

—	Units	Pre-War average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Jute, raw	Tons (000)	164	137	152	134
	R (000)	4,90,40	2,00,04	2,73,22	2,35,37
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice	Tons (000)	345	158	79	54
	R (000)	3,41,37	88,39	54,95	38,79
Wheat	Tons (000)	16	..	..	9
	R (000)	17,37	..	..	8,22
TOTAL, grain, pulse, etc.	Tons (000)	404	159	79	63
	R (000)	4,43,30	89,78	55,00	47,04
Cotton, raw	Tons (000)	63	27	47	38
	R (000)	4,45,06	1,36,81	2,60,71	2,23,16
Seeds	Tons (000)	177	79	86	100
	R (000)	3,45,50	89,40	1,31,26	1,60,81
Hides and skins, raw	Tons (000)	19	6	7	8
	R(000)	2,53,97	33,25	46,49	54,81
Lac	Cwts. (000)	83	47	55	86
	R (000)	37,67	18,82	14,96	23,04
Coir manufactures	Tons (000)	10	5	8	5
	R (000)	22,55	10,60	15,74	9,23
Bones (for manufacturing purposes).	Tons (000)	10*	5	5	12
	R (000)	7,59*	3,18	3,36	7,67
Hemp, raw	Cwts. (000)	57	49	68	47
	R (000)	8,48	4,09	6,25	4,07

* Represent figures for bones crushed, uncrushed and bonemeal.

Comparing the figures for 1936-37 with the preceding year, there was, in the case of imports, an increase of R38 lakhs under machinery and millwork, of R14 lakhs under paper and pasteboard, of R5 lakhs under woollen manufactures, and of R1¼ lakhs under artificial silk manufactures. On the other hand, there were decreases under iron and steel (—R27 lakhs), brass and copper (—R23 lakhs), coal-tar dyes (—R22 lakhs) and glass and glassware (—R3 lakhs). In the case of exports, oilseeds recorded an increase of R30 lakhs, wheat, raw hides and skins and lac of R8 lakhs each, while there were decreases under raw cotton and raw jute (—R38 lakhs each), rice (—R16 lakhs) and coir manufactures (—R7 lakhs).

Belgium (Imports R2,81 lakhs, Exports R7,39 lakhs).—The total value of India's trade with Belgium amounted to R10,20 lakhs as compared with R7,98 lakhs in the preceding year. Both imports and exports showed improvement, the former increasing from R2,44 lakhs to R2,81 lakhs, and the latter from R5,54 lakhs to R7,39 lakhs. The variations under the principal articles imported from Belgium are shown in the following table :—

	1934-35 R (lakhs)	1935-36 R (lakhs)	1936-37 R (lakhs)
Iron and steel	88	1,00	84
Cotton manufactures	2	2	2
Precious stones	34	30	75
Machinery and millwork	17	28	31
Glass and glassware	13	14	13
Vehicles	7	10	8

Direction of Trade.

In the case of exports, shipments of raw jute at 70,000 tons exceeded the previous year's total of 56,000 tons by 14,000 tons in quantity, with a corresponding increase in value from R1,00 lakhs to R1,24 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton showed a further improvement to 55,600 tons valued at R3,20 lakhs as against 40,200 tons valued at R2,20 lakhs in 1935-36. Exports of raw hemp increased from 200,000 cwts. valued at R18 lakhs to 236,000 cwts. valued at R22 lakhs. Exports of groundnuts during the year rose from 9,200 tons valued at R14 lakhs in 1935-36 to 26,500 tons valued at R43 lakhs. Despatches of oil cakes also advanced from 22,000 tons (R14 lakhs) to 24,000 tons (R15 lakhs). Among other articles of export, increases were noticeable under manures (from R7 lakhs to R18 lakhs) and wool raw (from R11 lakhs to R15 lakhs). The quantity of zinc or spelter shipped fell from 1,398,000 cwts. to 1,205,000 cwts. without any appreciable fall in value. Exports of raw hides and skins and paraffin wax recorded a decline and were valued at R2 lakhs and R10 lakhs as compared with R8 lakhs and R14 lakhs, respectively, in 1935-36. Exports of rice, not in the husk, did not show any variation and remained the same as in 1935-36, *viz.*, 8,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs.

France (Imports R1,14 lakhs, Exports R8,08 lakhs).—The trade with France rose from R8,49 lakhs to R9,22 lakhs. While imports fell by R15 lakhs to R1,14 lakhs, the exports improved from R7,20 lakhs to R8,08 lakhs. The principal articles imported from France were liquors, metals, drugs and medicines, machinery and millwork, dyeing and tanning substances, chemicals, oils and cotton manufactures. The variations in the import trade are shown in the table below :—

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Liquors	32	33	32
Metals	15	15	11
Drugs and medicines	10	12	9
Machinery and Millwork	17	6	4
Dyeing and tanning substances	4	5	4
Chemicals	4	4	4
Oils	3	4	3
Cotton manufactures	5	4	5

On the export side, the principal commodities were, as usual, groundnuts, raw cotton, raw jute, coffee, manganese ore, linseed and hides and skins. Exports of groundnuts advanced in quantity from 141,000 tons to 163,000 tons and from R2,29 lakhs to R2,72 lakhs in value. There was also an improvement in the exports of raw jute which amounted to 86,000 tons (R1,58 lakhs) as against 75,000 tons (R1,37 lakhs) in 1935-36. Exports of coffee advanced from 83,000 cwts. to 87,000 cwts. in quantity with a decrease in value from R36 lakhs to R31 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton at 28,000 tons valued at R1,58 lakhs were smaller than in 1935-36 by 2,000 tons in quantity and by R4 lakhs in value. Exports of manganese ore also declined from 119,000 tons valued at R21 lakhs in 1935-36 to 87,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments of linseed amounted to 8,000 tons as in the preceding year, the value, however, recording an increase of R1 lakh. Exports of raw hides and skins showed an improvement and were valued at R21 lakhs

as against R11 lakhs in 1935-36. Increases were also noticeable under rapeseed, lac and pulses, while there were decreases under castor seed and essential oils.

Italy (Imports R1,21 lakhs, Exports R4,86 lakhs).—The deadlock which had been brought about in the trade relations of Italy as a result of the simultaneous application of "sanctions" against Italy and "counter-sanctions" by her continued during part of the year under review. The application of sanctions was withdrawn from the 15th July, 1936. In spite of serious attempts on the part of Italy to enlarge her export trade, the general resumption of trade to anything like the pre-sanctions level proved difficult to establish. The exchange situation which had emerged during the sanctions régime added to the difficulties. The total value of India's trade with Italy, however, advanced from R5,54 lakhs in 1935-36 to R6,07 lakhs in 1936-37. Imports further declined from R2,00 lakhs to R1,21 lakhs, while exports advanced from R3,54 lakhs to R4,86 lakhs. The value of woollen manufactures imported fell from R42 lakhs to R24 lakhs. Imports of woollen blankets declined from 4·2 million lbs. to 2·5 million lbs., the decline in value being from R31 lakhs to R19 lakhs. Receipts of woollen piecegoods were reduced to 56,000 yards valued at R1¼ lakhs, imports in the preceding year being 68,000 yards valued at R1½ lakhs. Imports of unspecified descriptions of woollen manufactures recorded a fall of R3½ lakhs. Cotton manufactures, however, showed a small increase from R3⅓ lakhs to R3¾ lakhs. Imports under this head, as in previous years, consisted mainly of coloured, printed and dyed goods, receipts of which slightly advanced from 0·6 million yards valued at R2 lakhs to 0·7 million yards valued at R2⅓ lakhs. Under artificial silk yarn, there was a decrease of 2 million lbs. in quantity and of R12 lakhs in value, imports having totalled 1·9 million lbs. valued at R12 lakhs in 1936-37. Under goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials, there was a reduction of 200,000 yards in quantity and of R2 lakhs in value. There were also decreases under machinery and millwork (—R9 lakhs), quicksilver (—R4½ lakhs), instruments, etc. (—R2⅓ lakhs) and dyeing and tanning substances (—R1¾ lakhs), while fruits and vegetables and drugs and medicines recorded an increase of R4⅓ lakhs and R1½ lakhs, respectively.

On the export side, there was an increase of 2,000 tons (from 28,000 tons to 30,000 tons) under raw cotton, the corresponding increase in value being R28 lakhs (from R1,42 lakhs to R1,70 lakhs). Shipments of oilseeds also advanced from 31,000 tons to 74,000 tons in quantity and from R48 lakhs to R1,27 lakhs in value. Despatches of groundnuts totalled 62,000 tons (R1,08 lakhs) as against a low record of 18,000 tons (R30 lakhs) in 1935-36. Exports of linseed, however, dropped from 6,700 tons (R9 lakhs) in 1935-36 to 700 tons (R1 lakh) in the year under review. Exports of jute, on the other hand, rose from 49,000 tons to 76,000 tons in quantity and in value from R89 lakhs to R1,40 lakhs. Exports of raw cow hides further declined and amounted to 1,600 tons (R9 lakhs) as against 2,200 tons (R12 lakhs) in 1935-36. Shipments of coffee declined from 6,500 cwts. valued at R3⅓ lakhs to 3,100 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs, while those of rice declined in quantity from 12,900 tons to 12,300 tons, the value, however, remaining steady at R10 lakhs.

The Netherlands (Imports R1,33 lakhs, Exports R4,46 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with the Netherlands amounted to R5,79 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with R5,07 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports declined

by only R1 lakh to R1,33 lakhs, while exports advanced by R73 lakhs to R4,19 lakhs. Imports under the head "Instruments and apparatus," consisting mainly of electric bulbs, decreased from R17 lakhs to R11 lakhs and those of drugs and medicines from R7⅓ lakhs to R3⅓ lakhs. There was a decrease of R½ lakh each under imports of artificial silk and machinery which were valued at R¾ lakh and R6 lakhs, respectively. Receipts of liquor, chiefly ale and beer, were valued at R13 lakhs, or R¾ lakh more than in 1935-36. There was also an increase in the imports of provisions which were valued at R29⅓ lakhs as compared with R24⅔ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of cotton piecegoods showed a small increase in quantity from 1·7 million yards to 1·9 million yards, but the value stood at R5 lakhs, almost the same as in 1935-36. Imports of precious stones rose by R4 lakhs to R5⅓ lakhs. On the export side, shipments of groundnuts increased from 95,000 tons to 129,000 tons in quantity and in value from R1,54 lakhs to R2,13 lakhs. The quantity of rice exported fell from 70,000 tons to 46,000 tons, the corresponding decrease in value being from R45 lakhs to R33 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton rose from 7,900 tons to 9,000 tons in quantity and from R38 lakhs to R50 lakhs in value. Exports of raw jute increased in quantity from 19,500 tons in 1935-36 to 19,800 tons without any corresponding gain in value which remained at R36 lakhs as in the preceding year. Shipments of oil cakes increased in value from R5 lakhs to R11 lakhs.

Java (Imports R44 lakhs, Exports R79 lakhs).—There was a sharp decline of R1,30 lakhs under imports and an increase of R32 lakhs under exports during the year under review. Prior to 1936-37, sugar was by far the most important item in the import trade, but with the development of the indigenous sugar industry it was possible for India to dispense with any large supplies from abroad. Imports of sugar from Java amounted to 15,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs in the year under review as against 150,000 tons valued at R1,40 lakhs in 1935-36. These represented 30 per cent of the total value of imports in 1936-37 as compared with 80 per cent in the year preceding. Another item of importance is denatured spirit, imports of which also steadily declined from R5½ lakhs in 1934-35 to R3¼ lakhs in 1935-36 and to R2⅔ lakhs in 1936-37. Arrivals of sugar machinery accounted for an increase in the imports of machinery and millwork which were valued at R6 lakhs as compared with R2 lakhs in 1935-36. On the export side, jute gunny bags were in better demand, shipments of which rose from 13 million valued at R36 lakhs in 1935-36 to 27 million valued at R67 lakhs in 1936-37. Shipments of rice, however, declined from 4,000 tons valued at R3 lakhs to 600 tons valued at nearly R⅓ lakh.

China (Imports R1,39 lakhs, Exports R1,26 lakhs).—There was a further decline in India's trade with China owing mainly to a fall in the imports of cotton twist and yarns. The total imports from that country fell by R46 lakhs to R1,39 lakhs. Exports also declined from R1,88 lakhs to R1,26 lakhs. Imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 4·8 million lbs. valued at R37 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with 12·9 million lbs. valued at R90 lakhs, or a decrease of 63 per cent in quantity and of 59 per cent in value. There was, however, an increase in the imports of raw silk accompanied by decreases under silk yarn and silk piecegoods. Imports of raw silk advanced from 500,000 lbs. valued at R14 lakhs in 1935-36 to 800,000 lbs. valued at

R26 lakhs in the year under review. Receipts of silk yarn fell from 480,000 lbs. (R12½ lakhs) to 461,000 lbs. (R10½ lakhs), and those of silk piecegoods declined from 3·8 million yards valued at R13 lakhs to 3·3 million yards valued at R12 lakhs. Imports of tea, mostly green, decreased from 3·1 million lbs. to 2·0 million lbs. in quantity and from R15 lakhs to R8 lakhs in value. Under exports, rice recorded a decrease from 72,000 tons valued at R50 lakhs to 17,000 tons valued at R12 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton continued to decline and amounted to 13,000 tons valued at R72 lakhs as against 19,000 tons valued at R1,05 lakhs in 1935-36. Despatches of gunny bags advanced from 0·7 million pieces valued at R1⅔ lakhs to 2·3 million pieces valued at R5 lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth also improved from 0·6 million yards valued at R⅔ lakh to 2·5 million yards valued at R2½ lakhs. There were small increases in the exports of wood and lac while raw jute recorded a decrease.

Iraq (Imports R54 lakhs, Exports R79 lakhs).—The value of the imports from Iraq improved from R50 lakhs to R54 lakhs, and that of exports thereto from R59 lakhs to R79 lakhs. Imports of dates rose in value from R35½ lakhs in 1935-36 to nearly R40 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of pulses declined from R5½ lakhs to R4½ lakhs and those of barley from R2 lakhs to R1½ lakhs. The value of raw wool imported, however, advanced from R2 lakhs to R2½ lakhs. The variations in the exports of the principal commodities are shown in the table below :—

	1934-35 R(000)	1935-36 R(000)	1936-37 R(000)
Cotton manufactures (mainly piecegoods)	9,17	7,28	11,64
Jute manufactures	4,03	8,16	9,43
Tea	2,52	4,28	3,29
Leather	2,24	4,10	7,15
Soap	2,16	2,49	2,72
Fruits and vegetables	1,96	1,88	3,21
Teak wood	1,96	1,79	1,35

South America (Imports R7 lakhs, Exports R4,39 lakhs).—The value of imports from South American countries showed a heavy decline and amounted only to R7 lakhs as against R33 lakhs in 1935-36. Exports, however, advanced from R3,26 lakhs to R4,39 lakhs. Imports of raw cotton from Peru and Brazil totalled 1,022 tons valued at R6 lakhs, as against 3,343 tons valued at R32 lakhs in 1935-36. Besides raw cotton, the principal items of imports were manures 253 tons (R24,000) and canned provisions 1,161 cwts. (R28,000). On the export side, the principal items were jute bags and cloth. Argentina took 3·2 million gunny bags (3·7 million), Chile 8·7 million (5·8 million) and Peru 7·9 million (6·8 million) in the year under review. The figures in brackets represent the corresponding exports in the preceding year. Shipments of gunny cloth to Argentina amounted to 273·7 million yards, as compared with 166 million yards in 1935-36. Exports to Peru declined from 4 million yards to 3·6 million yards

while those to Uruguay advanced from 2·6 million yards to 9·2 million yards. Brazil took 21,000 tons of raw jute as against 20,000 tons in 1935-36, while exports to Argentina advanced from 7,000 tons to 9,600 tons. As in the preceding year, there were no shipments of paraffin wax to Argentina in the year under review, while exports to Chile fell from 4,750 tons in 1935-36 to 1,750 tons. Exports of tea to Chile, which had amounted to 1,490,000 lbs. in 1934-35 and 96,000 lbs. in 1935-36, shrank to insignificant quantities in 1936-37.

CHAPTER V.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of the Maritime Indian States.

The preceding chapters in this Review have dealt with the trade recorded at British Indian ports. A fairly large volume of trade, however, passes through the ports in the maritime States in Kathiawar, *viz.*, Bhavnagar, Nawanagar, Morvi, Baroda, Porbandar, Junagadh and Jafarabad. Travancore with a sea-board has also a small foreign trade. The volume of the foreign trade of these States, however, bears only a small proportion to the volume of trade recorded at British Indian ports. The total imports into Kathiawar and Travancore taken together in 1936-37 were, on the basis of recorded values, 2·3 per cent of the imports in the same year into British Indian ports as against 3·8 per cent in the preceding year. The proportion of exports was also 2·3 per cent as compared with 2·4 per cent in 1935-36. Taking imports and exports together the total value of the foreign trade of these States was 2·3 per cent of the total value of the trade recorded in the British Indian trade returns, as compared with 3 per cent in the preceding year. It should be noted that during the year under review important agreements were reached between the Government of India, on the one side, and the Darbars of Baroda, Junagadh, Nawanagar, Porbandar and Morvi, which together control about three-fourths of the sea-board of Kathiawar, on the other. In accordance with these agreements, arrangements have been made to ensure that all goods imported at the ports of these Indian States should be effectively subjected to customs duties at the full British Indian tariff rates.

I.—Kathiawar Ports.

The trade statistics of the maritime Kathiawar States are available from 1931-32. The following table illustrates the course of the trade during the three years ending 1936-37 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Total value of imports of foreign merchandise .	5,19,11	4,70,96	2,53,46
Total value of exports of Indian merchandise .	1,49,25	2,30,96	2,77,78
Total value of exports of foreign merchandise .	2,36	55	2,08

It will be observed that imports into the Kathiawar States exceeded exports till 1936-37, when the position was reversed. In 1934-35 the excess of imports over exports, excluding re-exports, amounted to R3,70 lakhs which had been reduced to R2,40 lakhs in 1935-36. In 1936-37, however, exports exceeded imports by R24 lakhs. Re-exports from Kathiawar ports are small. A large portion of the imports of foreign merchandise into these States ultimately finds its way into British India across the Viramgam-Dhanduka land customs line. While the total value of foreign imports into these States in 1935-36 was R4,71 lakhs, exports of foreign goods to British India across the land

customs line in the same year were valued at R3,15 lakhs. In 1936-37, imports of foreign merchandise into these States were valued at R2,53 lakhs and imports into British India across the land customs line at R1,58 lakhs.

Imports.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles of foreign merchandise imported by sea into the Kathiawar States during each of the three years ending 1936-37, with the percentage which the value of the imports under each head bears to the total value of the imports in that year :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage on total value of imports of merchandise in 1936-37
Cotton, raw	1,14,25	56,48	14,09	5·6
Cotton manufactures	62,70	70,81	43,37	17·1
Metals and Ores	87,04	95,13	49,54	19·6
Vehicles	10,71	19,63	20,31	8·0
Chemicals	16,03	19,57	16,81	6·6
Sugar	96,58	77,26	13,28	5·2
Machinery and Millwork	16,48	18,18	12,37	4·9
Fruits and Vegetables	10,25	9,82	11,18	4·4
Paper and Pasteboard	10,77	10,69	9,37	3·7
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	6,04	8,24	7,80	3·1
Starch, Dextrine and Farina	6,72	6,35	6,94	2·7
Hardware	7,53	8,13	6,64	2·6
Oils	13,22	8,91	4,76	1.9
Artificial Silk	9,27	4,58	2,42	1·0
Silk manufactures	9,43	14,76	1,12	0·4
All other articles	42,09	42,42	33,46	13·2
Total Imports	5,19,11	4,70,96	2,53,46	100

There was a steady decrease in the imports of *raw cotton* which amounted to 1,700 tons valued at R14 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with 7,100 tons valued at R56 lakhs in 1935-36 and 13,600 tons valued at R1,14 lakhs in 1934-35. This represented only 6 per cent of the total value of the imports in 1936-37 as against 12 per cent in 1935-36 and 22 per cent in 1934-35.

Cotton manufactures accounted for 17 per cent of the total value of the imports in 1936-37 as against 15 per cent in the preceding year. Imports under this head, however, declined from R71 lakhs to R43 lakhs in the year under review. Piecegoods, excluding fents, accounted for R42 lakhs, the quantity imported being 26·5 million yards. In the preceding year imports of piecegoods totalled 41·3 million yards valued at R67½ lakhs. All the principal descriptions of cotton piecegoods showed decreases. Grey goods fell from 11 million yards valued at R12 lakhs to 5 million yards valued at R5½ lakhs, white goods from 22 million yards valued at R39 lakhs to 17 million yards valued at R27 lakhs, and coloured goods from 8 million yards valued at R16 lakhs to 5 million yards valued at R9 lakhs. The principal sources

of supply were the United Kingdom and Japan, their shares in the total imports of piecegoods in 1936-37 being 24 million yards (R37 lakhs) and 2·5 million yards (R 4 lakhs) as compared with 35 million yards (R58 lakhs) and 6 million yards (R9 lakhs), respectively, in the preceding year.

Imports of fents of all descriptions decreased from 2·3 million yards valued at about R3½ lakhs to 0·3 million yards valued at R2 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Japan are the principal suppliers of fents and their respective shares amounted to 64,000 yards and 198,000 yards as against 1,031,000 yards and 1,171,000 yards in 1935-36.

Metals and ores accounted for 19·6 per cent of the total value of the imports. The recorded value under this head in 1936-37 was R50 lakhs as against R95 lakhs in the preceding year. About 80 per cent of the imports in 1936-37 related to iron and steel materials. Compared with 1935-36, the imports of iron and steel materials fell from 61,000 tons to 30,600 tons in quantity and from R78 lakhs to R40 lakhs in value. Imports of galvanised sheets declined from 16,200 tons (R26¾ lakhs) to 7,000 tons (R11 lakhs). Sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, dropped from 4,900 tons (R6 lakhs) to 2,000 tons (R2 lakhs). Imports of hoops and strips amounted to 3,900 tons (R4½ lakhs) as against 8,050 tons (R9 lakhs). There was a decline in the imports of steel bars from 12,300 tons (R10 lakhs) to 5,300 tons (R4 lakhs). Imports of wrought tubes, pipes and fittings fell from 3,600 tons (R5⅔ lakhs) to 2,500 tons (R3⅓ lakhs). Imports of rails, chairs and fish plates were valued at R2¾ lakhs. Imports of beams, channels, pillars and bridgework and of nails, rivets and washers were valued at R2 lakhs each. The shares of the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany in the imports of iron and steel materials in 1936-37 were 44·6 per cent, 24·5 per cent and 16·6 per cent, as against 49·8 per cent, 19·1 per cent and 16.0 per cent, respectively, in 1935-36. Imports of wrought brass (mainly sheets) dropped in value from R10¾ lakhs to R8 lakhs and of copper (also mainly in the form of sheets) from R4⅓ lakhs to R1½ lakhs.

Sugar accounted for 5·2 per cent of the total value of imports in 1936-37 as against 16·4 per cent in 1935-36. The imports in 1936-37 totalled 16,000 tons (R13¼ lakhs) as compared with 88,000 tons (R77¼ lakhs) in the preceding year. The bulk of the supplies consisted of cane sugar (23 D. S. and above) from Java. The receipts of beet sugar amounted to 137 tons only as against 1,800 tons in 1935-36.

All other imports together accounted for 52·5 per cent of the total value of the imports in 1936-37 and were of smaller importance individually. Of these, vehicles (R20 lakhs), chemicals (R17 lakhs), machinery and millwork (R12 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (R11 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (R9 lakhs), instruments, apparatus and appliances (R8 lakhs), hardware and s arch, etc. (R7 lakhs each), oils, mainly mineral (R5 lakhs) and artificial silk (R2 lakhs) deserve mention.

Under *vehicles*, imports of carriages and wagons and parts for railways (mainly from the United Kingdom) fell from R7 lakhs in 1935-36 to R3 lakhs in 1936-37. The number of motor cars imported was 213 as against 315 in the preceding year, of which 137 were consigned from the United States of America and 63 from the United Kingdom; while the number of motor

omnibuses, lorries, etc., received was 73 as against 71 in the preceding year, receipts from the United States of America being 57, from Germany 12 and from the United Kingdom 4. Under *chemicals*, imports of sodium compounds (R9 lakhs) and bleaching materials (R5 lakhs) may be noticed. The imports of chemicals were mostly from the United Kingdom (R12 lakhs) and Germany (R3 lakhs). Under *machinery and millwork*, there were imports to the value of R2 lakhs of railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof. Cotton machinery accounted for R1⅓ lakhs and electrical machinery R1 lakh. Imports of *dates* were valued at R11 lakhs. Imports of *paper* were valued at R8 lakhs (of which R2 lakhs related to old newspapers in bales and bags) and of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard, etc. at R1½ lakhs. Imports of *instruments, apparatus and appliances* amounted to R8 lakhs in value, electrical instruments accounting for R7 lakhs. Imports of *kerosene* and *petrol* mostly from Germany and Roumania amounted to 293,000 gallons and 307,000 gallons, respectively. Imports of *coconut oil* amounted to 58,000 gallons (R66,000) and of *linseed oil* to 47,000 gallons (R98,000).

The following table shows the shares of the principal supplying countries in the total value of the imports during the three years ending 1936-37 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage share in 1936-37
United Kingdom	1,44,59	1,65,24	1,13,08	44·6
Germany	39,64	48,03	35,07	13·8
Japan	38,40	42,19	19,22	7·6
Belgium	23,75	18,68	12,20	4·8
Java	91,05	75,71	12,18	4·8
British East Africa	79,49	14,98	7,73	3·1
United States of America	13,30	10,22	7,10	2·8
Egypt	33,70	40,51	6,89	2·7
Other Countries	55,19	55,40	39,99	15·8
TOTAL	5,19,11	4,70,96	2,53,46	100

The United Kingdom's share in the imports in the Kathiawar States was 35·1 per cent in 1935-36. In 1936-37 her share improved to 44·6 per cent. The relative share of Germany improved from 10·2 per cent to 13·8 per cent in 1936-37 while that of Japan declined from 8·9 per cent to 7·6 per cent. The share of Belgium recorded a slight improvement from 4·0 per cent to 4·8 per cent, while that of Java declined from 16·1 per cent to 4·8 per cent. The share of British East Africa showed no variation and stood at 3·1 per cent as in the preceding year. The share of the United States of America improved slightly while that of Egypt showed a fall.

Trade of Kathiawar States.

The share of the different States in the total value of the imports during these years is given in the following table :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage share in 1936-37
Bhavnagar	2,95,71	2,43,17	83,87	33·1
Nawanagar	72,06	1,04,84	57,12	22·5
Morvi	45,21	34,59	39,43	15·6
Junagadh	19,83	29,89	28,74	11·3
Baroda	43,23	40,78	27,75	11·0
Porbandar	40,60	13,62	16,46	6·5
Jafarabad	2,47	4,07	9	..
TOTAL	5,19,11	4,70,96	2,53,46	100

Exports.

As stated already, the volume of the export trade exceeded the import trade in the year under review. The total value of the exports in 1936-37 was R2,78 lakhs as against R2,31 lakhs in 1935-36.

The principal articles of export were seeds, raw cotton, raw wool, groundnut cake, groundnut oil and *ghi* ; the remaining articles together amounted to only 6·1 per cent of the total exports in 1936-37. The following table shows the values of the principal articles exported in the three years ending 1936-37 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage of the total value of exports of merchandise in 1936-37
Seeds	43,32	1,04,63	85,90	30·9
Cotton raw	57,80	55,45	74,59	26·9
Wool raw	15,35	33,33	62,86	22·6
Groundnut cake	22,61	14,38	20,49	7·4
Groundnut oil	17	8,80	12,77	4·6
Ghi	4,44	3,98	4,29	1·5
All other articles	5,56	10,39	16,88	6·1
TOTAL EXPORTS	1,49,25	2,30,96	2,77,78	100

Seeds accounted for 30·9 per cent of the total exports in 1936-37 as against 45·3 per cent in 1935-36. The exports of seeds of all kinds in 1936-37 amounted to 55,000 tons valued at R86 lakhs as against 65,000 tons valued at R1,05 lakhs in 1935-36. Exports of groundnuts declined from 61,300 tons valued at R1,01 lakhs to 51,900 tons valued at R83 lakhs. The shipments were mainly to France (13,000 tons), the United Kingdom (11,200 tons), the Netherlands (9,300 tons), Germany (8,800 tons) and Egypt (6,500 tons). Despatches of castor seed declined from 4,000 tons to 2,700 tons in quantity and from R3·7 lakhs to R3·2 lakhs in value.

Trade of Kathiawar States.

Raw cotton accounted for 26·9 per cent of the total value of exports in 1936-37 as compared with 24 per cent in 1935-36. Exports of cotton advanced from 9,900 tons valued at R55½ lakhs to 13,500 tons valued at R74½ lakhs in the year under review. Belgium was the largest purchaser and took 5,600 tons (R31½ lakhs). Japan also took 5,600 tons (R30¼ lakhs). France took 1,000 tons (R5½ lakhs) and Germany 700 tons (R4 lakhs).

Raw wool accounted for 22·6 per cent of the total exports in 1936-37 as against 14·5 per cent in the preceding year. The quantity and value of the exports were 9·5 million lbs. and R63 lakhs as against 6·4 million lbs. and R33 lakhs, respectively, in 1935-36. The shipments were almost entirely to the United Kingdom.

Groundnut cake exported in 1936-37 amounted to 31,400 tons valued at R20½ lakhs (7·4 per cent of the total value of exports during the year as against 6·2 per cent in 1935-36). Exports in the preceding year had amounted to 26,700 tons valued at R14·4 lakhs. The United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium were the principal purchasers.

The other important items are groundnut oil and *ghi* (4·6 per cent and 1·5 per cent, respectively, of the total exports in 1936-37). The exports of *groundnut oil* advanced from 620,000 gallons valued at R9 lakhs to 803,000 gallons valued at R13 lakhs during the year under review. The principal purchaser was the United Kingdom (782,000 gallons valued at R12½ lakhs). Despatches of *ghi* during the year under review amounted to 6,000 cwts. valued at R4¼ lakhs as against 5,700 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs in 1935-36. The countries of destination were chiefly the Portuguese East Africa, British East Africa and the Union of South Africa.

The following table shows the shares of the principal countries in the total value of the exports from the Kathiawar States during the three years ending 1936-37 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage share in 1936-37
United Kingdom	42,50	83,04	1,18,02	42·5
Belgium	20,26	22,46	38,22	13·8
Japan	7,93	11,10	30,52	11·0
France	5,97	20,86	27,37	9·8
Germany	17,09	37,76	24,46	8·8
Netherlands	12,34	12,79	16,71	6·0
Egypt	24,92	26,29	10,51	3·8
Italy	10,48	58	2,21	0·8
Other Countries	7,76	16,08	9,76	3·5
TOTAL	1,49,25	2,30,96	2,77,78	100

The United Kingdom's share in the exports rose from 36·0 per cent in 1935-36 to 42·5 per cent in the year under review. The shares of Japan, Belgium, the Netherlands, France and Italy rose from 4·8 per cent, 9·7 per cent, 5·5 per cent, 9·0 per cent and 0·3 per cent in 1935-36 to 11·0 per cent, 13·8 per cent, 6·0 per cent, 9·8 per cent and 0·8 per cent, respectively, in 1936-37. On the other hand, the shares of Germany and Egypt declined from 16·3 per cent and 11·4 per cent to 8·8 per cent and 3·8 per cent, respectively, in 1936-37.

The share of the different States in the total value of the exports from Kathiawar is given in the table below :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage share in 1936-37
Nawanagar	43,76	90,54	99,54	35·8
Bhavnagar	57,36	80,12	85,67	30·9
Junagadh	41,00	54,88	82,21	29·6
Porbandar	4,79	4,23	9,43	3·4
Baroda	2,34	1,19	93	0·3
TOTAL .	1,49,25	2,30,96	2,77,78	100

The total value of the exports and re-exports from and imports into the Kathiawar ports in each of the three official years ending 1936-37 were R6,71 lakhs, R7,02 lakhs and R5,33 lakhs, respectively. The total value of the trade of the Bombay port in these years were R87,10 lakhs, R87,65 lakhs and R93,72 lakhs, respectively. The value of the Kathiawar trade was thus 7·7 per cent, 8·0 per cent and 5·7 per cent, respectively, of the value of the trade of the Bombay port in each of the years ending 1936-37.

II.—TRAVANCORE.

In the case of the foreign trade of Travancore the export trade is of more importance than imports. Imports into Travancore ports were valued at R28 lakhs in 1934-35, R38 lakhs in 1935-36 and R39 lakhs in 1936-37. The total exports from Travancore ports during these three years were valued at R1,33 lakhs, R1,55 lakhs and R1,88 lakhs, respectively. The imports into Travancore in 1936-37 represented, on the basis of recorded values, only 0·3 per cent of the imports recorded in the same year in the British Indian trade returns, while the proportion in the case of exports was 0·9 per cent.

On the import side, the principal articles were fruits and vegetables, dried, etc. (R16 lakhs), tobacco, mainly unmanufactured (R4½ lakhs), machinery, mainly electrical (R3½ lakhs), cotton manufactures, instrumnents, chiefly electrical, building materials, mainly cement (R2 lakhs each) and paper and metals, chiefly iron and steel (R1½ lakhs each).

Trade of Travancore.

On the export side, coir manufactures, the principal item, accounted for R1,11 lakhs. Exports of coir mats and mattings were valued at R54 lakhs, despatches to the United Kingdom being valued at R34 lakhs and to Australia at R8 lakhs. Exports of coir yarn had a total value of R21 lakhs, of which shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for R5½ lakhs and those to Germany for R6 lakhs. Exports of other sorts of coir manufactures had a total value of R36½ lakhs. Exports of raw rubber amounted to R21 lakhs in value, while in the " Metals " group, ilmenite accounted for R18½ lakhs and monazite for R4 lakhs. The bulk of the shipments of ilmenite went to the United States of America. Monazite was exported mainly to France, Germany and the United States of America. Dried fruits and vegetables, accounted for R19 lakhs, and tea for R5 lakhs. Exports of spices were valued at R2½ lakhs and of fibres for brushes and brooms at R2 lakhs.

CHAPTER VI.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—Frontier Trade.

The frontier trade of India, excluding Burma, is registered at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier in respect of certain selected commodities. Attention is invited to table No. 59 for details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year 1936-37 compared with the two preceding years. The following table summarises the results :—

Imports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1934-35 (Maunds)	1935-36 (Maunds)	1936-37 (Maunds)
Wheat	176,353	232,997	203,001
Gram and pulse	161,922	290,372	529,494
Rice –			
Husked	1,440,380	1,407,836	1,185,484
Unhusked	547,367	580,038	434,401
Other grain, pulse and flour	297,813	536,336	680,591
Hides and skins	134,056	140,942	169,315
Tobacco	70,401	116,964	99,810
Wool, raw	151,502	190,541	263,562
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	349,305	335,869	293,380
Linseed (from Nepal)	263,524	388,722	349,151
Mustard and rapeseed (from Nepal)	342,992	297,117	387,939
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	77,856	12,868	6,644
Silver	9,712,406	1,601,403	663,080

Exports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1934-35 (Maunds)	1935-36 (Maunds)	1936-37 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (Foreign and Indian)	466,929	551,364	621,465
Wheat	919,679	752,941	826,113
Rice, husked	717,335	617,894	606,317
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,426,504	1,210,176	1,290,130
Iron and steel, *including* machinery, hardware and cutlery	459,161	376,507	515,088
Petroleum	390,292	327,580	393,957
Salt	1,527,923	1,557,011	1,517,143
Sugar, refined and unrefined	1,018,177	798,645	974,217
Tea	267,354	191,297	190,255
Tobacco	110,616	117,899	110,897
Treasure	*Ounces*	*Ounces*	*Ounces*
Gold	116,513	..	34,606
Silver	896,657	453,715	2,077,625

The figures do not afford any precise indication as to the proportion of India's foreign trade with outlying territories, such as Afghanistan, etc., to the total traffic recorded at the registering stations. Arrangements have recently

been made for separate registration of statistics of trade between India and Afghanistan at Torkham, Thal and Chaman with effect from the 1st February, 1937. Under this arrangement, separate figures are available for (1) produce of Afghanistan, and (2) produce of countries other than Afghanistan in the case of imports into India. In the case of exports from India, statistics are separately recorded for (1) produce of India, (2) foreign goods not in transit, and (3) foreign goods in transit (*a*) State goods, and (*b*) trade goods. Countries of consignment are shown for foreign goods in transit, both State and trade goods. A special feature of these statistics is that values are recorded in all cases.

Burma.—Statistics of land frontier trade of Burma are registered at (i) Bhamo in the north which catches the trade entirely river-borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the rail head Katha ; (ii) the rail heads Lashio, Heho and Shwenyaung in the Shan States, and (iii) Thingannyinaung in the South through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. Full details of the imports and exports in selected articles into and from Burma during 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37 are shown in table No. 60. The following table shows the details of certain principal articles during the past three years :—

Imports.

Articles	Quantity 1934-35 (Maunds)	1935-36 (Maunds)	1936-37 (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	75,767	116,538	154,238
Rice, husked	109,710	134,900	89,878
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	25,175	22,465	14,009
Hides of cattle	5,101	6,946	6,779
Lac	51,018	43,234	70,480
Tea	22,595	35,899	35,059
Tobacco	1,430	1,160	1,521
Orpiment	9,275	6,615	7,388
Silk, raw	7,482	10,027	13,522
Treasure			
Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
Silver (in ounces)	451,898*	385,576	313,571*

Exports.

Articles	Quantity 1934-35 (Maunds)	1935-36 (Maunds)	1936-37 (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	16,499	6,451	11,517
Cotton twist and yarn	32,136	26,043	25,776
Cotton piecegoods	34,195	33,987	31,564
Rice, husked	6,898	4,107	54,269
Iron and steel, *including* machinery, hardware and cutlery	43,117	42,543	46,475
Kerosene oil	67,056	63,984	71,102
Petrol	44,206	57,715	55,569
Provisions and oilman's stores—			
Condensed milk	3,542	3,300	4,363
Fish, dry and fish, wet	20,266	22,438	25,833
Other sorts	11,948	12,687	19,160
Salt	185,302	197,881	212,566
Sugar, refined and unrefined	21,926	18,940	25,438
Tea, dry	1,435	1,178	1,593
Tobacco	2,134	3,742	5,220
Candles	4,916	5,713	10,106
Matches	3,973	4,238	6,002
Treasure (in ounces)	..	..	..

* Includes Government treasure.

Indo-Burma Trade.

II.—Coasting trade between Burma and the Provinces of India.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper (including non-British Indian ports) for the past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the table below :—

Provinces	Imports into Burma				Exports from Burma			
	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
British Ports—								
Bengal . .	6,02	5,71	5,47	6,31	5,09	11,51	8,51	10,92
Bombay .	82	2,43	2,08	2,21	3,04	7,84	7,65	8,75
Sind . .	4	24	22	26	24	2,18	2,88	2,47
Madras . .	1,48	2,01	1,76	1,56	3,40	9,99	10,83	6,83
Indian Ports not British.	7	22	41	59	33	1,80	4,22	5,95
Total .	8,43	10,61	9,94	10,93	12,10	33,32	34,09	34,92

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of Indian coal into Burma decreased from 311,000 tons valued at R46 lakhs in 1935-36 to 288,000 tons valued at R42 lakhs in the year under review, which was 125,000 tons less than the pre-war average of 413,000 tons. The imports of Indian cotton piecegoods increased in quantity from 69 million yards to 83 million yards and in value from R1,50 lakhs to R1,68 lakhs. Grey goods increased from 18 million yards to 21 million yards and white goods from 22 million yards to 29 million yards. Coloured goods of Indian origin also showed a rise from 30 million yards to 33 million yards. The imports of cotton twist and yarn of Indian manufacture showed an increase of 704,000 lbs. in quantity and of R3 lakhs in value, the total quantity received amounting to 11 million lbs. valued at R51 lakhs. Receipts of jute gunny bags recorded an increase in number from 53 million in 1935-36 to 54 million in 1936-37, though the value declined from R1,28 lakhs to R1,20 lakhs. Imports of iron materials declared to be of Indian origin showed a marked improvement in value from R38 lakhs to R50 lakhs. Demand for wheat flour from India also improved from 24,000 tons valued at R33 lakhs to 26,000 tons valued at R39 lakhs. Improvement was also marked in the imports of Indian raw tobacco. 13·1 million lbs. valued at R23 lakhs were imported in 1936-37 as against 11·4 million lbs. valued at R19 lakhs in the preceding year. Both the quantity and value of Indian cigarettes imported showed improvement, the total value of the consignments rising by R5 lakhs to R58 lakhs. Demand for groundnut oil showed a slight improvement from 1·4 million gallons valued at R22½ lakhs to 1·7 million gallons with a total declared value of R25¼ lakhs. Imports of dried fish, unsalted, fell from 124,000 cwts. valued at over R37 lakhs to 98,000 cwts. valued at R29 lakhs while those of dried fish, salted, improved from 6,000 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs to 23,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs. Imports of coir manufactures were valued at R8 lakhs as against R8¾ lakhs in the preceding year. The value of Indian betelnuts imported during the year increased from R27 lakhs to R31

lakhs. Imports of tea advanced from 3,239,000 lbs. to 4,163,000 lbs., the value increasing from R15 lakhs to R19 lakhs. Imports of butter and *ghi* were valued at R4 lakhs and R12 lakhs, respectively, and of other sorts of provisions at R22 lakhs. Marked improvement is also to be noticed in the imports of sugar (including molasses) and coconut oil, the quantity and value in each case rising from 2,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs and 41,000 gallons valued at R½ lakh, respectively, to 19,000 tons valued at R49 lakhs and 114,000 gallons valued at R2 lakhs. Groundnut seed fell from 4,000 tons valued at R7 lakhs to 800 tons valued at R1 lakh. Boots and shoes also declined from 1·4 million pairs valued at R9 lakhs to 1·2 million pairs valued at R7 lakhs. Imports of fresh vegetables were valued at R18 lakhs and those of fruits and vegetables, dried or preserved, at R10 lakhs as compared with R10 lakhs and R9 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year.

Besides the imports above-mentioned, imports of the following goods, declared to be of non-Indian origin, are also of interest. It may, however, be mentioned in this connection that the distinction between Indian and foreign goods in the coasting trade returns is based entirely on the declarations made by importers or exporters. Imports of foreign cotton piecegoods in 1936-37 amounted to 3·5 million yards with a total declared value of R8 lakhs as compared with 4·1 million yards valued at R10 lakhs in the preceding year. Grey and coloured goods remained almost on the same level, being valued at R3 lakhs and R4 lakhs, respectively, but white goods further declined from 1·1 million yards to 0·5 million yards in quantity and from R2 lakhs to R1 lakh in value. Imports of textiles of material other than cotton or silk were valued at R4·6 lakhs. The imports of iron and steel goods improved slightly in quantity from 1,063 tons to 1,088 tons but remained stationary in value at R2½ lakhs. Imports of instruments, apparatus and appliances improved by R3 lakhs to R12 lakhs. Imports of machinery and millwork, also recorded a rise from R7 lakhs to R8 lakhs. Imports of hardware were valued at R7 lakhs as against R5 lakhs in the preceding year. Dates declined in value from R3 lakhs to R2 lakhs.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice, not in the husk, to India decreased from 1,573,000 tons valued at R11¾ crores in 1935-36 to 1,534,000 tons valued at R11½ crores in the year under review, while exports of unhusked rice from Burma declined heavily and amounted to 87,000 tons valued at R49 lakhs as compared with 174,000 tons valued at R96 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches of kerosene oil from Burma to Indian ports improved from 115 million gallons in 1935-36 to 128 million gallons during the year under review. The value realised increased from R8,14 lakhs to R9,18 lakhs. Shipments of petroleum, dangerous, including petrol, benzine and benzol, advanced by 1 million gallons to 66 million gallons, the value of the shipments rising by R13 lakhs to R6,90 lakhs. Exports of lubricating oil declined from 7·3 million gallons valued at R79 lakhs to 5·5 million gallons valued at R66 lakhs. Shipments of other mineral oils recorded an improvement from 8 million gallons valued at R53 lakhs to 10 million gallons valued at R60 lakhs. The value of lac (stick) exported also showed a slight improvement and amounted to R6½ lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with R5 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of teak wood declined from 180,000 cubic tons valued at R2,09 lakhs to 170,000 cubic tons valued at R1,96½ lakhs. Exports of matches remained

stationary at 0·9 million gross boxes with the same total declared value of R19 lakhs. Exports of gram to India showed a continued improvement and advanced from 24,500 tons valued at R15 lakhs to 30,100 tons valued at R18 lakhs. Exports of pulses also improved from 74,000 tons to 82,000 tons, the recorded value advancing from R61 lakhs to R66 lakhs. Exports of fresh vegetables were valued at R28 lakhs and of candles at R7·8 lakhs as against R21½ lakhs and R8·4 lakhs, respectively, during the preceding year. 7,000 cwts. of tin valued at R10 lakhs were exported to India during the year under review.

The principal items of re-exports of foreign merchandise from Burma to India were cotton piecegoods, mostly coloured (advanced from R8½ lakhs to R18½ lakhs), hardware (from R5 lakhs to R6 lakhs) and instruments and apparatus (stationary at R4 lakhs).

CHAPTER VII.

Balance of Trade and Movement of Treasure.

I.—Balance of Trade.

The surplus of India's exports over imports of private merchandise in 1936-37 amounted to R77¾ crores which was more than double the corresponding figure of R30½ crores in the preceding year. This large favourable balance is the result of an increase of R38 crores in exports and a decrease of R9 crores in imports. Before the depression, India in her trade relations with other countries normally enjoyed a large credit balance in merchandise which averaged R78 crores in the five pre-war years, R76 crores during the five war years, R53 crores in the post-war quinquennium and R1,13 crores in the next quinquennium ending 1928-29. Since then the credit balance was considerably reduced and declined to the low figure of R3 crores in 1932-33, but rose again to R36 crores in 1933-34. A moderate setback occurred in the following year when the favourable balance of trade in merchandise amounted to R23½ crores.

The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1936-37 :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Private merchandise		Excess Net exports+ Net imports —	Excess in the corresponding month of 1935-36
	Imports	Exports		
1936—				
April	10,02	15,33	+5,31	—48
May	9,98	14,50	+4,52	+3,46
June	9,71	13,49	+3,78	+2,96
July	9,97	14,46	+4,49	+2,05
August	9,25	14,22	+4,97	+94
September	9,52	15,19	+5,67	+1,85
October	10,65	16,61	+5,96	+2,76
November	10,59	17,45	+6,86	+2,02
December	9,94	17,88	+7,94	+3,13
1937—				
January	12,55	22,07	+9,52	+1,32
February	9,32	19,06	+9,74	+4,96
March	13,10	22,11	+9,01	+5,57
Total	124,60	202,37	+77,77	+30,54

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has, therefore, been excluded from the Import side.

Balance of Trade.

In April, 1935, the imports of private merchandise exceeded exports, but in all the other months of the year there was an export surplus. In the year under review, favourable trade balance continued to be registered in all the months. In April, a favourable balance of R5 crores was recorded. It declined to R3¾ crores in June, when exports were the lowest for any month of the year. Thereafter, as exports went on increasing without any corresponding gain in imports, the margin between the exports and imports gradually widened, and the largest surplus in any individual month, R9¾ crores, was recorded in February, 1937. In the following month, both imports and exports were the highest recorded during any month of the year, and this resulted in a slight reduction in the credit balance which stood at R9 crores.

With the increase in the favourable balance of trade in merchandise there was a contraction in the exports of gold, which had been a regular feature of the trade since 1931-32. In the year under review, the net exports of gold were valued at R27¾ crores as compared with R37⅓ crores in 1935-36 and R52½ crores in 1934-35. On the other hand, the net imports of silver, which had risen from R37 lakhs in 1934-35 to R1,27 lakhs in 1935-36, advanced to R13,59 lakhs in the year under review. Taking silver and also currency notes into account, the net exports of treasure during 1936-37 amounted to R14½ crores as compared with R36⅓ crores in 1935-36 and R52½ crores in 1934-35. In the first quarter of the year, the net exports of treasure amounted to R4¼ crores, which advanced to R5⅔ crores in the second, but declined again to R4¼ crores. In the last quarter exports of gold fell off considerably and the total net exports of treasure amounted only to R⅓ crore.

The visible balance of trade, as measured by statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of R92 crores in 1936-37 as compared with R67 crores in 1935-36 and R76 crores in 1934-35. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *minus* R71⅓ crores as compared with *minus* R46½ crores in the preceding year. These figures relating to remittances include the more important Government transactions but do not take into account (*a*) net payments in India of British postal orders and of foreign money orders of countries which settle their accounts through London, and (*b*) Government transfers on account of Iraq and Mauritius. The transactions in respect of the former amounted to R39 lakhs in 1936-37 as against R24 lakhs in the preceding year, while there were no transfers under the latter head in the year under review, the corresponding figure for 1935-36 being R15 lakhs. The following table shows in detail the items entering into the balance of trade. The invisible items that enter into

Balance of Trade.

India's balance of accounts, such as shipping services, private remittances and exports and imports of capital, insurances, tourists' expenditure, etc., are not included in the table as these cannot be estimated accurately.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Exports of Indian merchandise (private).	+219,50	+215,97	+132,27	+147,25	+151,67	+160,52	+196,13
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private).	+4,62	+8,14	+3,22	+3,42	+3,55	+3,76	+6,24
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private).	—145,85	—147,80	(a) —132,27	(a) —115,00	(a) —131,80	(a) —133,75	(a) —124,60
Balance of trade in merchandise.	+78,27	+76,31	+3,22	+35,67	+23,42	+30,53	+77,77
Gold (private)* . .	—28,87	—7,81	+65,52	+57,05	+52,54	+37,35	+27,85
Silver (private)* . .	—7,21	—2,99	—73	—1	—37	—1,27	—13,59
Currency notes (private) .	—	—	+14	+19	+37	+29	+24
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	—36,08	—10,80	+64,93	+57,23	+52,54	+36,37	+14,50
Total visible balance of trade	+42,19	+65,51	+68,15	+92,90	+75,96	+66,90	+92,27
Purchases of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India.	—41,35	(b) —34,96	—48,18	—59,97	—49,82	—46,58	(c) —70,87
Sales of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India.	+5	+5,50	..	..	..	..	(d)
Transfers of Government securities.	—87	—38	—13	—11	+32	—56	—18
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	—44	—30	—32	—36	—28	—31	—29
Balance of remittances of funds.	—42,61	—30,14	—48,63	—60,44	—49,78	—46,45	—71,34

* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(a) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not, therefore, taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

(b) Includes R85 lakhs, being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(c) Figures for years prior to 1923-24 represent Council Bills and T. T. paid in India. From 1925-26 figures relate entirely to sterling purchases.

(d) Figures for previous years given against this item represent sterling transfers on London sold in India.

NOTE.—The sign + means net exports and the sign — net imports.

The figures relating to the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure given above do not take into account the trade statistics of Kathiawar ports and of Travancore. If these statistics are included, the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure, and the total visible balance of trade for the past five years stand as follows :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Balance of trade in merchandise .	+87	+35,17	+20,79	+29,32	+79,53
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	+64,93	+57,23	+52,12	+36,22	+14,34
Total visible balance of trade .	+65,80	+92,40	+72,91	+65,54	+93,87

Movement of Treasure.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF TREASURE.

The following table shows the transactions in gold and silver on private account during the last eight years as compared with the averages for the pre-war, war and post-war periods :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Gold		Silver		Gold and Silver. Net imports — Net exports +
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period . .	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
„ „ war period . .	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
„ „ post-war period (1919-20 to 1923-24).	21,57	9,03	14,18	2,66	—24,06
„ „ five years 1924-25 to 1928-29.	33,68	18	19,62	2,85	—50,27
„ „ five years 1929-30 to 1933-34.	6,54	37,26	6,74	1,36	+25,34
1929-30	14,23	1	13,36	1,47	—26,11
1930-31	13,24	49	13,46	1,81	—24,40
1931-32	2,80	60,78	4,42	1,83	+55,39
1932-33	1,32	66,84	1,63	90	+64,79
1933-34	1,10	58,15	81	80	+57,04
1934-35	72	53,26	4,45	4,08	+52,17
1935-36	95	38,31	4,46	3,19	+36,09
1936-37	1,61	29,46	13,87	28	+14,26

It will be seen from the above table that the imports of gold in the year under review were valued at R1,61 lakhs as compared with R95 lakhs in 1935-36. Of this, 35 per cent was in the form of bullion, while sovereigns and other British gold coins accounted for R1,03¾ lakhs, or nearly 65 per cent of the total imports of gold. The United Kingdom contributed R1,02½ lakhs as against R12½ lakhs in the preceding year and France R3½ lakhs as against R4½ lakhs in 1935-36. Receipts from the neighbouring countries, Aden, Arabia, Iraq, Bahrein Islands and Ceylon together amounted to R54 lakhs as compared with R75 lakhs in the preceding year.

Exports of gold, on the other hand, declined from R38⅓ crores in 1935-36 to R29½ crores in 1936-37, of which the United Kingdom absorbed R12½ crores as against R24½ crores in 1935-36. Direct exports to the United States of America, however, rose from R12½ crores to nearly R16 crores. Shipments to the Netherlands declined by R40 lakhs to R27 lakhs in 1936-37. There were no exports to France during the year under review. The total exports

of gold from India during the period 1931-32 to 1936-37 amounted to 36,618,000 fine oz. of the total value of R3,06$\frac{3}{4}$ crores. As in the preceding years, there were no transactions in gold on Government account.

In the beginning of the year the price of gold in London showed very little change, the variation during the month of April being between 141*s.* $\frac{1}{2}$*d.* and 140*s.* 7*d.*, a difference of only 5$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* Thereafter, uncertainties arising from the currency situation on the Continent created some nervousness in the market and the price movements became somewhat wider with a tendency towards lower prices. The lowest price for the year, 137*s.* 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, was however touched on September 23, just before the devaluation of the franc. Following the devaluation of the franc, the U. S. A. exchange recovered and the sterling price of gold moved sharply upwards, but the highest quotation, *viz.*, 142*s.* 8$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, was not reached until November 9. During the remaining months of the year the price moved between 141*s.* 5$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* and 142*s.* 7$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

In Bombay, the price of gold which was quoted at R34-11-6 per tola ready on the 1st April followed generally the fluctuations in the London market. With small fluctuations the price in Bombay rose to R34-14-9 on the 23rd April. Thereafter, the price showed a declining tendency, the range between the highest and the lowest prices being somewhat greater in May and June than in the following two months. In September, the market developed distinctly a weak tendency, consequent upon the appreciation of sterling as against gold currencies, and the price of gold fell to R33-15-3 on September 9. Later, on the 26th September, the price of ready gold shot up to R35-8 following the announcement of the devaluation of the franc. Thereafter, the fluctuations in the price of gold, which were in consonance with the sterling-dollar rate, were narrow. In October, the price ranged between R34-12-6 and R35-3-9 and in subsequent months between R34-15 and R35-7.

Imports of silver on private account in the year under review were valued at R13,87 lakhs as against R4,46 lakhs in 1935-36. Silver to the value of R12,83 lakhs was received from the United Kingdom, while supplies from Australia and New Zealand together accounted for R71 lakhs. There were smaller imports from Canada, Arabia, East Africa and the United States of America. Exports on private account during the year amounted in value to R28 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with R3,19 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at R23$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as against R1,82 lakhs in the preceding year. There were no exports to the United States of America in the year under review, she having taken R82 lakhs' worth of silver in 1935-36. There were no exports of silver on Government account during the year under review.

The absence of American purchase following the change in the buying policy of the United States Treasury as announced in December, 1935, the steady Indian demand and the equally steady pressure of sales, chiefly from China, were the three main factors that influenced the silver market. During the year the London market was practically free from the speculative element. The highest price during 1936-37 for cash delivery was 22$\frac{15}{16}$*d.* per standard oz. quoted on November 10, and the lowest was 19$\frac{1}{8}$*d.* quoted on August 20. The range of 3$\frac{13}{16}$*d.* for the whole year was the smallest since 1929-30. The comparative steadiness of the market during the year under review is illustrated in chart No. 3 prefixed to this Review.

Movement of Treasure.

In the beginning of April, 1936, the price of silver ready in Bombay was quoted at R49-7 per 100 tolas, but rumours of the possible agreement between the United States and the Chinese Government regarding the purchase of a large block of silver by the former led to a temporary rise in the quotation to R52-8 on the 18th, which, however, dropped to R50-10 on the 20th. Under pressure of heavy stocks and low offtake, the price, with minor fluctuations, declined to R48-5 in July and further to R47-0 on the 20th August, the latter being the lowest quotation for the year. At lower levels there was an increased demand and stocks were reduced. In September, the reported purchase of silver in London by the United States Treasury on account of the Cuban Government imparted some confidence, and, as a result, the market generally remained steady. Towards the close of the month, owing to a sudden fall in the sterling-dollar exchange rate, there was a temporary rise in the price which was quoted at R50-7 on the 28th, but this was not maintained as the cross rate improved. During the second half of October, following an outbreak of communal disorders, business in Bombay was greatly hampered and the price of silver declined to R49 on the 20th, but firmed up again to R50-1 towards the close of the month. Later, the results of the United States Presidential election led to a belief that the United States silver buying policy might be pursued with more vigour, and this created a speculative demand which forced the price of silver up to R56-2 on November 10, the highest quotation for the year. There was little justification for this advance, and the rate declined to the level of R52 at the end of the month. In December, the prices remained firm and the rates ranged between R51-12 and R53-3. There were smaller fluctuations in January and February, but in March, an increase in the import duty on silver from 2 as. to 3 as. per oz. led to a rise in prices which ranged between R50-15 and R54.

Currency notes.

Imports of currency notes on private account during 1936-37 were valued at R2½ lakhs as compared with R4 lakhs in 1935-36. Exports thereof also declined from R33 lakhs to R26 lakhs. There were no imports on Government account in the year under review, but exports amounted to R20 lakhs. In 1935-36, however, there were no transactions on this account.

J. MATTHAI,

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

SIMLA;

The 23rd August, 1937.

PART II—TABLES

NOTE.—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year

„ (2) Throughout these tables " pre-war average " means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, " war average " the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and " post-war average " the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24

No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade

(In lakhs of Rupees)

		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
IMPORTS						
Private merchandise		1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	1,34 43	1,25,24
Government Stores		5,82	11,45	13,00	2,34	2,48
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		1,51,67	1,59,25	2,67,05	1,36,77	1,27,72
Treasure—						
Private	Gold	32,79	10,60	21,57	95	1,61
	Silver	10,88	4,56	14,18	4,46	13,88
	Currency notes	—	—	1,09*	4	2
Government	Gold	..	1,54	9,67	..	..
	Silver	3,53	22,37	6,16	2,00	..
	Currency notes	—	—	49*	—	..
TOTAL TREASURE	Gold	32,79	12,14	31,24	95	1,61
	Silver	14,41	26,93	20,34	6,46	13,88
	Currency notes	—	—	1,58*	4	2
	Total	47,20	39,07	53,16	7,45	15,51
TOTAL IMPORTS		1,98,87	1,98,32	3,20,21	1,44,22	1,43,23
EXPORTS						
Private merchandise—						
Indian produce		2,19,50	2,15,97	2,86,33	1,60.52	1,96,13
Foreign goods (re-exports)		4,62	8,14	15,65	3,77	6,24
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE		2,24,12	2,24,11	3,01,98	1,64,29	2,02,37
Government Stores		11	1,72	4,40	31	12
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		2,24,23	2,25,83	3,06,38	1,64.60	2,02,49
Treasure—						
Private	Gold	3,92	2,99	9,03	38,31	29,46
	Silver	3,67	1,77	2,66	3,19	28
	Currency notes	—	—	10*	33	26
Government	Gold	72	1,27	1,22	..	..
	Silver	1	1,27	10	3,84	..
	Currency notes	—	—	15*	..	20
TOTAL TREASURE	Gold	4,64	4,26	10,25	38,31	29,46
	Silver	3,68	3,04	2,76	7,03	28
	Currency notes	—	—	25*	33	46
	Total	8,32	7,30	13,26	45,67	30,20
TOTAL EXPORTS		2,32,55	2,33,13	3,19,64	2,10.27	2,32,69
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE		4,31,42	4,31,45	6,39,35	3,54,49	3,75,92

* Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during the last five years with quinquennial averages for the past seventy years

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	1,06,98	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38,36	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,16	79,08	1,29,24	11,66	1,33	10,33	1,42,23	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89	61,51	88,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73,67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,02,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84,68	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19,85	1,65,44	2,85,29	36,15	9,90	26,25	3,31,34	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7,88
1919-20 to 1923-24	2,67,05	3,06,38	5,73,43	53,16	13,26	39,90	6,39,85	31,24	10,25	20,99
1924-25 to 1928-29	2,51,02	3,53,51	6,04,53	53,68	4,14	49,54	6,62,35	33,68	18	33,50
1929-30 to 1933-34	1,61,14	1,98,60	3,59,74	13,38	42,26	—28,88*	4,15,38	6,54	37,26	—30,72*
In the year—										
1932-33	1,35,02	1,36,07	2,71,09	2,99	70,66	—67,67*	3,44,74	1,32	66,84	—65,52
1933-34	1,17,30	1,51,17	2,68,47	1,96	65,57	—63,61*	3,36,00	1,10	58,15	—57,05
1934-35	1,34,58	1,55,50	2,90,08	5,19	63,51	—58,32*	3,58,78	72	53,26	—52,54
1935-36	1,36,77	1,64,60	3,01,37	7,45	45,67	—38,22*	3,54,49	95	38,31	—37,36
1936-37	1,27,72	2,02,49	3,30,21	15,51	30,20	—14,69*	3,75,92	1,61	29,46	—27,85

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.
*Net exports.

No. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE), IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1936-37, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR 1935-36, AND THE PRE-WAR, WAR AND POST-WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	Imports					Exports (including re-exports)					Excess of Exports over Imports				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
April	11,77	11,77	20,16	11,61	10,12	19,84	17,22	24,70	11,05	15,33	8,07	5,45	4,54	—56	5,21
May	10,95	11,33	19,29	11,83	10,05	18,70	20,01	25,25	15,22	14,50	7,75	8,68	5,96	3,39	4,45
June	9,76	11,81	18,30	9,91	9,80	17,51	19,13	21,89	12,81	13,49	7,75	7,32	3,59	2,90	3,69
July	10,88	13,45	19,09	10,06	10,09	17,77	17,88	23,26	12,07	14,46	6,89	4,43	4,17	2,01	4,37
August	12,05	13,03	21,21	11,19	9,29	15,90	17,56	23,16	12,06	14,22	3,85	4,53	1,95	87	4,93
September	12,92	12,11	20,49	10,21	9,55	16,27	17,02	23,62	12,02	15,19	3,35	4,91	3,13	1,81	5,64
October	13,79	13,20	23,04	11,83	10,67	18,00	18,92	23,12	14,53	16,61	4,21	5,72	8	2,70	5,94
November	13,74	13,33	23,48	12,76	10,62	17,71	18,21	25,21	14,71	17,45	3,97	4,88	1,73	1,95	6,83
December	11,60	10,71	21,38	10,62	9,98	16,67	17,09	25,55	13,72	17,88	5,07	6,38	4,17	3,10	7,90
January	14,47	13,87	25,59	13,07	12,59	21,04	19,16	27,86	14,33	22,07	6,57	5,29	2,27	1,26	9,48
February	11,39	11,36	20,52	10,49	9,36	22,06	19,96	26,95	15,41	19,06	10,67	8,60	6,43	4,92	9,70
March	12,53	11,83	21,50	10,85	13,12	22,65	21,95	30,39	16,36	22,11	10,12	10,12	8,89	5,51	8,99
TOTAL	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	1,34,43	1,25,24	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	1,64,29	2,02,37	78,27	76,81	46,91	29,86	77,13

No. 4.—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	20,93	20,14	22,47	19,34	17,80
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,33,41	1,41,69
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	1,62,49	72,01
D. Liquors	1,72,04	2,04,04	3,24,45	1,98,64	1,91,97
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,95,10	2,14,82	2,95,95	3,11,87	3,20,22
F. Spices	1,04,72	1,96,94	2,22,86	1,61,77	1,87,75
G. Sugar	13,17,58	14,70,48	19,98,76	1,90,73	23,91
H. Tea	23,29	47,39	55,43	24,97	18,16
I. Other Food and Drink	83,52	1,89,12	1,93,87	57,56	61,14
J. Tobacco	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	61,56	80,83
Total, Class I	21,34,65	26,38,94	37,82,25	13,22,34	11,15,48
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	76,08	27,68	2,18,79	9,49	11 32
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	99,54	81,91	1,57,72	94,08	1,42,48
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2,27	3,41	1,01	95	1,17
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	25,52	22,90	53,35	39,09	38,38
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13,86	15,67	13,10	10,00	12,03
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3,51	3,46	8,61	1,15	1,85
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	3,94,88	4,23,95	8,28,33	7,24,54	7,25,27
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	5	32	47	..	4
I. Paper making materials	11,31	18,13	30,83	20,48	14,64
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	10	3,38	2,05
K. Seeds, *including* nuts for oils	7,72	58,19	40,88	81,94	1,18,27
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	6,79	17,71	29,64	29,59	37,30
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02,85	44,90	2,01,19	6,74,27	5,84,72
N. Jute, raw	11	66	26	39	1
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18,49	1,11,12	1,52,48	57,73	64,42
P. Wool, raw	16,21	18,28	15,34	44,10	59,52
Q. Other textile materials	5,26	14,32	6,88	4,19	7,21
R. Wood and timber	71,10	85,31	81,42	27,82	26,08
S. Miscellaneous	42,48	39,67	60,27	92,90	99,33
Total, Class II	10,08,02	9,87,70	19,00,67	19,16,09	19,41,59

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	2,10,12	99,87	1,00,92
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33,78	32,85	59,73	48,91	66,09
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	4,13,85	5,61,41	5,17,00
D. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments (*excluding* Electrical Instruments and Apparatus)	4,56,09	3,77,57	7,61,76	5,85,39	5,78,26
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06,53	2,09,01	4,39,54	4,38,98	4,00,93
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70,36	1,09,31	2,84,29	3,08,34	3,03,61
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29,82	31,73	53,41	48,88	44,44
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15,69	1,75,90	3,31,51	1,85,79	1,74,86
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45,40	36,13	70,70	55,14	51,10
J. Machinery of all kinds (*including* Belting for machinery)	5,80,04	5,76,52	22,75,97	14,37,85	14,78,11
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11,15,63	9,59,32	20,96,82	7,21,81	5,93,91
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58,90	2,77,89	6,82,26	4,80,36	3,72,94
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	2,66,64	4,56,25	3,75,10	3,56,85
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	12,08,22	—	—
O. Rubber manufactures	23,15	97,14	1,84,23	2,06,85	2,11,31
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,32	6,92,14	6,57,78
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18,03	52,38,10	71,15,04	21,15,35	17,48,30
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19,37	35,08	22,14	10,41	9,25
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,78,79	2,82,03	4,21,44	2,19,92	1,77,45
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	3,08,88	1,81,70	2,46,28	2,34,44	2,27,42
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67,21	1,72,14	2,45,51	4,75,03	5,72,95
V. Miscellaneous	5,86,58	9,33,48	10,50,97	6,34,20	5,96,28
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,78,79	1,08,23,85	1,92,55,46	99,36,17	92,39,76
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	39,73	50,43	23,14	24,21	18,27
B. Other living animals	3,94	1,45	1,36	2,22	2,41
TOTAL, CLASS IV	43,67	51,88	24,50	26,43	15,68
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES AND BAGGAGE NOT SPECIFIED—					
A. Postal articles	1,69,59	2,77,82	4,41,85	2,41,69	1,98,58
B. Articles imported as baggage	—	—	—	—	13,00
TOTAL, CLASS V	1,69,59	2,77,82	4,41,85	2,41,69	2,11,58
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	1,34,42,72	1,25,24,09

No. 5.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to five main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—					
A. Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	38,62	42,66	56,80	45,60	44,96
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46,63	57,20	64,24	1,64.66	1,69,89
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	12,40,87	15,37,92
D. Liquors	61	13	25	51	33
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45,63	60,27	65,57	27,13	28,38
F. Spices	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	54,98	55,41
G. Sugar	16,01	21,91	56,35	2,39	5.68
H. Tea	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	19,82,41	20,03.81
I. Other Food and Drink	1,38,35	1,18,83	1,47,51	1,02,22	83,70
J. Tobacco	36,91	56,23	84,90	92,43	92,51
Total, Class I	62,96,53	59,56,95	59,62,99	37,13,20	40,22,59
II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal	75,53	48,24	56,80	17,04	20,18
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37,07	58,98	86,46	90,74	1,01,60
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	73,43	95,74
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	2,28,85	2,65,53	8,52,05	1,76.19	2,61,19
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	4,13 10	4,43,40
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14,82	1,90,83	2,05,43	3,81,59	3,37,26
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,30	63 65	69,97
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	1,06,37	94,96	1,60,61	1,81,70	2,26,93
I. Paper making materials	8	5	6	2,83	4,68
J. Rubber, raw or crude	38,69	1,58,13	1,17,61	88,71	1,04,03
K. Seeds (*including* nuts for oil)	34,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,63	10,33,05	18,46,98
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9,48	7,93	12,06	2,59	3,53
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27,83	33,68,07	65,62,31	34,47.04	45,17,38
N. Jute, raw	22,20,24	12,80,24	19,52,77	13,70,76	14,77,10
O. Silk, raw and waste	42,73	39,68	37,88	4,48	4,12
P. Wool, raw	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	2.09,66	2,86,08
Q. Other textile materials	78,36	1,17,87	90,68	60,44	69,75
R. Wood and Timber	98,14	69,42	1,08,61	1,33,44	1,75,79
S. Miscellaneous	1,69,60	1,16,78	2,21,77	1,71,23	2,08,69
Total, Class II	104,66,38	86,41,03	145,90,86	79,21,67	102,54,35

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	17,70	12,30	31,31	21,26	28,34
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	..	1	3	4	4
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,52,59	3,37,50	3,20,14	41,74	44,08
D. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments (*excluding* Electrical Instruments and Apparatus)	5,86	3,78	10,20	15,72	21,40
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,53,27	74,53	67,51
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	..	..	..	..	..
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,59	4,32	9,97	2,24	3,55
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,80	1,21	2,80	1,51	2,17
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,25	5,62,89	7,36,37
J. Machinery of all kinds (*including* Belting for machinery)	24	55	85	1,37	1,22
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,96	77,50	1,26,79	1,32,12
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,80	47,42	1,36,60	2,64,97	3,32,54
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	64	2,43	2,04	1,13	1,47
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1,73	5,16	—	—
O. Rubber manufactures	68	22	25	2	4
P. Vehicles (*excluding* Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	39	37	59	57	36
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,05	2,92,72	3,78,43
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	43,15,65	23,48,94	27,94,75
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,87	4,09	2,01	2,83
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	25,99	21,20	80,83	82,90	87,81
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,11	1,90	4,75	8,91	10,70
V. Miscellaneous	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,09,15	3,66,77	3,86,58
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61,01	68,44,39	77,96,48	42,17,03	49,82,37
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	57	40	1,19	32	22
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	14,69	32	8
C. Sheep and Goats	15,15	12,56	12,16	7,23	6,03
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,38	1,39	1,98
TOTAL, CLASS IV	35,05	22,18	30,42	9,26	8,31
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	1,91,21	3,44,84
GRAND TOTAL	219,49,73	215,96,70	286,33,39	160,52,37	196,12,46

No. 6.—Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles of Imports, arranged in the Order of their Importance

		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
—		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Cotton, raw	Tons	12	58	12	77	65	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	6,74,25	5,84,68
" waste	Cwt.	3*	2	..	..	..	60*	46	9	3	4
" manufactures—											
Piecegoods, grey	Yds.	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	331,883	261,810	21,08,56	19,65,42	25,02,60	4,33,96	3,37,68
" white	"	654,255	518,890	373,569	263,298	219,621	11,20,33	12,33,42	16,19,66	4,97,87	4,49,13
" coloured	"	631,552	386,277	285,423	351,548	282,554	12,94,80	12,41,46	17,03,95	6,46,13	5,49,90
Twist and yarn	lb.	41,794	34,063	44,681	44,570	28,520	3,77,18	4,94,79	9,32,92	3,71,19	2,54,87
Hosiery		—	—	—	—	—	92,86	94,83	1,14,72	50,07	32,71
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	24,014	8,970	5,618	7,203	9,936	52,20	22,92	22,58	5,43	8,94
Fents	Yds.	37,127*	30,913	16,058	—	—	21,69*	69,78	55,02	—	—
Thread, sewing	lb.	1,598	1,722	1,268	2,020	2,517	36,10	49,65	70,93	52,73	57,33
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	1,13,97	65,83	92,66	57,96	57,74
Total		—	—	—	—	—	53,20,51	52,83,00	73,16,23	27,89,62	23,33,02
Machinery and millwork—											
Metal working machinery (*including* machine tools)		—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	35,08	18,27	29,72
Textiles, Cotton		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	5,34,29	2,00,35	1,80,78
" Jute		—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	2,34,71	1,15,43	73,98
" Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	37,96	26,17	20,63
Prime-movers		—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45,94	1,99,59	1,57,12	1,65,12
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	39,89	39,60	2,43,07	2,05,21	2,55,18
Paper mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	19,15	8,06	7,85
Sewing and knitting machines and parts		—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	51,40	74,45	60,97
Boilers		—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	1,37,69	76,26	87,05
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	19,57	16,05	30,65	12,63	14,77
Mining		—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,26	53,27	41,22	73,54
Typewriters	No.	5	6	10	16	16	2,75	10,92	18,97	17,32	15,87
Rice and flour mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	6,28	6,27	30,13	9,36	8,00
Sugar		—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	28,00	65,72	95,16
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	5,01,88	3,40,09	3,25,37
Total		—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	13,67,66	14,13,94

Metals—											
Iron and steel—											
Sheets and plates—											
Galvanised	Tons	175	46	100	73	65	3,36,93	1,03,98	3,47,06	1,29,72	1,09,95
Tinned	,,	31	41	41	7	1	73,31	1,54,95	2,03,72	20,41	5,67
Not galvanised or tinned	,,	92	31	86	37	27	1,28,29	90,00	2,31,03	48,55	36,04
Bars (steel)	,,	140	40	139	54	28	1,33,29	87,69	2,92,46	61,73	36,50
Bars and channel (iron)	,,	26	11	16	1	1	31,20	30,84	45,17	2,31	1,58
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	,,	71	18	65	29	25	82,01	26,88	1,63,29	31,20	29,59
Pipes and fittings, cast	,,	35†	16	19	1	1	53,23†	32,34	67,68	6,80	6,64
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	,,	12†	22	34	62	40	29,85†	79,59	2,02,73	1,11,81	79,54
Hoops and strips	,,	26	27	25	47	41	34,94	90,02	79,77	57,08	53,89
Angle and spring	,,	31	14	25	20	15	31,69	35,46	59,46	19,88	16,65
Nails, rivets and washers	,,	20	18	10	16	12	41,48	89,62	56,27	40,03	32,46
Screws	,,	2*	1	1	2	2	10,65*	13,74	16,05	10,37	8,40
Rice-bowls	,,	6	2	1	..	..	11,63	3,96	2,94	24	21
Steel (cast)	,,	3	2	4	1	1	8,44	8,19	23,88	4,47	4,44
Other sorts	,,	138	133	95	99	104	2,41,57	1,63,78	3,47,43	1,77,70	1,72,56
TOTAL	,,	808	422	661	449	363	12,48,51	10,11,04	21,38,94	7,22,30	5,94,12
Tin	Cwt.	38	30	49	53	43	51,87	44,61	69,03	77,79	59,50
Brass	,,	20	113	444	509	329	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	1,34,29	99,54
Copper, wrought	,,	532	63	191	376	201	2,75,37	52,44	1,49,84	1,06,50	74,12
,, unwrought	,,	61	27	69	41	20	31,63	18,27	41,66	10,42	6,38
TOTAL COPPER	,,	593	90	260	417	221	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,50	1,16,92	80,50
Lead	,,	123	102	67	28	26	18,41	30,18	19,30	5,14	5,31
Zinc	,,	106	51	101	487	475	22,11	22,89	30,16	51,90	53,39
Aluminium	,,	31	9	58	64	63	23,45	10,77	67,96	45,12	43,44
German silver	,,	22	5	5	27	27	17,67	3,03	9,42	15,38	14,19
Others	Tons	41	1	1	5	2	6,74	17,11	19,23	33,82	17,07
TOTAL OF METALS	,,	896	443	711	533	424	17,07,41	12,86,92	28,21,21	12,02,66	9,67,06
TOTAL OF ORES	,,	1	..	6	..	..	1,69	1,77	4,35	66	1,64
Oils—											
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	66,909	48,533	63,418	64,423	62,209	2,71,16	2,37,57	4,43,76	2,16,91	1,95,85
,, other kinds	,,	24,056	34,298	75,515	162,364	171,800	1,00,87	1,64,73	3,59,10	3,75,13	3,96,88
Mineral grease	lb.	—	—	—	5,422	4,584	—	—	—	9,28	7,98
Turkey red oil	Gals.	—	—	—	1	..	—	—	—	4	..
Animal	,,	712	475	28	129§	164§	8,42	8,40	81	3,90	3,44
Vegetable	,,	471	367	386	9,536	8,932	10,00	8,37	15,16	1,03,85	1,06,68
Essential	,,	14	20	31	67	54	4,43	4,86	9,50	15,43	14,44
TOTAL	,,	92,162	83,693	139,378	—	—	3,94,88	4,23,93	8,28,33	7,24,54	7,25,27

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† Average for four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

§ Represents figures of animal oil other than "fish or whale oil, hardened", imports of which amounted to 19,787 and 10,740 cwts. in 1935-36 and 1936-37 respectively.

No. 6—*continued*

—	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Vehicles—										
Aircraft and parts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9,01	15,90
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	24,29	9,81	45,23	9,44	9,85
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,08,96	64,24
Cycles	—	—	—	—	—	31,35	20,58	47,89	1,09,70	1,12,42
Mechanically propelled vehicles—										
Motor cars . . . No.	(b)3	2	8	14	13	(b)1,13,45	74,91	3,12,28	2,51,28	2,42,95
Motor cycles . . . „	(b)1	1	2	1	1	(b)10,68	6,36	19,43	3,28	3,51
Motor omnibuses, etc. . . . „	..	..	1	8	9	(b)5,71	6,39	69,61	1,19,89	1,31,06
Tram cars . . . „	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	5	10	..
Parts and accessories	—	—	—	—	—	31,30*	23,79	77,82	74,51	74,05
Ships and parts	—	—	—	—	—	18,64	20,29	54,02	5,97	3,80
Total	—	—	—	—	—	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,39	6,92,14	6,57,78
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—										
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	2,84,29	3,08,34	3,03,61
Musical	—	—	—	—	—	22,73	12,11	20,16	25,60	21,53
Scientific	—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	30,07	16,34	14,21
Photographic	—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,43	25,92	81,85	89,65
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	31,32	85,49	90,14
Total	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	3,91,76	5,17,62	5,19,14
Artificial silk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,94	3,15,78	3,85,60
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Canned and bottled provisions . . . Cwt.	86	100	109	199	213	40,16	55,99	83,11	64,90	64,30
Biscuits and cakes . . . „	73	46	30	55	63	37,08	27,72	31,79	35,92	39,48
Confectionery . . . „	60	20	20	34	37	24,04	13,14	23,55	21,54	22,90
Farinaceous and patent foods . . . „	256	248	273	384	405	38,10	46,40	68,84	73,93	77,11
Milk, condensed and preserved . . . „	103	74	69	209	210	32,57	34,00	48,05	54,21	54,44
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	57,19	50,70	64,16	61,37	61,99
Total	—	—	—	—	—	2,29,14	2,27,95	3,19,50	3,11,87	3,20,22

Dyes—											
Aniline	lb.	8,793	1,919	7,252	—	—	67,84	56,36	2,00,35	—	—
Alizarine	,,	6,667	1,202	4,546	2,305	2,546	32,35	12,46	52,13	15,56	16,29
Others		—	—	—	—	—	32,82	37,60	38,66	3,18,11	2,85,05
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	2,91,14	3,33,67	3,01,34
Hardware—											
Implements and tools		—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	79,98	55,89	48,76
Lamps and parts		—	—	—	—	—	49,42	31,26	63,61	59,33	47,59
● Builders' hardware		—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	35,69	28,40	22,65
Agricultural implements		—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,44	26,54	1,70	2,38
Enamelled ironware		—	—	—	—	—	22,81	13,65	29,43	18,99	14,81
Domestic hardware		—	—	—	—	—	18,63	7,59	13,50	9,83	10,56
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	3,30,06	1,52,62	1,42,60
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,81	3,26,76	2,89,35
Wool, raw	lb.	3,202	3,678	2,086	7,485	6,774	16,21	18,28	15,34	44,10	59.52
,, manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	22,420	8,200	5,451	5,260	5,445	2,06,79	1,37,63	1,88,71	81,10	84,29
Goods of wool mixed with other materials (c)	,,	—	—	—	2,344	2,326	—	—	—	30,47	31,36
Shawls	No.	1,668	189	80	500	495	41,45	5,50	3,86	11,46	12,90
Carpets and rugs	lb.	1,400	636	397	202	213	16,20	9,57	13,56	3,92	4,13
Hosiery	,,	440	257	156	609	466	11,98	11,33	12,66	17,48	14,49
Yarn and knitting wool	,,	877	280	410	2,125	2,183	19,32	10,94	19,59	35,39	41,77
Other sorts	,,	1,315	540	496	6,494	4,877	12,63	6,74	7,89	54,62	38,48
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,99,99	2,61,61	2,78,54	2,86,94
Paper and pasteboard	Cwt.	—	—	1,299	3,333	3,203	1,27,07	2,02,47	3,49,73	2,99,00	2,81,68
Chemicals—											
Soda compounds	Cwt.	531	826	903	2,012	1,998	28,30	74,44	85,71	1,38,26	1,14,43
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,19,19	1,73,62	1,57,76
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	90,49	1,91,51	2,04,90	3,11,88	2,72,19
Silk, raw and cocoons	lb.	2,567	1,953	1,816	2,191	1,974	1 17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	57,73	64,42
,, waste and noils	,,	92	78	105	—	—	1,24	1,11	2,58	—	—
,, manufactures—											
Piecegoods	Yds.	26,030	19,719	18,788	27,480	21,563	1,82,22	2,01,50	3,24,58	90,37	81,22
Yarn	lb.	1,011	787	734	3,628	2,445	41,20	42,23	58,29	83,97	60,67
Mixed goods	Yds.	6,476	3,158	1,419	8,802	6,232	51,50	33,36	28,15	43,21	33,70
Other sorts	lb.	55	65	60	33	27	1,13	4,91	10,42	2,37	1,86
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3,93,12	5,73,92	2,77,65	2,41,87
Liquors—											
Spirit	Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,747	1,051	1,052	1,14,60	1,56,79	2,43,02	1,47,94	1,41,53
Ale, beer and porter	,,	4,405	2,546	2,784	3,867	3,842	59,43	53,06	87,71	78,09	77,88
Wines	,,	337	266	282	188	158	27,95	26,23	40,76	20,90	19,51
Cider	,,	15	13	12	15	17	49	56	79	63	69
TOTAL	,,	6,401	4,362	4,825	5,121	5,069	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,72,28	2,47,56	2,39,61

(a) For figures prior to 1928-29 see under Railway plant, etc.

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(b) Figures for 1913 14.

(c) Separately recorded from 1934-35.

No. 6—*continued*

	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Rubber, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,84,33	2,10,22	2,13,36
Drugs and Medicines—										
Camphor . . . lb.	1,417	1,632	707	2,207	1,868	15,65	24,37	24,71	22,42	21,25
Proprietary and patent medicines	—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	24,70	64,21	67,77
Quinine salts . . . lb.	119	76	81	104	99	11,61	17,89	27,58	26,18	23,20
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	42,11	56,71	93,02	98,36	94,61
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	94,11	1,20,84	1,70,01	2,11,17	2,06,83
Railway plant and rolling stock—										
Carriages and wagons and parts	—	—	—			2,44,97	1,54,92	5,93,67		
Locomotives	—	—	—			1,04,46	89,37	3,11,71		
Materials for construction—										
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron . . . Tons	50	21	37			49,25	24,00	77,37		
Sleepers of wood . . . „	59	12	17	†	†	40,02	8,67	27,14	†	†
Other kinds . . . „	222	8	11			41,45	21,21	44,76		
TOTAL	—	—	—			4,80,15	2,98,17	10,54,65		
Spices—										
Betelnuts . . . Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,107	1,319	1,502	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	97,20	1,24,55
Cloves . . . „	76	90	74	74	93	27,78	39,15	48,46	23,17	38,29
Others . . . „	97	100	84	241	158	28,26	30,53	28,05	41,40	24,91
TOTAL „	1,329	1,365	1,265	1,634	1,758	1,64,28	2,06,03	2,36,99	1,61,77	1,87,75
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Dried, salted, or preserved—										
Dates . . . Tons	46	47	55	67	65	58,03	67,52	1,06,61	52,45	54 34
Almonds . . . „	3	3	5	4	2	23,78	25,61	46,96	21,06	19,17
Others . . . „	4	3	3	19	22	10,27	8,72	13,38	28,78	41,54
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	9,01	31,12	26,64
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,33,41	1,41,69

Glass and glassware—											
Bangles		—	—	—	—	—	91,55	31,59	74,88	27,19	28,02
Bottles and phials	Gross	166	345	333	1,040	846	12,56	25,14	37,80	30,23	23,56
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	29	18	22	22	19	24,67	17,05	37,12	15,30	12,15
Sheets and plates	Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	15,509	30,918	27,332	17,46	20,09	42,98	24,33	21,34
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	18,75	5,98	6,06
Other glassware		—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	41,52	36,37	36,79
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,61,92	1,28,02	2,53,05	1,39,40	1,27,92
Precious stones and pearls, unset		—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	1,18,73	48,06	97,62
Paints and painters' materials—											
Paints and colours	Cwt.	296	255	299	371	372	54,19	83,08	1,13,59	80,55	76,55
Painters' materials		—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	30,11	21,50	20,28
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,43,70	1,02,05	96,83
Tobacco—											
Cigarettes	lb.	1,731	2,623	4,129	831	919	52,74	1,12,79	1,70,68	28,10	31,60
Others	"	1,498	1,017	2,171	2,028	3,388	18,33	19,63	43,26	33,46	49,23
TOTAL	"	3,229	3,640	6,300	2,859	4,307	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	61,56	80,83
Manures	Tons	5	3	6	72	84	5,17	5,28	9,75	71,14	80,08
Apparel—											
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	95,66	35,82	48,70
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	—	—	43,49	36,66	32,91	5,16	3,72
Hats, caps and bonnets		—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	21,10	15,94	14,19
Second-hand clothing		—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	9,72	8,01	8,92
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7,30	10,24	6,15	4,19
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,44	1,69,63	71,08	79,72
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	57,81	64,15	1,06,52	76,10	75,17
Grain, pulse and flour	Tons	15	34	136	236	100	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	1,62,49	72,01
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Tons	30	95	119	59	51	52,77	33,22	1,10,22	21,93	18,80
Bricks and tiles	No.	17,833	16,534	20,260	18,197	15,070	15,13	20,35	36,64	16,31	14,08
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	20,10	34,55	34,44
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,66,96	72,79	67,32

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† Discontinued from April, 1928.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Toilet requisites		—	—	—	—	—	20,48*	24,96	41,95	66,06	67,25
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	33,78	32,85	59,72	48,91	66 09
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	1,36,54	1,02,30	1,30,71	59,05	64,34
Salt	Tons	545	444	511	339	382	79,16	1,81,65	1,73,6[illegible]	56,74	60,49
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt.	31	28	23	34	39	43,06	46,12	53,04	53,31	57,03
Tea chests		—	—	—	....	—	43,61	79,89	71,64	58,17	56,27
Wood and Timber—											
Teak wood	C. tons	92	70	26	1	6	69,32	82,67	46,07	1,08	6,51
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	63,05	52,34	42,51
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,29	1,09,12	53,42	49,02
Earthenware and porcelain		—	—	—	—	—	52,19	45,97	78,17	45,97	46,62
Belting for machinery		—	—	—	—	—	39,53*	60,37	34,48	53,51	45,95
Toys and requisites for games		—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	52,41	47,51	43.53
Clocks and watches and parts		—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	24,06	18,15	40,37
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	57	40	64	149	205	16,06	15.93	28,18	28,36	35,71
Cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	21,7[illegible]	15,22	30,14	28,70	28,58
Soap	Cwt.	314	342	289	60	48	61,[illegible]7	96,45	1,71.16	34,27	26,86
Polishes		—	—	—	—	—	10,27*	13,06	24,27	24,77	25.20
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (*including* beet)	Tons	624	469	443	201	23	12,33,90	14,07,55	19,03,05	1,90,71	23,90
„ 15 D. S. and below	„	10	3	1	..	..	17,07	7,47	1,6[illegible]	2	1
Molasses	„	93	81	73	..	..	41,53	41,40	66,26	..	..
TOTAL	„	727	553	517	201	23	12,92,50	14,56,42	19,71,00	1,90,73	23,91
Gums and resins	Cwt.	150	87	163	196	184	23,86	19,65	32,77	26,10	23,11
Bobbins		—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	37,55	65,75	31,03	22.44
Furniture and cabinetware		—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,71	23,28	21,50
Boots and shoes	pairs	2,323	1,170	604	2,906	1,693	56,73	41,31	40,50	28,78	21,19
Umbrellas and fittings		—	—	—	—	—	41,95	28,96	38,29	29,18	19,40
Tea	lb.	4,842	7,412	7,663	5,126	4,087	22,29	47,38	55,48	24,97	18,16
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	Cwt.	205	129	119	110	99	30,93	20,14	22,47	19,84	17,80

Flax, raw	lb.	7	..	1	..	..	6	3	1	..	
" manufactures—											
Canvas	Yds.	2,835	2,037	974	809	946	15,74	26,64	21,84	8,70	8,89
Piecegoods	"	2,347	1,072	360	262	288	8,35	5,46	3,72	1,82	1,69
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,06	12,98	7,41	6,50
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	30,67	42,19	33,55	17,98	17,02
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver		—	—	—	—	—	23,82	8,55	17,23	10,76	16,17
Animals, living	No.	14	12	5	10	10	43,67	51,88	24,50	26,43	15,68
Coal and coke	Tons	455	133	630	76	92	80,89	30,41	2,25,39	13,21	15,18
Paper-making materials	Cwt.	171	13[illegible]	165	309	221	11,31	18,13	30,83	20,48	14,64
Hides and skins, tanned	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12,83	15,40	10,59	11,52	12,26
Hides and skins, raw	"	1	1	1	2	2	13,80	15,67	13,10	10,00	12,03
Jute, raw	"	..	..	..	..	..	12	66	26	39	1
" manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	19,37	35,08	22,14	10,41	9,17
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	19,49	35,74	22,40	10,80	9,18
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	23	25	15	30	26	9,96	15,07	11,64	7,91	9,07
Ivory		—	—	—	—	—	25,62	23,55	34,65	12,32	8,41
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	Sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	634	1,060	1,065	9,28	9,83	11,08	6,69	6,46
Pitch and tar	Cwt.	290	219	103	82	64	11,86	12,46	8,16	2,85	2,43
Matches	Gross	14,560*	14,645	12,725	107	55	88,21*	1,53,31	1,76,68	1,09	48
Postal articles not specified		—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2,77,81	4,41,85	2,41,69	1,98,59
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,55,09	2,58,13	5,12,81	4,79,88	5,41,89
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	145,84,72	147,80,19	254,04,73	134,42,72	125,24,09

Government Stores.

Railway plant and rolling stock—											
Carriages and wagons		—	—	—	(b)	(b)	1,10,86	58,01	1,81,63	(b)	(b)
Locomotive engines and tenders		—	—	—			68,98	41,56	90,44		
Rails and fishplates (a)	Tons	56	10	..			55,72	11,29	..		
Materials for construction	"	—	—	6			44,03	14,12	8,77		
TOTAL		—	—	—			2,79,59	1,24,98	2,80,84		

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14

(a) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925-26.

(b) Discontinued from April, 1928.

No. 6—*concluded*

Government Stores—contd.

—		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Arms, ammunition and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	24,22	1,05,58	54,86	18,75	34,36
Machinery and millwork		—	—	—	—	—	28,15	27,37	1,11,38	56,54	26,82
Metals and ores—											
Iron and steel	Tons	25	19	22	4	4	35,10	46,50	76,30	9,29	8,68
Copper	Cwt.	31	79	43	27	25	16,40	56,62	33,37	6,14	6,71
Others	Tons	2	3	2	1	1	10,60	38,74	26,82	13,61	10,70
Total	"	28	26	26	6	6	62,10	1,41,86	1,36,49	29,04	26,09
Instruments, apparatus and appliances		—	—	—	—	—	18,16	37,75	68,06	14,20	17,35
Textiles—											
Cotton manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,34	23,93	4,88	2,75
Flax		—	—	—	—	—	4,09	43,64	11,91	1,55	2,06
Wool manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	6,56	1,12,63	24,57	2,70	3,29
Total		—	—	—	—	—	15,43	2,07,61	60,41	9,13	9,00
Hardware and cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	29,59	64,48	82,03	6,25	7,39
Chemicals		—	—	—	—	—	5,39	22,39	10,33	6,16	5,63
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	7,08	15,13	28,95	3,82	2,70
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	9,69	22,22	40,00	1,27	1,16
Telegraphs, materials for construction of		—	—	—	—	—	11,82	17,95	43,51	24	3
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	2,15	11,69	86,09	39	1
Coal and coke	Tons	71	10	141	..	..	15,17	4,08	53,92	8	..
Ships, parts of (*including* launches and boats)		—	—	—	—	—	1,95	27,77	12,87	..	..
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	71,79	3,14,27	2,30,53	88,68	1,17,54
Total value of Government Stores		—	—	—	—	—	5,82,28	11,45,13	13,00,27	2,34,05	2,48,08

No. 7.—Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their importance

		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Cotton, raw	Tons	430	391	521	606	762	33,27,83	33,63,19	64,73,89	33,77,03	44,40,99
„ **waste (a)**	Cwt.	—	—	312	467	489	—	—	73,02	70,01	76,39
„ **manufactures—**											
Piecegoods, Grey	Yds.	47,414	74,576	42,515	8,867	23,229	73,84	1,48,11	1,68,32	18,10	40,92
„ **Coloured**	„	42,384	80,377	121,243	61,060	73,763	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	1,81,93	2,12,06
Twist and yarn	lb.	192,844	129,685	82,166	9,668	12,137	9,13,45	7,18,93	9,05,70	46,94	58,62
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	76,25	45,75	66,83
Total		—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,35,90	82,69,36	37,39,76	48,95,81
Jute, raw	Tons	764	464	554	771	821	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52,77	13,70,76	14,77,10
„ **manufactures—**											
Gunny bags—											
Hessian (b)	No.	339,122	412,631	98,105	112,187	143,699	9,39,10	6,79,99	3,18,81	2,02,89	2,31,08
Sacking (b)	„		302,896	306,154	346,713	423,723		14,24,99	14,91,81	8,98,58	9,78,33
Gunny cloth—											
Hessian (b)	Yds.	969,971	1,146,699	1,230,834	1,182,374	1,671,001	10,75,75	23,68,14	23,82,48	11,74,16	15,00,32
Sacking (b)	„		30,299	39,471	35,942	38,[illegible]86		60,68	89,93	49,57	47,13
Rope and twine	Cwt.	64	76	62	83	132	9,62	19,65	15,05	9,60	16,00
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	40	8,03	17,59	14,15	21,89
Total		—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	62,68,44	37,19,71	42,71,85
Tea	lb.	266,497	322,691	321,169	312,706	301,869	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	19,82,41	20,03,81
Seeds—											
Essential	Tons	10	8	9	9	10	20,57	24,16	35,88	23,16	21,05
Non-essential—											
Linseed	„	379	270	251	165	296	7,98,90	4,94,94	7,57,72	2,20,62	4,36,44
Groundnut	„	212	119	195	413	739	3,52,57	1,91,17	5,61,97	6,65,10	12,28,57
Rapeseed	„	273	91	206	19	38	4,14,69	1,43,01	5,07,37	25,79	53,68
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	„	119	33	28	1	14	2,48,15	67,35	1,02,73	2,70	27,15
Castor	„	114	89	48	60	43	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,14,54	83,15	62,98
Copra	„	31	16	7	..	..	1,10,43	60,73	28,84	18	15

(a) Separately recorded from December, 1918.
(b) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.

No. 7—*continued*

	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Seeds—*contd.*										
Non-essential—*contd.*										
Cotton . . . . Tons	240	69	155	1	9	1,79,98	50,25	1,88,05	45	5,02
Mustard . . . . "	4	3	2	2	8	10,08	9,16	9,75	4,07	4,79
Mowa . . . . "	29	3	8	—	..	42,53	3,04	12,79	..	..
Poppy . . . . "	33	5	6	..	..	69,41	9,58	20,97	13	14
Other sorts . . . . "	9	2	8	3	4	23,23	6,48	13,03	7,70	6,96
Total . "	1,453	708	923	673	11,56	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,64	10,33,05	18,46,93
Grain, pulse and flour—										
Rice (in the husk) . . . . Tons	42	32	35	17	8	27,18	20,09	31,36	8,64	4.51
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . "	2,398	1,685	1,402	1,394	1,458	25,66,55	18,88,25	24,33,66	10,94,74	11,58,44
Wheat . . . . "	1,308	807	237	10	232	13,96,86	10,33,41	3,66,61	9,48	2,09,59
Wheat flour . . . . "	55	57	56	18	24	86,99	1,13,20	1,50,20	22,27	32,48
Pulse . . . . "	159	129	141	99	137	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,78	92,23	1,16 24
Barley . . . . "	227	198	40	3	10	1,93,16	2,21,73	46,56	2,13	6,41
Jowar and bajra . . . . "	41	41	11	9	7	37,60	44,15	17,39	8,36	7,55
Other sorts . . . . "	181	[illegible]	27	3	2	1,42,96	2,32,45	34,03	3,02	3,35
Total . "	4,411	3,141	2,009	1,553	1,878	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	12,40,87	15,38,57
Leather—										
Cow hides . . . . Tons	(a)	16	10	12	15	(a)	4,15,98	2,84,00	1,87,16	2,57 48
Buffalo hides . . . . "		1	1	1	1		21,43	16,02	19,10	24,07
Goat skins . . . . "		3	1	3	4		1,42,53	1,03,59	1,42,48	1,88,80
Sheep skins . . . . "		2	3	3	4		1,20,69	1,85,47	1,42,89	1,67,88
Other kinds . . . . "		—	—	—	—		18,61	35,16	71,27	1,03,14
Total . "	..	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,24	5,62,89	7,36,37

Metals and manufactures—											
Iron and steel	Tons	42	61	95	597	683	22,41	34,96	79,04	1,40,23	1,61,19
Other metals	,,	10	11	38	172	177	31,81	47,42	1,36,41	2,64,97	3,32,55
TOTAL OF METALS	,,	52	72	133	769	860	54,22	82,38	2,15,45	4,05,20	4,93,74
Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides	Tons		24	24	19	19		3,70,78	2,78,69	98,13	1,09,42
Buffalo hides	,,		8	5	3	4		1,11,07	46,72	10,64	21,57
Goat skins	,,	(a)	21	21	20	18	(a)	4,39,66	5,79,19	2,78,32	2,78,18
Calf skins	,,		1	1	1	..		22,63	16,51	3,39	2,36
Other kinds	,,		3	2	6	10		44,07	24,38	22,62	31,92
TOTAL	,,	78	57	53	49	51	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	4,13,10	4,43,40
Wool, raw	lb.	54,573	49,688	36,203	49,352	51,938	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	2,09,66	2,86,08
,, manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs	,,	1,775	1,254	3,283	9,347	9,898	23,16	19,09	77,98	80,65	85,64
Other sorts	,,	—	—	—	—	—	2,84	2,12	2,86	2,25	2,17
TOTAL	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	4,08,91	2,92,56	3,73,89
Ores—											
Manganese ore	Tons	607	474	648	729	677	98,64	88,94	1,45,19	1,32,40	1,31,46
Others	,,	12	21	37	64	71	16,18	1,00,69	58,89	2,35,75	1,76,72
TOTAL OF ORES	,,	619	495	685	793	748	1,14,82	1,89,63	2,04,08	3,68,15	3,08,18
Lac	Cwt.	434	345	416	488	834	2,20,15	2,57,06	8,41,80	1,58,36	2,34,21
Oilcakes	Tons	140	117	136	300	336	1,06,37	94,95	1,60,61	1,81,70	2,26,93
Paraffin wax	,,	12	22	26	54	47	54,99	97,62	1,19,06	2,27,87	1,95,99

(a) Detailed figures not available.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	C. Tons	50	20	35	58	69	77,64	56,91	93,72	1,11,72	1,45,95
Sandal		—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	8,10	9,25	9,87
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,18	13,60	21,65
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,00	1,34,57	1,77,47
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh		—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	41,03	31,06	32,99
Dried, salted or preserved	Tons	11	10	10	17	18	21,82	22,57	23,21	1,33,60	1,36,89
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	64,24	1,64,66	1,69,88
Rubber, raw	lb.	1,120	7,728	13,111	30,648	28,941	38,70	1,58,13	1,17,60	88,71	1,04,03
Fodder, bran and pollards	Tons	223	129	211	258	277	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	73,43	95,74
Mica	Cwt.	49	50	60	167	180	35,87	57,45	79,56	83,49	94,06
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	25,934	28,743	28,526	23,27	41,56	73,47	87,96	87,76
Cigars	"	1,535	1,260	480	73	60	13,01	11,23	6,09	1,01	80
Others	"	384	611	952	782	718	63	3,44	5,34	3,46	3,95
TOTAL	"	22,346	25,917	27,366	29,598	29,304	36,91	56,23	84,90	92,43	92,51
Coffee	Cwt.	255	216	226	216	211	1,37,52	1,18,09	1,46,90	1,02,20	83,67
Coir	Tons	36	23	32	34	28	80,25	54,03	1,02,01	87,81	70,96
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	46	51	77	124	116	11,88	22,84	47,09	27,12	24,68
Mineral	"	13,172	24,639	23,403	56	59	13,93	24,72	2,35,24	63	73

Vegetable—											
Castor	Gals.	1,114	1,564	396	1,408	1,515	15,22	28,22	10,39	21,47	22,90
Coconut	,,	1,737	3,259	1,720	38	14	31,15	65,38	50,93	43	23
Others	,,	1,175	2,045	1,405	929	1,381	19,72	46,06	34,64	14,00	21,43
TOTAL	,,	17,244	31,558	27,001	2,550	3,085	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,29	63,65	69,97
Hemp, raw	Cwt.	509	561	455	643	769	78,27	1,17,87	90,44	60,34	69,27
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	15	31	13	..	..	29,92	1,57,35	52,46	66	77
Myrobalans	,,	1,399	1,058	1,331	1,482	1,261	59,78	56,51	69,48	46,72	37,09
Turmeric	,,	92	78	53	87	92	11,08	12,31	11,38	10,68	11,31
Others	,,	107	94	106	111	136	14,13	14,90	18,39	12,29	15,26
TOTAL	,,	1,613	1,261	1,503	1,680	1,489	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,51,71	70,35	64,43
Spices—											
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	96	26	25	38,53	53,52	35,91	7,63	6,09
Chillies	,,	124	126	151	183	150	20,43	27,23	42,20	19,24	19,91
Ginger	,,	75	55	59	25	27	19,95	12,61	18,88	7,55	9,34
Others	,,	9	11	12	18	14	6,97	9,99	15,31	20,56	20,07
TOTAL	,,	325	315	318	252	216	85.88	1,03,35	1,12,30	54,98	55,41
Manures—											
Bones	Tons	95	39	90	43	57	65,41	28,96	94,61	23 99	36,17
Other kinds	,,	22	18	28	18	20	13,76	24,30	40,47	14,24	15,25
TOTAL	,,	117	57	118	61	77	79,17	53,26	1,35,08	38,23	51,42
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	166	148	147	153	20,97	24,61	28,14	24,12	23,41
Fishmaws and sharkfins	,,	10	8	10	6	7	12,38	10,65	16,44	5 89	5,91
Others	,,	54	65	75	114	120	5,27	7,40	12,22	15,59	15,64
TOTAL	,,	249	239	233	267	280	38,62	42,66	56,30	45,60	44,96

No. 7—*concluded*

		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Bristles	Cwt.	94(*a*)	4	3	5	5	16,29(*a*)	14,20	15,11	22,78	28,91
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	,,	47	46	41	24	27	29,48	33,25	41,23	14,92	16,15
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,34	12,21	12,23
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	65,57	27,13	28,38
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	36,16	25,44	27,34
Coal and coke	Tons	825	526	434	200	251	75,77	48,46	57,24	17,[illegible]3	20,41
Fibre for brushes and brooms	,,	—	4	5	8	8	—	15,36	21,08	21,98	19,98
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,67	20,81	12,81	13,76
Saltpetre	Cwt.	305	440	273	174	167	34,99	79,85	46,13	13,20	11,53
Animals, living	No.	451	274	238	268	217	28,04	22,18	30,41	9,26	8,31
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	53	56	55	48	55	8,43	10,83	13,40	6,85	7,51
Silk, raw	lb.	1,711	1,017	1,325	979	677	42,73	39,68	37,88	4,48	4,12
,, manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	4,09	2,02	2,83
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	41,97	6,50	6,95
Sugar	Tons	11	8	18	1	25	16,01	21,91	56,34	2,39	5,68
Candles	lb.	6,069	8,014	6,692	1,879	1,769	17,10	23,34	20,09	5,31	4,98
Horns, tips, etc.	Cwt.	88	30	70	37	70	21,00	7,26	11,87	2,82	4,37
Tallow, stearine and wax	,,	17	13	29	3	3	9,48	7,93	12,06	80	96
Opium	,,	51	14	9	..	..	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	1	..
Postal articles		—	—	—	—	—	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	1,91,21	3,44,84
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,06,33	1,00,37	1,61,21	2,00,52	2,66,05
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	219,49,73	215,96,70	286,33,39	160,52,37	196,13,12

(*a*) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms".

No. 8.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their importance

		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Hides and Skins, raw	Tons	—	..	..	..	..	—	2,87	50,65	87,70	2,51,65
Wool, raw	lb.	6,580	13,873	12,903	11,347	13,249	42,50	1,02,06	98,03	28,01	38,29
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	57,63	7,23	14,65
Total		—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,55,66	35,24	52,94
Metals and ores— Iron or steel	Tons	19	5	7	33	65	10,20	10,02	14,23	9,64	20,09
Others	„	1	..	2	3	3	9,85	8,18	17,33	21,52	21,32
Total	„	20	5	9	36	68	20,05	18,20	31,56	31,16	41,41
Cotton, raw	Tons	..	..	3	..	..	14	66	66,54	3,59	1,64
„ manufactures—											
Piecegoods: Grey	Yds.	4,763	22,043	42,979	4,504	3,022	8,40	79,27	1,95,39	8,42	6,26
Piecegoods: White	„	9,371	14,672	9,709	1,593	2,347	17,14	46,88	49,58	8,81	6,18
Piecegoods: Coloured	„	50,796	37,888	19,066	3,796	5,176	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,12,29	8,28	12,83
Twist and yarn	lb.	926	1,045	1,365	200	114	8,05	12,77	20,47	1,76	85
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	7,[illegible]	18,19	21,60	2,12	1,38
Total		—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,65,87	27,98	29,14
Vehicles		—	—	—	—	—	7,72	3,49	18,92	23,98	27,15

No. 8—*continued*

		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
—		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Silk—											
Raw	lb.	47	49	79	8	9	1,23	2,00	4,98	27	29
Manufactures— Piecegoods	Yds.	776	997	823	1,891	1,978	6,37	11,67	14,98	15,10	15,46
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	3,94	4,56	9,53
Total		—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	23,90	19,93	25,28
Hardware		—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	15,97	15,67
Sugar	Tons	27	32	55	3	9	52,95	1,12,57	3,16,23	5,30	14,59
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	53,65	5,27	13,60
Machinery and millwork		—	—	—	—	—	5,68	4,89	16,42	10,12	12,95
Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots and shoes)		—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	48,22	6,56	5,93
Gums and resins	Cwt.	53	43	51	37	34	10,54	13,59	23,04	5,80	5,15
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,12	3,85	4,55
Rubber manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	1,12	90	3,81	2,87	2,79
Postal articles		—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	45,16	4,51	1,79
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	92,12	1,41,75	2,76,45	90,31	1,19,48
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	15,64,74	3,76,55	6,24,07

No. 9.—Value of trade in merchandise only with the British Empire and Foreign Countries

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1935-36			1936-37		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	91,58	56,80	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	153,18	146,43	73,04	219,47	52,19	51,80	103.99	48,07	65,04	113,11
Egypt (a)	—	—	—	88	9,36	10,24	(b)85	(b)3,34	(b)4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03	1,49	7,46	8,95	1,76	7,62	9,38
Straits Settlements	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05	3,66	3,77	7,43	3,83	4,42	8,25
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,99	8,18	1,25	2,87	4,12	1,12	3,23	4,35
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,36	6,93	8,79	42	53	95	53	66	1,19
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,83	2,52	94	1,72	2,66	72	2,18	2,90
Aden and Dependencies	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	43	83	1,26	48	1,13	1,01
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba.	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	3,50	69	4,19	3,47	83	4,30
Other Countries of the British Empire.	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71	1,69	6,55	8,24	1,69	7,92	9,61
"For orders" Cargoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	—	71	71
Total British Empire	101,54	92,06	193,60	96,64	115,78	212,42	165,54	125,12	290,66	65,57	76,22	141,79	61,67	93,74	155,41

Note.—Exports include re-exports.
(a) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(b) Average for 4 years.

No. 9—continued

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average Imports	Pre-war average Exports	Pre-war average Total	War average Imports	War average Exports	War average Total	Post-war average Imports	Post-war average Exports	Post-war average Total	1935-36 Imports	1935-36 Exports	1935-36 Total	1936-37 Imports	1936-37 Exports	1936-37 Total
Foreign Countries—															
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	21,64	36,26	57,90	8,94	16,55	25,49	8.16	19,16	27,32
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	17,48	40,31	57,79	21 84	22 07	43.91	21.27	30.83	51,10
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	2,37	14,37	16,74	1 29	7,20	8,49	1,14	8.08	9.22
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10 50	2,47	9,63	12,10	2,00	3,54	5,54	1,21	4.86	6 07
Iran	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	1,76	3,88	5,64	2.35	57	2 92	2,18	1,46	3.64
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,14	10,98	14,12	1,85	1,88	3,73	1,39	1,26	2,65
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	1	11	12	1	8	9	7	15	22
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	17,18	3,18	20,36	1,74	47	2,21	44	79	1,28
Cuba	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	1	2,30	2,31	..	78	78	..	81	81
Argentine Republic	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	4,21	4,21	1	2,07	2.08	1	3,08	3,09
French Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	2	1,80	1,82	66	57	1,23	41	83	1,24
Chile	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	1,04	1,05	..	37	37	..	32	32
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	30	2,80	3,10	22	1,78	2,00	18	62	80
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	12	..	12	1,61	35	1,96	1,26	43	1,69
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,18	3.16	5,34	1 84	3,73	5,07	1.33	4 46	5.79
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	4,64	11,25	15,89	2.44	5,54	7.98	2,81	7,39	10.20
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,16	14,86	22.02	12,34	9,59	21,93	12.13	9,60	21,73
Austria (a)	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	(c)42	(c)73	(c)1,15	43	4	47	38	3	41
Egypt (b)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	(d)52	(d)2,98	(d)3,50	1,53	1,28	2,81	1,94	1,39	3.33
Other Countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11.59	7,08	13,61	20,09	8,26	9,60	17,86	7,26	10,41	17 67
"For orders" Cargoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	—	3,17	3,17
Total Foreign Countries	44,31	132,06	176,37	51,16	108,33	159,49	88,51	176,86	265,37	68,86	88,06	156,92	63,57	108.63	172,20
Grand Total	145,85	224,12	369,97	147,80	224,11	371,91	254,05	301,98	556,03	134,43	164,28	298,71	125,24	202,37	327,61

Note.—Exports include re-exports.
(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.
(b) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(c) Average for 3 years.
(d) One year's figure.

No. 10.—Percentage share of the principal countries in the total trade in merchandise only

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1935-36			1936-37		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	56·5	31·1	41·2	57·6	24·2	39·5	38·8	31·5	34·8	38·4	32·1	34,5
Ceylon	0·5	3·7	2·4	1·1	4·3	3·0	0·7	4·8	2·5	1·1	4·5	3·0	1·4	3·8	2·9
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	3·0	2·7	2·8	1·9	2·7	2·3	2·7	2·8	2·5	3·1	2·2	2·5
Australia	0·7	1·4	1·1	0·8	2·2	1·7	1·3	1·7	1·5	0·9	1·7	1·4	0·9	1·6	1·3
Hongkong	0·7	4·1	2·7	0·9	2·0	1·6	0·7	2·3	1·6	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·3
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·8	0·6	1·1	1·1	0·6	0·8	2·2	3·1	2·7	..	0·5	0·3	..	0·4	0·4
Total (including other British Possessions)	69·7	41·1	52·3	65·4	51·7	57·1	65·2	41·4	52·3	48·7	46·4	47·5	49·2	46·3	47·4
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	10·4	11·2	10·9	6·9	13·3	10·4	16·3	13·4	14·7	17·0	15·0	15·7
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	7·0	11·9	9·9	8·5	12·0	10·4	6·7	10·1	8·5	6·5	9·5	8·3
Java	6·4	1·3	3·3	7·8	1·1	3·8	6·8	1·0	3·7	1·3	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·4	0·4
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·3	4·5	3·2	0·9	4·8	3·0	1·0	4·4	2·8	0·9	4·0	2·8
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·2	3·9	2·8	1·0	3·2	2·2	1·5	2·2	1·9	1·0	2·4	1·9
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	1·1	3·9	2·8	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·2	3·6	2·5	1·4	1·1	1·2	1·1	0·6	0·8
Iran	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·6	1·6	1·2	0·7	1·3	1·0	1·7	0·3	1·0	1·7	0·7	1·1
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	0·1	0·9	0·6	0·1	1·2	0·8	0·1	..	0·1	1·2	0·2	0·7	1·0	0·2	0·5
Netherlands	0·9	1·5	1·3	0·6	0·2	0·3	0·9	1·5	0·9	1·0	2·3	1·7	1·1	2·2	1·8
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	0·3	0·5	0·4	1·8	3·7	2·9	1·8	3·4	2·7	2·2	3·6	3·1
Germany	6·4	9·8	8·5	0·7	0·9	0·8	2·8	4·9	4·0	9·2	5·8	7·3	9·7	4·7	6·6
Austria (*a*)	2·2	3·5	2·9	0·2	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	..	0·2	0·3	..	0·1
Total (including other Foreign countries)	30·3	58·9	47·7	34·6	48·3	42·9	34·8	58·6	47·7	51·3	53·6	52·5	50·8	53·7	52·6

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 11.—Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise of certain principal Countries and British India during the calendar years 1934, 1935 and 1936 with respective pre-war averages*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	Imports: Pre-war average	Imports: 1934	Imports: 1935	Imports: 1936	Exports (domestic): Pre-war average	Exports (domestic): 1934	Exports (domestic): 1935	Exports (domestic): 1936
United Kingdom (a)	599	680	701	789	465	396	426	441
France	305	301	282	306	253	233	209	186
Egypt (e)	26	30 (d)	3 (d)	32 (d)	31	32	35	34
Canada	106	103 (d)	112 (d)	128(d)	66	131 (c)	148 (c)	190 (c)
United States of America	341	325	416	487	433	417	458	486
Netherlands	(b)	139	129	131	(b)	95	93	96
Germany	477	352	341	342	405	329	350	386
Switzerland	71	91	83	75	63	53	52	52
Italy (d)	137	130	96	(b)	88	89	62 (f)	(b)
Czechoslovakia	—	53	57	63	—	61	63	64
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	127	127	144	144†	125	117	134
Denmark (d)	(b)	60	59	66	(b)	52	54	59
Sweden	(b)	67	76	83	(b)	67	67	78
Australia	73†	67	78	87	67†	79	92	103
British India (by sea)	103	96	104	95	148	111	118	135

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London. The value has been converted on the basis on the average rates of exchange for respective years.

† Triennial average.

(a) The particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State, while the direct Foreign Trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.

(b) Not available.

(c) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained from mining operations.

(d) Including silver bullion.

(e) Excluding trade with Sudan.

(f) Relates to January to September 1935 only; no official figures of Italian Foreign Trade have been published for any subsequent period.

NOTE.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, United States, Sweden, the Dominion of Canada *and the United Kingdom* the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases except Australia the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

No. 12.—Value of Trade with principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	7,07	9,38	5,92
Apparel	59,29	19,78	19,10	18,93
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	38,38	39,84	53,76
Artificial silk yarn	—	6,93	3,33	1,59
" " other manufactures	—	17,87	11,52	9,45
Asbestos	—	10,63	9,42	9,84
Belting for machinery	36,26	33,05	35,14	31,62
Bobbins	—	17,84	18,29	13,90
Books and printed matter	41,05	48,78	44,46	47,70
Boots and shoes	51,33	6,11	6,23	5,29
Building materials	59,89	28,07	30,79	24,79
Carriages and carts	19,11	5,79	6,02	6,33
Chemicals	69,55	1,63,51	1,74,16	1,46,90
China clay	—	9,36	11,29	8,77
Coal and coke	41,33	3,02	2,82	3,69
Cordage and rope	4,39	2,18	2,94	4,21
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	11,99	25	47
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	1,00,51	97,45	78,87
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	1,57,99	1,32,99	91,91
White	10,87,38	4,51,62	3,89,88	3,44,79
Coloured	11,29,72	5,04,79	3,77,67	2,94,07
Other manufactures	1,40,25	84,53	81,25	76,61
Cutlery	10,53	8,36	8,86	9,18
Cycles and parts	29,40	70,33	82,79	84,02
Drugs and medicines	54,03	71,09	74,79	76,79
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	34,46	43,17	38,56
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	14,43	14,86	15,15
Flax manufactures	28,83	16,72	17,35	16,07
Furniture	10,84	10,61	13,55	11,09
Glass and glassware	22,26	12,35	12,86	10,01
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	12,49	11,00	10,34
Hardware	1,88,61	97,97	1,04,02	98,62
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	2,47,18	2,70,05	2,59,91
Ivory	11,33	65	44	48
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	9,60	9,53	14,15
Jute manufactures (including yarn)	10,09	1,79	2,35	1,09
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc	38,59	25,89	27,48	25,50
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	45,42	47,06	45,81
Spirit	69,47	92,18	96,64	93,98
Wines	13,62	6,39	6,71	7,01
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	9,15,27	9,25,52	9,26,29
Manures	1,68	51,49	55,89	55,90
Metals—				
Aluminium	5,38	17,09	14,82	12,96
Brass	6,13	61,96	30,25	23,63
Copper	1,67,45	61,27	34,31	22,07
Iron	28,88	3,17	2,38	2,21
Iron or steel	6,96,13	3,22,97	3,56,46	2,93,02
Lead	13,99	3,62	4,20	4,56
Steel	42,02	39,54	48,36	39,28
Zinc	14,85	7,91	5,53	2,94
Others	27,43	20,14	18,38	13,85
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	74,50	1,88,54	1,87,45	1,89,33
Oils, mineral	22,31	34,56	30,53	31,26
,, vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	11,01	10,76	11,81
Packing-engine and boiler	4,98	3,21	3,18	3,60
Paints and painters' materials	56,00	65,65	66,14	62,76
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	94,51	88,94	85,87
Pitch and tar	8,72	1,75	1,48	1,47
Polishes	9,48	21,35	23,34	23,72
Precious stones	14	1,98	3,90	5,65
Printing materials	14,70	17,53	20,94	17,90
Provisions	1,34,15	1,60,58	1,78,32	1,78,53
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	—	—	
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	1,39,70	1,46,60	1,54,01
Salt	23,44	78	94	1,16
Ships, parts of	18,00	2,56	4,75	3,63
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	13,64	9,16	3,76
Soap	56,52	53,09	27,47	20,80
Stationery	41,44	35,17	38,20	34,76

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Sugar	25,37	15,78	21,00	1,14
Tallow and stearine	10,43	1,41	3,16	3,16
Tea-chests	41,32	38,61	41,97	39,26
Tobacco	51,83	33,23	34,38	34,84
Toilet requisites	10,35	24,84	26 84	27,88
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	11,06	12,09	11,98
Umbrellas	24,71	3,17	3,29	2,79
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	99,66	87,93	84,28
Other articles	1,50,99	2,91,67	3,02,06	2,79,50
TOTAL	91,58,01	53,73,03	52,18,65	48,06,73
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	9,09	2,02	3,14
Bristles	12,74	23,31	21,85	28,03
Coffee	50,86	21,43	38,02	17,48
Coir and manufactures	22,95	25,30	31,28	26,26
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	3,41,93	4,51,47	6,31,35
„ waste	74	15,68	23,33	19,76
„ twist and yarn	2,81	83	66	53
„ manufactures	11,13	5,59	13,31	16,73
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	3,33	2,54	2,92
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6,87	2,17	2,36	2,90
Indigo	6,52	20	23	5
Myrobalans	23,46	24,61	22,83	18,76
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45,19	67,98	59,63	84,31
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	10,61	17,18	21,25
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	56,45	91,10	1,16,45
Dressed or tanned	3,67,93	4,85,74	4,83,37	6,27,90
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	5,73	91	93	1,20
Jute, raw	8,96,52	2,34,47	2,96,24	3.48,05
„ gunny bags	79,25	1,02,96	1,12 21	1,3[illegible],39
„ „ cloth	55,57	53,36	89,48	1,33,58
Lac	56,67	1,45,97	29,50	53,85
Lead	17,65	88,99	1,14,98	1,65,25
Manures	10,39	11,26	8,34	8,88
Manganese ore	30,66	32,82	38 64	43,95
Other metals and ores	7,13	1,27,49	1,47,50	1,20,66
Mica	20,80	35,02	38,46	44,43
Oils	18,34	20,35	28,89	28,58
Oilcakes	30,75	1,16,15	1,32,42	1,46,16
Paraffin wax	17,38	46,83	82,10	71,71
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,62	5,15	5,20	4,95
Pulse—				
Beans	86,21	2,57	2,32	3,02
Gram		9,21	8	..
Lentils		10,37	7,88	11,94
Other pulses		9,47	6,76	6,30
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,99	53,36	38,56	42,06
Rubber, raw	23,28	33,62	32,12	20,63
Saltpetre	6,55	2,96	3,73	2,93
Seeds—				
Castor	78,39	30,69	30,59	29,30
Cotton	1,74,92	..	3	4,36
Groundnuts	2,96	1,70,09	1,00,17	1,47,45
Linseed	2,65,01	1,28 41	1,20,68	3,18,42
Rape	35,17	13,72	2,87	12,96
Copra	3,82	..	..	..
Others	7,56	8,82	2,40	2,96
Silk, raw	5,93	57	90	81
Spices	10,68	5,25	2,02	2,54
Sugar	8,59	11	..	1,99
Tea	9,51,37	18,14,04	17,75,13	17,14,97
Tobacco	1,48	34,62	45,97	51,00
Wheat	10,50,94	7,13	5,90	1,82,43
Wood (mainly teak)	53,71	69,34	85,43	1,04,97
Wool, raw	2,61,11	92,19	1,37,91	2,00,65
„ manufactures	18,71	74,03	60,54	65,87
Other articles	1,18,62	1,10,32	1,99,56	3,75,83
"For orders" Cargoes	..	..	..	63,78
TOTAL	55,04,99	47,92,46	50,47,62	62,90,63

*Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
UNITED KINGDOM—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	3,27	4,05	3,23
Skins, raw	..	56,05	79,68	2,36,85
Sugar, 23 D. S. and above	32,56	..	..	..
Wool, raw	37,55	2,99	3,07	3,55
,, manufactures	54	5,38	3,62	10,42
Other articles	48,21	38,22	41,64	49,21
TOTAL	1,24,52	1,05,91	1,32,06	3,03,26
AUSTRIA.*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	2	8	4
Boots and shoes	2,50	16	13	1
Cotton manufactures	22,15	9,10	7,60	8,65
,, twist and yarn	3,08	28	..	..
Glass and glassware	68,98	2,10	1,03	1,15
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	73	1,13	94
Hardware	27,28	3,87	3,49	2,92
Instruments	1,98	2,26	2,63	2,45
Matches	9,07	..	..	..
Metals	12,13	3,42	3,19	2,17
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	21,26	14,47	8,69
Sugar	85,12	..	..	..
Woollen manufactures	8,96	1,04	66	28
Other articles	38,31	8,85	8,43	10,75
TOTAL	3,18,75	53,09	42,84	38,05
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,36,18	8	9	22
,, twist and yarn	53	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	1,30,42	..	..	3
Indigo	4,19	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,30,63	1,02	3,65	2,62
Lac	5,70	..	..	..
Seeds	78,68	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	..	..	..
Other articles	11,54	16	39	2
TOTAL	7,73,18	1,26	4,13	2,89
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	2	3	4
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Arms	26	67	91	63
Artificial silk	—	72	1,29	87
Building materials	4,04	1,65	1,74	1,84
Cotton manufactures	42,12	1,77	1,85	1,97
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	22	3,14	83
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	30	22	9
Glass and glassware	16,92	12,55	13,67	12,54
Hardware	5,58	3,47	3,32	2,96
Liquors	1,50	1,01	86	48
Machinery and millwork	1,76	16,74	27,53	31,05
Manures	75	2,37	2,10	4,86
Metals—				
Brass	37	41	83	52
Copper	3,54	84	1,21	1,20
Iron	15,95	54	3	2
Iron or steel	45,46	58,50	76,97	56,36
Steel	63,54	29,24	22,69	27,71
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	4,15	17	48	10
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	2,03	2,66	1,80
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	3,36	3,38	2,97
Precious stones	1	33,83	29,65	74,85
Provisions	1,41	2,37	2,83	2,52
Railway plant	4,28	—	—	—
Sugar	29	1,94	28	8
Woollen manufactures	2,11	1,45	58	78
Other articles	40,61	39,68	45,41	53,90
TOTAL	2,76,00	2,15,83	2,43,64	2,50,98

*Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
BELGIUM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	..	..	90
Cotton, raw	3,68,24	1,48,41	2,20,50	3,20,12
„ waste	..	6,39	7,51	6,26
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	1,62	1,99	1,33
Hemp, raw	13,73	10,89	17,76	21,76
Hides and skins, raw	10,00	3,49	8,29	1,90
Jute manufactures	13,69	16,12	17,26	20,79
„ raw	14,42	84,75	99,91	1,24,10
Lac	1,43	13,31	1,77	1,84
Lead	..	13	2,17	1,16
Manganese ore	25,84	6,50	12,65	20,26
Manures	19,88	3,13	7,11	17,65
Oilcakes	76	18,61	13,74	14,01
Paraffin, wax	1,43	13,65	13,67	9,95
Rice (not in the husk)	41,51	7,85	5,01	5,30
Seeds—				
Castor	20,16	..	1,03	5,45
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	..	..	..
Groundnuts	26,78	15,11	14,37	43,17
Linseed	1,55,71	1,04	4,81	31
Mowa or Mowra	7,97	..	..	..
Poppy	16,11	..	..	..
Rape	1,51,62	2,90	1,28	3,74
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	56,40	1	..	..
Others	2,29	1,00	1,80	1,41
Wheat	1,46,22	..	..	1,08
Zinc or spelter	53	24,21	28,29	28,15
Other articles	49,93	59,58	71,04	85,93
" For orders " Cargoes	..	..	..	36,36
TOTAL	11,94,20	4,38,70	5,51,96	7,73,92
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	1,85	1,70	1,66*
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,03	3,10	3,06	1,15
Artificial silk	—	2,26	1,31	89
Chemicals	47	3,81	4,21	3,94
Clocks and watches	4,65	48	52	70
Cotton manufactures	2,88	4,95	3,62	4,76
Drugs and medicines	2,65	10,19	11,63	9,29
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	4,06	4,67	3,58
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	1,49	2,68	1,67
Hardware	2,18	2,60	2,05	1,67
Haberdashery	8,25	91	94	94
Instruments	4,20	2,08	2,61	3,75
Liquors	38,04	31,61	32,88	31,76
Machinery	31	17,20	5,96	4,34
Metals—				
Brass	16	4	3	2
Copper	12,93	90	2	12
Iron or steel	2,84	10,96	7,50	5,90
Steel	20	3,18	7,22	4,43
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	5,94	1,23	63	..
Oils	82	2,77	3,71	3,89
Provisions	3,07	2,79	2,67	2,24
Rubber manufactures	1,78	1,15	1,19	59
Seeds	51	11	3	3
Sugar	43	84	2	..
Silk manufactures	27,18	1,55	2,05	1,52
Toilet requisites	68	3,06	2,59	2,02
Wool manufactures	12,64	4,95	1,60	29
Umbrellas	81	11	8	3
Other articles	31,87	34,53	24,02	25,21
TOTAL	2,20,50	1,52,91	1,29,50	1,14,23

* Inclusive of Rs. 9,536 " for orders " Cargoes.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
FRANCE—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	24,91	35,97	30,91
Coir	6,01	5,28	4,60	5,36
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	1,35,24	1,61,81	1,57,87
Dyeing and tanning substances	5,22	4,50	4,08	4,52
Essential oils	4,19	1,87	2,58	1,96
Hides and skins, raw	33,68	9,44	11,06	21,28
Horns, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	27	14	36
Jute, raw	2,25,21	1,21,75	1,37,48	1,57,88
,, bags and cloth	2,56	1,73	1,89	2,75
Lac	11,55	5,61	4,61	5,08
Manganese ore	17,24	17,76	20,69	17,19
Manures	10,47	63	61	2,43
Pulse—				
Gram	29,82 (Gram, Lentils and Other pulses)	..	..	14,56
Lentils		..	..	..
Other pulses		..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	91	32	22
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	11,65	20,73	10,03
Groundnuts	2,81,66	1,16,88	2,28,67	2,71,58
Linseed	1,55,94	16,94	10,13	11,06
Mowa or mowra	4,16	..	..	..
Poppy	43,87	..	..	..
Rape	96,17	6,01	4,36	10,02
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	85,36	10	..	19
Others	21,25	3,55	3,94	4,00
Silk, raw	35,23	38	74	79
Wheat	1,12,55	..	..	..
Other articles	46,84	43,79	60,93	72,61
" For orders " Cargoes	—	..	..	43,05
TOTAL	14,77,26	5,29,20	7,15,34	8,45,70
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	6,89	4,80	5,21
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	5,97	7,71	6,47
Bobbins	..	2,42	3,37	2,60
Building materials	6,72	59	68	80
Buttons	..	4,81	5,35	4,56
Carriages	2,81	61	1,11	1,27
Chemicals	10,62	38,94	44,64	35,99
Clocks and watches	1,36	2,91	4,27	4,64
Cutlery	7,95	14,72	16,29	15,92
Cycles	1,75	7,72	8,11	9,70
Drugs and medicines	6,19	44,14	54,06	54,98
Dyeing substances	87,40	1,91,71	2,01,28	1,80,14
Glassware	23,69	13,91	18,49	15,72
Hardware	57,24	95,39	1,08,38	93,71
Instruments	13,57	68,00	74,09	82,11
Leather	76	6,36	8,06	5,82
Liquors	19,41	14,82	16,06	15,22
Machinery	30,27	1,26,58	1,64,38	2,02,82
Manures	2,20	2,16	2,03	1,40
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,16	3,55	15,06	15,62
Brass	1,56	64,72	57,01	50,10
Copper	93,41	30,15	41,82	25,37
Iron	2,86	91	4	8
Iron or steel	86,97	50,18	98,00	67,86
Steel	65,19	3,37	5,84	3,65
Zinc	3,24	3,98	6,78	2,26
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	5,64	6,78	13,80	27,10
Oils	19,57	8,23	15,07	28,32
Paints and painters' materials	5,58	9,14	10,88	8,72
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	26,06	57,22	71,01
Paper-making materials	1,61	47	2	43
Printing materials	1,02	5,32	7,16	8,76
Provisions	5,50	1,48	1,88	1,00
Railway plant	12,19	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	3,82	13,01	16,45	19,49
Salt	9,46	9,74	13,98	13,21

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
GERMANY—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Stationery	5,04	17,91	18,33	17,40
Textiles—				
Artificial silk	—	2,61	2,49	3,73
Cotton manufactures (including yarn)	83,71	4,39	4,12	5,01
Haberdashery	22,10	8,02	9,94	8,56
Silk manufactures	16,81	3,94	2,38	2,59
Wool manufactures	90,62	19,15	13,31	17,82
Toilet requisites	2,93	4,68	4,10	4,06
Toys	11,10	2,60	2,79	2,89
Umbrellas	7,66	5,92	7,22	4,40
Other articles	57,18	62,93	76,30	74,85
TOTAL	9,35,56	10,10,50	12,34,80	12,13,16
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	40,09	..	..	..
Coffee	4,72	3,63	4,90	2,92
Coir and manufactures	22,66	10,60	15,74	9,23
Cotton, raw	4,45,06	1,36,81	2,60,71	2,23,16
,, waste	..	6,43	13,54	23 43
Dyeing substances	14,49	7,89	8,14	5,37
Fodder, bran, etc.	22,84	89	..	2
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	65	28	35
Hemp, raw	8,48	4,09	6,25	4,07
Hides and skins, raw	2,53,97	33,25	46,49	54 81
Jute, raw	4,90,40	2,00,04	2,73,22	2,35,37
,, gunny bags	15,38	2,21	4,51	5,92
,, ,, cloth	6,83	2	..	31
Lac	37,67	18,82	14,96	23,04
Manures	8,30	1,02	60	2,75
Metals and ores—				
Copper	4	19,68	20,05	24,48
Lead	..	44	3,76	61
Others	8,99	19,88	22,71	28,68
Oils	12,29	5,34	4,35	1,59
Oilcakes	17,58	20,40	9,19	24,95
Paraffin wax	3,89	1,84	1,36	11
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	88,41	54,95	38,79
Seeds—				
Copra or coconut kernel	80,25	..	..	..
Groundnuts	12,42	72,70	1,12,21	1,37,85
Linseed	70,14	7,09	11,04	20,50
Mowa or Mowra	29,01	..	..	..
Poppy	8,43	..	..	..
Rape	1,04,92	4,55	6,04	1,13
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	24,92	14	..	3
Others	27,84	4,92	1,97	1,30
Tea	3,09	1,00	91	1,20
Wood (chiefly teak)	15,06	5,69	10,56	14,03
Other articles	96,35	38,36	42,86	64,76
"For orders" cargoes	—	..	..	20,18
TOTAL	22,30,35	7,16,79	9,50,30	9,70,94
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,98	9,98	8,29	9,62
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	28	1,33	79
Building materials	6	17	12	11
Cotton manufactures	83,45	12,86	10,84	10,39
,, twist and yarn	11,14	2	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	39	1,60	1,24
Instruments	9	14,96	17,26	10,82
Liquors	1,54	10,01	12,48	13,10
Machinery	24	9,02	6,65	6,20
Metals	44	4,45	1,55	1,18
Paper and pasteboard	2,81	11,94	11,69	11,20
Precious stones, etc.	..	1,42	1,49	5,56
Provisions	8,65	25,53	24,69	29,31
Starch and farina	26	9,38	11,29	15,32
Sugar	10	1,81	1,90	1,76
Wool manufactures	3,20	81	25	17
Other articles	14,38	26,86	31,35	26,06
TOTAL	1,26,01	1,29,91	1,34,44	1,33,21

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
NETHERLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	7,31	12,88	10,03	6,09
Cotton, raw	7,83	38,60	38,33	50,52
Hides and skins, raw	33,50	17,61	13,47	10,80
Jute, raw	1,53	30,30	35,85	36,37
Lac	6,06	4,72	9,63	6,81
Oilcakes	14	8,54	4,96	10,85
Paraffin wax	6	16,37	23,99	15,96
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	39,03	44,73	33,31
Seeds—				
Groundnuts	26	1,26,61	1,54,27	2,12,73
Linseed	20,98	88	48	9,52
Rape	4,99	7,90	3,35	7,89
Wheat	2,02	..	..	..
Other articles	33,41	29,30	31,53	43,13
" For orders " cargoes	—	..	..	4,00
TOTAL	3,34,02	3,32,74	3,70,62	4,47,98
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	21	2,04	2,26	1,75
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	2,96	1,50	32
Art, works of	45	83	67	50
Building materials	2,57	2,35	3,23	2,46
Buttons	..	2,45	1,08	1,18
Chemicals	4,72	13,79	11,03	9,81
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	3,54	3,45	1,64
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	18,22	15,76	20,05
Glassware	4,26	2,95	2,54	1,43
Instruments	1,70	8,76	7,31	3,91
Liquors	78	1,79	1,97	86
Machinery	1,44	12,10	12,40	3,13
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	12	16	4
Brass	1,09	5	6	5
German silver	..	2,68	2,37	18
Quicksilver	..	3,08	5,87	1,39
Others	67	6,37	4,81	1,13
Motor vehicles and parts	66	7,03	4,06	5,05
Paper and pasteboard	79	2,38	1,73	56
Rubber manufactures	13	1,57	42	14
Stone and marble	2,48	5,00	5,59	4,36
Sugar	23	..	..	..
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	46,25	28,89	11,89
Cotton, raw	11	..	..	..
,, twist and yarn	4,98	5	..	..
,, manufactures	45,22	8,99	3,39	3,75
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	8,77	5,12	3,09
Silk manufactures	19,83	8,52	7,45	5,66
Goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials.	—	9,03	3,31	1,31
Wool manufactures	4,07	71,41	41,93	24,28
Other articles	27,30	50,73	29,15	12,97
TOTAL	1,44,84	3,01,72	2,00,22	1,21,14
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	2,54,73	1,41,78	1,70,18
Hides and skins, raw	85,98	35,48	16,12	11,78
Jute, raw	1,14,89	1,27,14	89,37	1,40,03
Spices, pepper	6,81	9,56	5,50	4,24
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	16,70	9,78	9,55
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	5,71	9,39	2,46
Groundnuts	1,71	59,33	29,95	1,07,96
Linseed	54,86	13,07	8,86	92
Rape	11,40	3,87	23	7,85
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	27,30	95	1	7,78
Others	1,49	1	1	4
Silk, raw	1,25	72	1,56	1,49
Wheat	37,14	..	..	..
Other articles	21,38	56,72	39,32	21,38
" For orders " cargoes	—	..	..	59,99
TOTAL	7,01,61	5,83,99	3,51,88	5,45,65
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	3,29	—	—

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	22	47	70
Hardware	64	70	71	1,23
Iron or steel—nails, rivets and washers	2,50	3,54	4,25	4,54
Matches	9,34	..	..	..
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	5	13	14
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	31,51	37,73	30,43
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	7,67	8,38	5,71
Toys	..	80	83	33
Wood and timber	1,85	65	1,10	1,12
Other articles	63	4,72	4,81	3,82
TOTAL	20,85	49,86	58,41	48,02
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	6,99	7,46	12,76
Cotton, raw	55	17	13	16
Hides and skins, raw	20	3,47	2,99	2,24
Jute, raw	..	1,85	1,84	1,97
,, manufactures	92	10,22	16,91	16,41
Rice (not in the husk)	94	35	78	1,38
Seeds	..	6,82	3,85	3,60
Other articles	1,61	5,62	6,22	7,66
TOTAL	4,25	35,49	40,18	46,18
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	28	35	15	17
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	8,98	2,98	3,46
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	5,32	1,23	98	1,23
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	..	..	..
Other articles	1,30	4,04	6,36	6,12
TOTAL	24,93	5,27	7,34	7,35
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	..	22	18	1
UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Mineral oils	19,86	1,51,17	1,58,22	1,20,92
Tea-chests	..	29	11	28
Other articles	2,42	5,26	2,70	4,53
TOTAL	22,28	1,56,72	1,61,03	1,25,7
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	4	..
Jute, raw	25,03	4,88	27,61	28,43
,, manufactures	1,43	3,13	4	..
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	..	..	..
Tea	1,41,97	20	7,51	13,33
Other articles	13,72	21	2	90
TOTAL	1,90,48	8,42	35,22	42,66
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous article	3,58	7	..	..
SPAIN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and Vegetables	17	3,72	3,81	2,80
Salt	12,02	..	..	..
Saffron	3,88	10,26	6,77	8,20
Other articles	1,38	10,14	11,46	7,40
TOTAL	17,45	24,12	22,04	18,40

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
SPAIN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,63	55,47	63,75	25,18
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	3,80	5,61	46
Jute, raw	64,51	60,98	88,11	29,32
Oilseeds	10,11	8,83	8,12	5,18
Other articles	3,92	9,55	12,57	1,94
TOTAL	1,99,40	1,38,68	1,78,16	62,03
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	17,45	18,72	15,42
Iron and steel	9,53	13,45	16,21	11,57
Machinery and millwork	..	9,90	15,91	18,91
Matches	28,08	21	71	18
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	36,10	41,22	32,53
Paper-making materials	4,21	9,37	5,79	4,84
Wood and timber	..	2,38	2,78	1,68
Other articles	2,93	10,13	12,83	8,85
TOTAL	51,31	98,99	1,14,22	93,98
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	1,32	1,90	3,51
Hides, raw	..	3,21	2,56	2,69
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	6,28	4,19	4,59
Wheat	8,66	..	..	..
Other articles	4,23	27,36	32,11	32,07
TOTAL	32,56	38,17	40,76	42,86
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,53	10,67	8,86	16,13
Wool manufactures	8	..	1	..
Other articles	8,23	3,85	63	3,83
TOTAL	15,84	14,52	9,59	19,96
Exports of Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	10	1,14	71	22
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	2,76,58	3,12,80	3,06,35
Hides and skins, raw	7	8	20	15
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	5,69	7,00	5,49
Soda compounds	..	3,72	3,73	3,26
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	29,59	20,93	25,66
Other articles	4,75	4,00	5,33	6,25
TOTAL	35,97	3,19,66	3,49,99	3,47,16
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	6,49	5,27	4,96
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	11,68	12,85	14,39
Other sorts	8,98	6,51	8,11	6,36
Jute manufactures	4,00	13,77	17,99	18,71
Other articles	12,47	12,89	14,35	19,46
TOTAL	69,08	51,34	58,57	63,88

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	1,86	1,30	91
Other articles	11,57	12,57	9,62	18,03
TOTAL	19,81	14,43	10,92	18,94
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	..	3,94	5,11	4,20
Cigarettes	4,69	28	25	27
Cotton, raw	4,45	1,54,79	1,40,94	1,83,98
Salt	9,17	1,78	1,96	1,01
Other articles	7,86	6,71	4,75	4,25
TOTAL	26,17	1,67,50	1,53,01	1,93,71
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	99	2,37	3,72
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	17,42	9,67	5,84
Wheat	3,83	..	..	47
,, flour	16,41	3	..	24
Others	11,15	77	54	38
Indigo	3,96	4	5	17
Jute, raw	86	12,25	20,79	10,65
,, gunny bags	48,40	55,26	63,69	61,42
,, ,, cloth	84	12,21	11,63	10,18
Seeds	11,91	9,38	1,50	2,04
Other articles	24,41	16,37	14,32	38,54
"For orders" cargoes	..	..	..	1,58,53
TOTAL	1,85,70	1,24,63	1,24,56	2,87,18
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	3,65	3,57	5,21
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	..	22,13	39,91	34,89
Other articles	41	4,08	3,85	2,42
TOTAL	41	26,21	43,76	37,31
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	12,46	3,74	4,02	5,47
Grain, pulse and flour	19,96	1,33	1,39	1,76
Other articles	5,10	5,44	6,85	7,88
TOTAL	37,52	10,51	12,26	15,11
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	6,27	60	40	32
Other articles	3,95	1,94	2,68	3,09
TOTAL	10,22	2,54	3,08	3,41

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (SOMALILAND AND ERITREA).				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,88	1,22	..	..
Other articles	3,02	10	8	..
TOTAL	6,90	1,32	8	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	1,34	97	..
Grain, pulse and flour	7,93	3,23	6,63	46
Other articles	2,20	5,72	6,19	64
TOTAL	12,57	10,29	13,79	1,10
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	41	3,25	1,09
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	..	..	..
Other articles	98	47	35	39
TOTAL	2,64,22	47	35	39
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	47,01	47,81	47,68
Wheat flour	8,73	12	10	39
Other sorts	9,22	7,90	7,35	6,13
Jute manufactures	8,13	9,58	8,97	7,39
Oils, vegetable	6,03	3,73	2,69	4,18
Other articles	18,98	18,42	21,02	19,82
TOTAL	1,25,29	86,76	87,94	85,59
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	73	80	1,18
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Barks for tanning	—	12,85	13,20	19,23
Coal and coke	11,67	7,12	5,50	8,46
Other articles	1,48	5,32	12,58	6,43
TOTAL	13,15	25,29	31,28	34,12
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	39,33	65,53	66,83	67,75
„ „ cloth	1,89	9,11	10,60	13,38
Oils, vegetable	3,54	59	1,32	1,24
Paraffin wax	5,16	9,40	11,08	11,89
Provisions	3,27	33	32	33
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	24,63	27,80	35,94
Other articles	16,92	32,83	38,52	40,51
TOTAL	1,02,19	1,42,42	1,56,47	1,71,04
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,72	1,69	1,92	1,55

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4,86	..	1,91	..
Fruits and vegetables	1	14,69	18,72	20,50
Sugar	..	10,77	15,94	..
Other articles	1,10	1,61	8,03	7,89
TOTAL	5,97	27,07	44,60	28,39
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9,08	7,28	6,90	7,36
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	7,01	7,91	7,52
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	30,53	32,56	35,86
Oils	36	1	..	14
Paraffin wax	3,38	19,03	18,94	19,78
Other articles	5,79	13,29	15,25	22,60
TOTAL	47,77	77,15	81,56	93,26
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,62	53	97	64
Other articles	3,57	1,77	1,95	2,04
TOTAL	12,19	2,30	2,92	2,68
REUNION.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5	..	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	..	..	..
Other articles	59	60	2,32	1,86
TOTAL	8,30	60	2,32	1,86
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts	..	65,82	76,49	50,45
Paper and pasteboard	..	1,91	1,15	4,65
Railway plant	79	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	..	4,57	73	65
Other articles	30	19,27	15,38	16,17
TOTAL	1,09	91,57	93,75	71,92
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	70,39	74,53	88,33
Tea	54,91	65,25	64,24	75,12
Other articles	14,09	36,77	33,66	54,51
TOTAL	1,09,29	1,72,41	1,72,43	2,17,96
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4,26	1,45	18	1,5
Apparel	33	7,95	5,73	5,66
Arms	80	1,20	4,76	1,18
Belting for machinery	1,11	9,16	9,20	5,69
Boots and shoes	54	7	8	4
Building materials	88	6,53	12,99	15,08

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
UNITED STATES—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Carriages	72	17	53	25
Chemicals	22	16,54	14,19	13,57
Clocks and watches	3,82	1,37	1,55	1,63
Copper	..	25,52	18,95	11,82
Cotton, raw	27,72	16,01	90,83	8,24
„ piecegoods	26,44	2,13	1,82	45
Drugs and medicines	4,18	21,78	25,84	24,41
Dyeing substances	..	10,95	14,53	7,91
Furniture	1,44	78	1,38	1,19
Glassware	1,17	46	56	72
Hardware	24,72	29,72	30,74	25,78
Instruments	5,86	72,54	87,19	91,27
Iron and steel	48,56	7,62	7,58	8,87
Leather	..	9,77	10,31	11,65
Machinery	24,56	1,14,77	1,17,13	1,25,85
Manures	..	2,08	1,46	1,75
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	8,49	1,92,25	1,60,48	1,72,53
Oils, mineral	2,19,66	1,03,80	96,79	93,08
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	6,16	4,88	8,07
Provisions	3,80	15,17	17,95	16,68
Railway plant	54	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	16	21,45	16,11	13,65
Spirit	5,34	13,84	15,70	14,50
Stationery	2,05	2,31	2,56	4,21
Sugar	18	..	..	..
Tobacco	5,90	25,85	24,64	43,76
Toilet requisites	2,22	16,50	19,60	19,94
Wood and Timber	6,56	5,09	5,17	4,98
Zinc	1	11,76	6,25	1,62
Other articles	15,58	69,02	66,42	63,84
TOTAL	4,49,03	8,41,27	8,94,18	8,15,84
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	5,29	3,40	3,97	4,10
Cotton, raw	8,19	27,34	49,04	87,03
Fruits and vegetables	1,73	63,58	1,12,82	1,03,04
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	2,26	1,97	3,59
Gums and resins	1,36	6,69	10,30	11,28
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	1,10,53	1,75,29	1,60,56
Dressed or tanned	29,59	4,11	8,11	9,92
Iron and steel	44	6,99	11,95	12,87
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	76,10	1,36,48	1,59,16
Gunny bags	91,73	17,55	22,04	19,57
„ cloth	6,92,16	5,93,55	7,30,96	8,64,92
Lac	93,77	85,43	55,83	1,02,19
Manganese ore	18,75	8,07	19,99	16,48
Manures	4,85	45	1,87	1,65
Mica	6,99	15,49	23,40	27,78
Myrobalans	9,78	7,47	7,06	7,29
Oils, vegetable	9,16	31	1,06	1,70
Paraffin wax	3,48	12,22	4,85	3,76
Rubber, raw	11	2,77	61	9,45
Saltpetre	7,61	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	16,96	5,49	2,69
Linseed	49,29	84,54	42,28	24,87
Spices	8,31	7,29	3,18	3,85
Tea	11,70	43,95	36,04	43,11
Wool, raw	4,52	24,71	57,45	64,86
„ manufactures	2,38	9,07	13,54	12,41
Other articles	21,06	59,27	75,73	91,74
TOTAL	16,83,60	12,90,10	16,12,21	18,49,87

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
UNITED STATES—*concld.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	24,36	42,49	65,71
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	87,92	90,56	88,63
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	34,12	55,21	51,47
Other articles	3,71	4,23	5,55	8,11
TOTAL	66,59	1,26,27	1,51,32	1,48,21
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, raw	1,03	12,28	10,13	14,01
„ twist and yarn	26	3,11	2,09	5,41
„ gunny bags	4,99	8,89	11,05	8,34
„ „ cloth	2,08,57	2,45,01	1,81,92	2,78,29
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	..	..	..
Other articles	76	4,53	1,92	1,60
TOTAL	2,27,13	2,73,82	2,07,11	3,07,65
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	..	2	..	..
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,94	33,65	40,15	44,57
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,72	4,97	6,42	7,00
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	80,34	8,69	11,75	15,73
Rice (not in the husk)	5,35	..	2,38	2,73
Other articles	1,36	16,14	23,24	14,05
TOTAL	87,05	24,83	37,37	32,51
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	7	9	6
Salt	12,94	38,47	39,81	45,09
Other articles	28,19	3,40	2,80	2,92
TOTAL	41,45	41,94	42,70	48,07
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	7,65	7,43	5,63
„ manufactures	18,38	7,20	7,74	9,75
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	10,77	62	1,88	3 46
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	8,83	8,82	16 62
Wheat flour	12,25	1,70	3,83	7 31
Spices	4,79	4,05	3,75	4,37
Tobacco	9,39	21,96	22,35	20 61
Other articles	16,01	12,40	15,36	16,56
"For orders" Cargoes	..	..	..	43
TOTAL	1,06,33	64,41	70,66	84,74

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
ADEN—*contd.*				
xports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	1,22	2,30	1,72
Other articles	5,73	8,88	9,86	27,06
TOTAL	18,80	10,10	12,16	28,78
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	11,40	10,84	9,44
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	5,86	5,22	4,66
Other articles	9,19	3,76	4,86	5,62
TOTAL	46,75	21,02	20,92	19,72
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	5,28	4,80	4,21	4,35
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	24	49	5
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	19,84	18,93	20,23
Other articles	11,48	7,87	6,70	6,92
TOTAL	48,97	32,75	30,33	31,55
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	4,07	3,31	2,91
Other articles	10,93	6,41	8,84	8,19
TOTAL	32,16	10,48	12,15	11,10
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	6,55	7,49	8,31
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,83	5,65	4,80	6,81
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	26,87	32,61	38,36
Tea	95	5,18	3,90	2,97
Other articles	10,91	10,00	8,56	10,42
TOTAL	36,43	47,70	49,87	58,56
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	6,93	8,18	10,23
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	4,16	4,94	3,82
Other articles	2,52	2,14	1.88	2,18
TOTAL	52,99	6,30	6,82	6,00

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
BAHREIN ISLANDS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,48	8,87	5,55	8,35
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	10,94	17,78	19,42
Other articles	12,34	6,65	7,94	10,09
TOTAL	42,24	26,46	31,27	37,86
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	2,20	1,34	1,22
Other articles	9,07	8,17	6,12	8,33
TOTAL	27,25	10,37	7,46	9,55
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	53,76	64,17	56,21	46,12
Other articles	2	22	58	30
TOTAL	53,78	64,39	56,79	46,42
Exports of Indian produce— Miscellaneous articles	62	2,57	3,66	3,64
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	..	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour	12	46	10	23
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	2,27	2,47	2,82
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	5,62	6,91	6,82
Machinery	1,36	2,58	3,41	9,46
Metals	1,41	57	87	1,16
Oils	45	40,56	37,87	27,43
Rubber	10	3,26	2,62	1,79
Seeds	91	40,07	63,44	95,45
Spices	29,91	11,38	9,96	13,61
Tea	7,10	3,49	3,79	2,61
Other articles	20,11	18,44	17,97	14,74
TOTAL	72,53	1,28,70	1,49,41	1,76,12
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,40	8,69	7,32	6,08
Coal and coke	43,39	23,06	12,67	17,17
Coffee	5,76	15	7	8
Cotton manufactures	36,03	62,78	69,25	90,67
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	37,14	38,15	37,65
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	3,84	3,64	3,19
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	19,89	22,11	19,04
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,26,72	2,78,48	3,49,91	3,51,41
Other sorts	48,80	33,24	35,70	29,93
Jute manufactures	5,41	5,79	3,32	3,37
Manures	10,87	13,28	16,87	14,24
Oilcakes	38,54	19,38	16,70	10,15
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	2,46	1,87	2,15
Rubber, raw	14,15	8,53	17,56	16,15
Seeds	12,21	9,88	9,85	11,82
Spices	15,31	27,44	19,19	19,41
Tea	26,90	20,22	22,65	17,80
Wood and timber	2,32	1,52	2,12	2,58
Other articles	52,37	61,28	63,23	72,69
TOTAL	8,02,35	6,36,75	7,12,18	7,31,58
Exports of Foreign merchandise —				
Cotton manufactures	8,26	4,52	3,42	1,08
Vehicles	—	13,80	11,01	9,59
Other articles	13,82	28,94	19,26	19,64
TOTAL	22,08	47,26	33,69	30,31

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	1,05	77	1,90
Building materials	83	..	..	..
Cordage	3,19	20	17	16
Cotton manufactures	1,94	93	4,31	2,29
Drugs and medicines	6,48	1,53	1,04	1,52
Fireworks	5,00	77	62	69
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	1,84	72	2,17
Provisions	3,85	9,70	8,31	9.97
Silk, raw	23,69	2.21	1,41	1,65
,, manufactures including yarn	21,61	2,47	3,14	4,86
Sugar	10,34	2,87	3,15	3 95
Other articles	15,59	15,46	18,43	23,92
TOTAL	98,31	39,03	42,07	53,08
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	62	1	[illegible]7
Coal and coke	..	3,48	2,91	..
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	5	3	4
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	..	..	88
Drugs and medicines	4,92	4,25	4,62	8,19
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	2,30	4,37	10,25
Jadestone	5,65	84	62	1,14
Jute manufactures	7,42	28,48	22,50	27,19
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
Other articles	36,17	16,92	14,95	14,45
TOTAL	9,12,86	56,94	50,01	62,21
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	82	51	1,05
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted or preserved	2,13	51	30	18
Other articles	6,62	1,45	2,56	2,83
TOTAL	13,42	2,78	3,37	4,06
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACÃO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	92,01	90,22	36,39
,, piecegoods	20	1,90	9	6
Silk, raw	83,44	33,32	13,81	26 38
,, manufactures including yarn	35,67	36,34	26,75	25,86
Spices	37	6,09	6,72	6,29
Tea	10,70	8.74	15,19	8,42
Other articles	27,55	28.22	31,83	35,44
TOTAL	1,57,98	2,06,62	1,84,61	1,39,45
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	1,29,36	1,05,88	72,18
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	..	..	1,04
Piecegoods	2,70	1	7	14
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	97,47	49,67	11,60
Jute, raw	10,84	11,18	14,63	14,15
,, manufactures	49,50	4,70	2,71	8,19
Paraffin wax	1,22	3,74	3,19	3,47
Tea	35,95	..	..	..
Other articles	3,06,43	10,54	6,98	9,47
TOTAL	8,72,39	2,62,00	1,87,63	1,25,19

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACÃO)—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,80	1,67	57	75
FRENCH INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice	97	60,83	63,70	37,15
Other articles	4	5,77	2,35	3,56
TOTAL	1,01	66,60	66,05	40,71
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	1,63	13,98	11,30	27,23
Jute manufactures	32,57	27,34	43,88	54,74
Opium	29,07	6,80	..	..
Other articles	3,48	1,40	1,96	1,18
TOTAL	66,75	49,52	57,14	83,15
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter	3	5,20	6,13	6,91
Aluminium	..	5,98	11,55	10,09
Apparel	9,17	35,02	29,19	41,40
Artificial silk	..	2,70,58	2,63,98	3,53,07
Bobbins	..	7,79	7,94	4,66
Boots and shoes	16	19,80	13,71	7,12
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	39,97	43,63	22,85
Brushes and brooms	48	2,30	2,10	1,89
Buttons of all sorts	..	11,56	10,01	3,75
Camphor	11,48	12,18	12,99	11,36
Carriages	11	1,00	1,28	1,11
Cement	1	3,79	2,08	1,80
Chemicals	93	30,01	35,95	28,37
Clocks and Watches	1,38	7,69	8,34	7,94
Coal and coke	7,02	34	..	22
Copper	27,99	19,57	14,06	15,59
Cotton, raw	9	1	1	5
„ hosiery	65,23	53,53	46,12	28,91
„ piecegoods	6,10	5,19,58	6,35,26	5,57,96
„ yarn	6,16	1,15,95	1,79,21	1,37,42
„ other manufactures	2,12	16,1[illegible]	20,34	31,24
Cycles and parts	..	18,90	16,32	16,27
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	3,3[illegible]	6,19	6,01
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	25,52	26,15	26,77
Furniture and cabinetware	71	90	1,08	2,29
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	17,71	13,53	14,88
Beads and false pearls	7,61	4,04	5,18	4,51
Bottles and phials	1,00	12,05	15,78	13,82
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	1,05	1,32	1,13
Tableware	1,41	4,44	3,76	3,52
Others	3,35	25,18	25,60	24,52
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	31,58	26,14	31,88
Hardware	3,59	32,15	35,62	34,15
Instruments	85	31,29	31,43	31,27
Iron or steel	..	33,05	43,16	46,59
Machinery and millwork	63	11,25	17,64	18,34
Matches	28,40	7	8	11
Paints and painters' materials	..	8,97	11,38	10,24
Paper and pasteboard	55	10,51	11,68	11,55
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	8,00	11,39	15,33
Rubber manufactures	..	19,06	19,02	19,21
Silk, raw	1,15	21,47	42,45	36,28
„ manufactures	1,31,45	2,09,30	1,63,58	1,30,24
Spices, ginger	3,40	2,08	1,76	3,26
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	9,58	13,21	14,55
Tea-chests	87	1,48	66	1,52
Toilet requisites	1,31	11,30	9,86	10,21
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	30,58	26,16	24,38
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings	4,91	17,39	18,29	11,84
Wood and timber	32	2,41	3,[illegible]4	2,95
„ manufactures	71	6,38	6,35	5,21
Woollen manufactures	8	1,36,10	78,13	88,65
Other articles	9,16	1,54,49	1,54,29	1,86,07
TOTAL	3,64,35	20,79,62	21,84,32	21,27,26

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
JAPAN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	21,58,20	17,94,31	25,41,17
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	25,15	20,26	22,88
Iron and steel	15,24	67,86	1,05,10	95,71
Jute, raw	10,84	31,83	39,60	57,95
,, manufactures	10,93	43,01	51,90	66,59
Lac	2,17	28,70	18,73	20,64
Lead	7	40,76	54,60	58,78
Manures	5,59	35	75	14
Oilcakes	15,19	5,68	2,72	4,66
Opium	9,79	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	6,90	10	30	1,14
Pulse	4,19	9,39	16,80	24,62
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	2,73	6,88	36,16
Other articles	6,37	50,37	76,86	76,79
TOTAL	16,84,66	24,59,18	21,88,71	30,07,18
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	22,19	18,71	25,95
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	..	..	..
Farinaceous foods	50	2,82	1,34	1,51
Liquors	2,59	5,50	3,27	2,67
Sugar	9,23,33	1,63,96	1,40,19	13,09
Tea	81	..	..	..
Other articles	7,79	18,40	29,66	26,28
TOTAL	9,35,03	1,90,68	1,74,46	43,55
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,29	26,01	35,59	66,59
Opium	52,28	..	..	1
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	15,34	2,76	40
Other articles	15,59	7,19	7,91	9,96
TOTAL	2,89,74	48,54	46,26	76,95
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	1,41	1,24	1,88
IRAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables; dried, salted, etc.	18,68	8,09	9,18	3,59
Gums and resins	3,74	2,41	3,26	86
Oils, mineral	4,09	1,85,47	2,12,96	2,04,50
Precious stones, etc.	8,23	2	1	..
Wool, raw	9,81	1,11	97	8
Other articles	18,94	11,41	9,04	8,84
TOTAL	63,49	2,08,61	2,35,42	2,17,87
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	12,05	8,24	4	..
,, manufactures	13,73	12,90	16,64	18,20
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	23	22	9
Others	8,33	2	..	..
Indigo	1,99	..	..	..
Tea, black	1,67	1,95	14,23	92,40
Other articles	11,51	12,06	12,49	18,76
TOTAL	55,18	35,40	43,62	1,29,45

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No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
IRAN—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	5,82	68	..	..
„ manufactures	37,80	2,87	1,47	10,57
Metals and ores	3,68	1,80	2,81	1,10
Sugar	5,65	54	1	..
Other articles	13,81	6,25	9.14	4,94
TOTAL	66,76	12,14	13,43	16,61
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice in the husk	..	20,06	12,81	3,22
„ not in the husk	..	1,62,10	61,11	14,07
Wood, teak	31,41	4,15	27	1,20
Other articles	3,39	7,56	6,91	6,06
TOTAL	34,80	1,93,87	81,10	25,15
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10.75	10,64	12,24	7,00
Jute, gunny bags	27 14	98,18	72,79	47,90
Opium	18,84	..	..	..
Other articles	6,21	6,00	5,98	6,42
TOTAL	62,94	1,14,82	91,01	61,32
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	60	78	96
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	3,08	2.91	2,92
Cotton manufactures	8,01	1,26	1,50	84
Drugs and medicines	2,75	1,55	1 54	1,45
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	4,68	5 64	4.97
Fish	22,53	11,54	14.18	12,33
Fruits and	6,27	5,46	6,24	6,19
Gums and	5,45	11,05	9 36	8,09
Lac	1,51	22,38	8,01	11,65
Matches	7,64	13	..	..
Metals, tin	44,54	67,52	74,00	57 07
Oils, mineral	15,52	5.51	5,24	14,27
„ vegetable	39	16,34	59,14	73,43
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	25,16	26,65	28,30
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	2		..
Silk, raw	6,75	..	--	..
Spices, betelnuts	85,78	89,63	86,55	1,08,28
„ others	12,63	11,07	12,15	6,30
Starch and farina	1,37	10,60	13,91	15,75
Sugar	3,74	51	60	24
Other articles	40,00	23,39	38,08	30,65
TOTAL	3,08,88	3,11,38	3,65,65	3,82,73
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living		50	37	60
Coal and coke	17,[illegible]	1,93	1.08	1,14
Cordage and rope		4,08	3,76	3,97
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	3,56	6,37	6.75
„ manufactures	57,59	27,83	29,79	44,04
Fodder, bran, etc.	16,08	2,70	4,61	4,07
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24,33	83.35	1,08,38	1,19,09
Others	18,80	12,56	16,19	15,64

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Hides and skins, raw	25	..	1	1
Jute manufactures	34,40	19,85	27,97	31,82
Opium	1,48,73	..	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	8 04	8,47	8 92
Rubber, raw	84	17,26	19,65	36 13
Seeds	8,23	7 87	6,76	4 84
Tin, ore	2,03	69,74	80,12	52 16
Tobacco	13,12	3,98	3,67	3,58
Other articles	64,79	59,29	50,05	95,61
TOTAL	7,54,93	3,22,54	3,66,40	4,29,22
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	43	26	24
Spices, cloves	1,91	1	1	52
Other articles	11,44	8,32	10,36	12,51
TOTAL	18,25	8,76	10,63	13,27
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	43,23	17,02	53,21
Other articles	5	2,02	1,74	3,56
TOTAL	11,83	45,25	18,76	56,77
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,13	..	..	16
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	39,54	49,05	32,55
Other articles	4,75	3,68	3,62	6,27
TOTAL	24,55	43,22	52,67	38,98
IRAQ (*a*).				
Imports therefrom—				
Drugs and medicines	—	2	12	10
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	89	53	76
Fruits and vegetables	—	36,61	35,59	39,97
Grain, pulse and flour	—	9,43	7,97	6,72
Hardware	—	11	11	17
Hides and skins, raw	—	1,05	68	1,33
Metals—Brass	—	4	4	3
,, German silver	—	10	3	..
Seeds	—	36	1	2
Wool, raw	—	74	2,15	2,57
,, manufactures	—	5	16	8
Other articles	—	3,05	2,21	2,03
TOTAL	—	52,45	49,60	53,78

(*a*) Included in "Turkey in Asia" prior to 1921-22.

(In thousands of Rupees

Articles	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
IRAQ *(a)—contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	—	1,06	62	3,02
Cotton manufactures	—	9,17	7,28	11,64
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	5	6	6
Wheat flour	—	6	2	1
Others	—	27	26	34
Indigo	—	1	1	2
Jute manufactures	—	4,03	8,16	9,43
Tea	—	2,52	4,28	3,29
Other articles	—	19,49	21,92	28,28
Total	—	36,65	42,61	56,09
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	4,46	3,21	1,41
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	2	8	11
Rubber manufactures	—	15	11	18
Sugar	—	3	4	3
Other articles	—	16,14	12,51	21,77
Total	—	20,80	15,95	23,50
TURKEY IN ASIA *(b)*.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	4,20	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	33,27	1,35	1,23	4,27
Grain, pulse and flour	2,13	..	..	..
Other articles	19,26	6	8	2,78
Total	58,86	1,41	1,31	7,05
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	59,50	4,01	..	33
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	13	16	79
Wheat flour	7,54	..	..	..
Others	6,05	..	..	1
Indigo	6,59	..	1	..
Jute manufactures	17,69	7,92	1,94	5,57
Tea	16,19	1,12	1,80	2,18
Other articles	32,64	3,27	3,78	5,33
Total	2,17,60	16,45	7,69	14,21
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5,22	34	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	11	..	..	..
Sugar	2,55	..	..	..
Other articles	14,44	1	..	51
Total	22,32	35	..	51

(*a*) Included in "Turkey in Asia" prior to 1921-22.
(*b*) Includes Iraq prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—*concluded.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,89	91	1,04	48
Horses	30,00	14,87	8,70	7,89
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	11,77	12,44	14,44
Railway plant, etc.	36,74	—	—	—
Steel	..	6,09	1,45	..
Tallow and stearine	1,30	18,37	21,78	17,22
Wheat	..	5,31	9,68	..
Wool, raw	3,71	20,95	27,41	34,86
Zinc	..	10,07	25,41	28,35
Other articles	18,56	8,36	11,36	9,18
TOTAL	1,01,16	96,70	1,19,27	1,12,42
Exports of Indian produce—				
Hides and skins, raw	4,42	8,52	10,75	12,16
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	1,97,08	2,18,06	2,37,23
Oils	6,26	32	19	28
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	2,29	2,77	3,88
Seeds	3,11	29,25	17,04	31,02
Tea	40,81	8,13	9,53	5,32
Other articles	32,76	25,65	28,49	32,47
TOTAL	3,13,36	2,71,24	2,86,83	3,22,36
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	64	68	51
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	3,01	4,03	13,46
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	36,87	33,07	37,09
Manures	3,97	..	..	..
Other articles	10,02	12,87	7,05	7,21
TOTAL	50,66	49,74	40,12	44,30
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	15	18	20
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	26,63	19,75	24,82
Other articles	34	59	38	1,17
TOTAL	18,85	27,22	20,13	25,99
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	..	4	..	3

No. 13.—Imports of cotton piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
GREY.					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,882	85,435	53,493
„ Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	246,065	208,243
„ United States	10,405	7,356	7,994	322	63
„ Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	61	11
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	331,883	261,810

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
White.					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	363,444	198,988	163,975
" Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	1,464	1,617
" Switzerland	2,606	762	1,736	3,501	4,743
" Japan	48	3,323	2,623	58,245	48,087
" Other countries	1,124	945	1,362	1,100	1,199
Total	654,255	518,890	373,569	263,298	219,621
Coloured, etc.					
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	254,563	155,253	116,697
" Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	281	239
" Belgium	4,082	548	812	51	67
" Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,539	2,390	2,865
" Italy	10,320	9,111	4,183	594	731
" Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	258	57
" Japan	521	13,095	14,049	191,428	160,617
" Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	1,293	1,281
Total	631,552	386,277	285,423	351,548	282,554
Total of cotton piece-goods excluding fents.					
From United Kingdom	2,549,330	1,676,059	1,186,889	439,676	334,164
" Netherlands	23,748	12,755	11,460	1,745	1,855
" Belgium	4,122	551	821	53	69
" Switzerland	5,257	2,498	3,275	5,891	7,608
" Italy	10,517	9,162	4,297	737	844
" Aden and Dependencies	118	123	1,168	43	..
" Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	312	76
" China (including Hongkong)	798	892	2,368	105	167
" Japan	3,128	97,589	113,399	495,738	416,946
" United States of America	10,486	7,911	8,421	732	203
" Other countries	7,312	1,599	2,176	1,697	2,053
Total	2,616,824	1,810,042	1,335,820	946,729	763,985

No. 13-A.—Production, Imports, Mill and Other Consumption, Exports and Re-exports of Raw Cotton.

(In lakhs of bales)

—	Production	Imports	Mill consumption	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
Season Sept. to Aug.—						
1913-14	51	..	18	4·5	37	..
1914-15	52	0·2	18	10·0	21	..
1915-16	37	..	19	7·5	25	..
1916-17	45	0·1	22*	7·5	21	..
1917-18	41	0·3	20*	7·5	17	..
1918-19	40	0·1	20*	7·5	13	..
1919-20	58	0·2	19*	7·5	27	..
1920-21	36	1·0	21*	7·5	22	..
1921-22	45	1·0	22*	7·5	32	0·3
1922-23	51	0·6	21*	7·5	35	0·4
1923-24	52	1·0	18†	7·5	34	0·6
1924-25	61	1·0	22†	7·5	40	0·5
1925-26	62	1·2	20†	7·5	37	0·2
1926-27	50	5·1	20†	7·5	28	0·1
1927-28	60	1·7	18†	7·5	31	0·1
1928-29	58	1·2	20†	7·5	39	0·1
1929-30	52	1·6	24†	7·5	39	..
1930-31	52	4·7	23†	7·5	37	..
1931-32	40	5·5	23†	7·5	16	..
1932-33	47	2·5	24†	7·5	27	..
1933-34	51	2·4	23†	7·5	33	..
1934-35	49	4·6	26†	7·5	32	..
1935-36	59	3·1	27†	7·5	37	..

* The figures of mill consumption from 1913-14 to 1915-16 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and furnished under Cotton Duties Act. From 1916-17, the figures furnished by the Bombay Millowners' Association were taken.

† Represents figures compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

No. 14.—Production in the Indian mills of cotton piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Grey and bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,065,855	1,209,684	2,773,492	2,761,765
Coloured piecegoods	251,353	378,187	466,182	797,879	810,222
Total	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	3,571,371	3,571,987

No. 15-A.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn from principal countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,674	25,702	9,767	7,662
„ Hongkong	25	19	193	497	159
„ Netherlands	1,360	627	279	..	..
„ Switzerland	1,132	339	604	30	8
„ Italy	607	297	287	..	..
„ China	15	214	537	12,922	4,834
„ Japan	458	7,424	16,786	21,307	15,830
„ Other countries	1,147	469	293	47	27
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	44,570	28,520

No. 15-B.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage of total in 1936-37
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	6,987	182	253	0·9
„ 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	3,526	1,390	988	3·5
„ 31 to 40	23,213	17,530	20,580	13,535	4,431	15·5
Above No. 40	7,602	5,945	6,291	8,710	8,483	29·8
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	3,973	20,731	14,342	50·2
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	3,324	22	23	0·1
Total	41,794	34,063	44,681	44,570	28,520	100

No. 15-C.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN FROM 1933-34 TO 1936-37 BY CLASSES FROM THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs.)

—	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
COUNTS 1-20—				
From United Kingdom	160	219	160	185
,, Japan	47	61	18	4
,, China (including Hongkong)	64	109	..	62
TOTAL (all countries)	327	410	182	253
COUNTS 21-30	788	1,237	1,390	988
COUNTS 31-40—				
From United Kingdom	1,940	1,575	2,233	2,205
,, Japan	4,614	1,371	4,988	1,685
,, China (including Hongkong)	7,554	5,022	6,291	534
TOTAL (all countries)	14,218	7,980	13,535	4,434
ABOVE 40—				
From United Kingdom	5,329	5,060	5,109	3,863
,, Japan	338	399	1,040	1,351
,, China (including Hongkong)	40	2,932	2,554	3,258
TATAL (all countries)	5,709	8,402	8,710	8,483
TWO-FOLDS—				
From United Kingdom	1,828	1,995	1,316	620
,, Japan	6,548	9,236	14,814	12,564
,, China (including Hongkong)	2,552	4,695	4,574	1,139
TOTAL (all countries)	10,969	15,950	20,731	14,342
Unspecified descriptions	44	34	22	23
TOTAL OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN	32,055	34,018	44,570	28,520

No. 16.—Production in the Indian mills of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage of total in 1936-37
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	447,157	594,552	592,092	56·2
" 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	195,368	287,784	268,762	25·5
" 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,920	112,339	123,008	11·7
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,660	58,528	61,852	5·8
Wastes	502	385	375	6,084	8,403	0·8
Total	646,757	666,227	662,510	1,059,287	1,054,117	100

No. 17.—Imports of raw silk, silk yarn and silk piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Imports of silk, raw—					
China	83,44	82,92	1,19,57	13,81	26,38
Japan	8	32	2,79	42,45	36,28
Hongkong	23,69	16,83	21,13	1,41	1,65
Straits Settlements	6,75	1,29	2,02	..	..
Other countries	3,29	8,65	4,39	6	11
Total	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	57,73	64,42
Imports of silk yarn—					
United Kingdom	4,27	3,98	1,95	6,60	92
France	65	20	1,08	39	27
Switzerland	57	29	31	..	33
Italy	14,22	3,55	14,56	7,08	5,55
China (including Hongkong)	2,75	5,07	9,90	12,53	10,59
Japan	17,38	29,11	30,29	56,50	42,99
Other countries	1,35	3	20	87	2
Total	41,19	42,23	58,29	83,97	60,67
Imports of silk piecegoods—					
United Kingdom	3,86	4,13	5,19	24	62
France	8,87	3,65	2,63	12	7
China (including Hongkong)	53,54	73,94	1,34,98	15,92	16,68
Japan	1,13,57	1,17,93	1,77,63	71,83	62,88
Other countries	2,38	1,86	4,15	2,26	97
Total	1,82,22	2,01,51	3,24,58	9 0,37	81,22

No. 18.—Imports of woollen piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	1,46,44	1,21,58	1,53,84	43,59	41,55
Germany	39,83	3,02	7,13	3,70	5,56
Netherlands	3,09	1,26	3,61	25	17
Belgium	1,78	31	4,20	21	
France	10,85	3,35	7,80	15	7
Italy	83	18	2,07	1,51	1,28
Japan	2	6,30	8,16	30,12	34,40
Other countries	3,94	1,64	1,90	1,57	1,07
Total	2,06,78	1,37,64	1,88,71	81,10	4,29

No. 19.—Imports and Declared Value of Iron and Steel.

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

Articles	1913-14 (Pre-war year)			1934-35			1935-36			1936-37		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R
Sheets and Plates— Galvanised	277,6	5,38	194	58,8	1,11	189	73,2	1,30	177	64,6	1,10	170
Tinned	52,8	1,25	237	5,6	17	304	6,5	20	313	1,4	6	399
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100,6	1,23	123	31,4	43	137	37,4	49	130	26,5	36	136
Iron Bars and channels	26,7	35	130	1,4	3	214	1,0	2	221	7	2	229
Bars (Steel)	204,6	2,07	101	62,6	69	110	54,5	62	113	27,5	37	133
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	89,6	1,16	129	22,3	24	108	28,7	31	109	24,9	30	119
Cast pipes and fittings	56,2	91	161	1,6	7	437	1,4	7	501	1,4	7	468
Steel, angle and spring	44,2	47	106	14,0	14	100	19,6	20	101	15,5	17	107
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18,4	46	253	34,9	89	255	62,1	1,12	180	40,4	80	197
Hoops and strips	30,8	43	140	34,5	45	130	46,9	57	122	41,2	54	131
Nails, rivets and washers	25,1	50	200	12,2	32	262	15,9	40	251	12,3	32	264
Rails, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways) (*a*).	17,8	19	112	5,3	7	132	7,9	8	100	10,0	10	101
Wire	9,8	24	245	9,5	16	168	9,6	16	164	8,6	10	164
Wire nails	—	—	—	15,7	24	153	15,3	22	144	8,0	13	156
Wire rope	—	—	—	3,2	16	500	3,0	15	493	3,4	18	531
Bolts and nuts	7,4	23	308	10,2	29	234	12,6	32	254	9,4	23	249
Other sorts	56,6	1,14	201	46,9	92	196	53,8	99	184	67,1	1,04	155
Total	1,018,2	16,01	157	370,1	6,38	172	449,4	7,22	161	362,9	5,94	164

(*a*) Figures for 1913-14 exclude rails, chairs and fishplates for railways.

No. 20.—Imports of iron and steel.

(In tons)

Articles and countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
(i) Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	6,578	1,730	1,587
Continent	32	9	3,889	--	..
Other countries	378	3	86	..	..
TOTAL	12,881	2,766	10,553	1,730	1,587

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Articles and countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for re-manufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7,58	5,50	13,16	4,06	3,33
Continent	2,91	56	4,14	2,61	2,01
United States of America	39	2,83	3,43	8	9
Other countries	20	68	11	45	50
TOTAL	11,08	9,57	20,84	7,20	5,93

No. 21.—Imports of machinery and millwork.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	4,97,69	4,20,36	17,60,27	9,25,52	9.26,29
United States of America	24,56	66,81	3,10,76	1,17.13	1,25,35
Japan	63	13,47	6,01	17,64	18,34
Italy	1,44	2,37	4,27	12,40	3.13
Germany	30,27	2,49	38,88	1,64,15	2,02,82
Other countries	6,55	8,37	44,65	1,30,82	1,38,01
TOTAL	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	13,67,66	14,13,94

No. 22.—Imports of motor cars, cycles, wagons and accessories.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77,27	23,67	80,55	1,26,86	1,22,18
United States of America	21,03	46,23	1,66,45	73,92	75,57
Canada	..	..	35,20	38,20	21,16
Italy	29	1,89	9,47	3,30	4,77
France	4,89	2,22	6,67	41	90
Other countries	9,97	90	13,94	8,59	18,37
TOTAL	1,13,45†	74,91	3,12,28	2,51,28	2,42,95
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10,28	5,10	13,47	2,76	2,45
Other countries	40	1,26	5,95	52	1,06
TOTAL	10,68†	6,36	19,42	3,28	3,51
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3,55	2,70	22,87	30,87	33,15
United States of America	66	2,70	29,66	54,54	67,90
Italy	..	84	5,21	3	5
Canada	..	..	6,18	30,82	23,20
Other countries	1,50	15	5,69	3,68	6,76
TOTAL	5,71†	6,39	69,61	1,19,89	1,31,06

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.

No. 22.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS AND ACCESSORIES—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Parts of motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	30,05	26,97	31,55
United States of America	1,08	9,45	37,73	31,87	29,02
France	2,12	48	79	23	26
Other countries	5,36	66	9,25	15,44	13,22
TOTAL	31,30*	23,79	77,82	74,51	74,05
Total motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	1,46,96	1,87,45	1,89,33
United States of America	8,49	59,43	2,38,93	1,60,48	1,72,53
Italy	66	2,84	15,32	4,06	5,05
France	5,94	2,73	9,39	64	1,18
Germany	5,64	..	4,89	13,80	27,10
Belgium	4,15	36	9,53	49	10
Canada	..	..	46,30	76,49	50,45
Other countries	1,26	1,39	7,81	5,55	5,83
TOTAL	1,00,64	1,11,45	4,79,13	4,48,96	4,51,57

No. 23.—IMPORTS OF HARDWARE, EXCLUDING CUTLERY, ETC.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	1,04,02	98,62
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,22,35	30,74	25,73
Japan	3,59	46,68	46,00	35,62	34,15
Sweden	2,57	4,56	13,03	18,72	15,42
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	1,08,38	93,71
Austria }	27,28	2,25	4,51	3,49	2,92
Hungary }				1,03	53
Czechoslovakia				8,90	5,81
Belgium	5,58	51	2,74	3,32	2,96
Other countries	7,45	9,48	18,99	12,54	9,50
TOTAL	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,82	3,26,76	2,89,35

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 24.—Imports of metals (excluding iron and steel).

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67,45	24,78	1,14,05	34,31	22,07
Japan	27,99	30,21	8,31	14,06	15,59
France	12,93	5,37	3,69	2	12
Germany	93,41	4,44	20,20	41,82	25,37
Belgium	3,54	66	1,52	1,21	1,20
Other countries	1,68	5,25	43,72	25,50	16,15
Total	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,49	1,16,92	80,50
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	44,54	40,53	63,18	74,00	57,07
United Kingdom	5,73	2,73	4,12	2,63	1,89
Other countries	1,60	1,35	1,73	1,16	54
Total	51,87	44,61	69,03	77,79	59,50
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	14,85	5,34	21,60	5,53	2,94
Belgium	3,75	24	4,81	5,48	12,63
Japan	..	12,03	59	11	11
Germany	3,23	24	1,38	6,78	2,26
Other countries	28	5,04	1,78	34,00	35,45
Total	22,11	22,89	30,16	51,90	53,39
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13,99	19,59	14,56	4,20	4,56
Other countries	4,42	10,59	4,74	94	75
Total	18,41	30,18	19,30	5,14	5,31
Aluminium—					
United Kingdom	5,38	2,51	23,80	14,82	12,96
Germany	12,16	1,15	16,45	15,06	15,62
United States of America	4,26	3,45	9,12	18	1,57
Other countries	1,65	3,66	18,59	15,06	13,29
Total	23,45	10,77	67,96	45,12	43,44
Brass—					
United Kingdom	6,13	27,28	1,95,42	30,25	23,63
Germany	1,58	11,74	35,41	57,01	50,10
Other countries	3,94	39,56	44,84	47,03	25,81
Total	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	1,34,29	99,54
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	18,27	15,75	11,97
Other countries	3,87	5,87	10,38	33,45	19,29
Total	24,41	20,14	28,65	49,20	31,26
Total metals (excluding ores and Iron and Steel).	4,58,90	2,77,88	6,82,26	4,80,36	3,72,94

No. 25.—Imports of sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery).

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	7	4	7	23,4	8
Hungary	..	..	11,3	..	..
Straits Settlements	1,7	28,5	7,5	8	1
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	6,5	2,1	3,1
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	25,9	..	..
Java	453,0	367,2	382,8	150,4	15,0
Japan	2	5,7	4	4,8	6
Belgium	1	..	4,4	3	..
Other countries	44,6	8,1	4,0	19,9	4,0
Total	633,5	472,3	443,5	201,2	23,1

No. 26.—Imports of mineral oils.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United States of America	2,19,66	2,54,31	4,81,84	96,79	93,08
Borneo	53,76	62,34	1,24,31	56,20	46,12
Iran	4,09	31,11	1,08,48	2,12,96	2,04,50
Straits Settlements	15,52	18,84	29,15	5,25	14,27
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	33,21	30,53	31,28
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	2,22	17,02	53,21
Germany	17,89	3,48	6,87	11,17	20,45
U. S. S. R.	19,86	54	2,88	1,58,22 (U. S. S. R. and Georgia)	1,20,92
Georgia	—	—	11,92*		
Other countries	7,16	1,77	1,98	3,90	8,92
Total	3,72,03	4,02,30	8,02,86	5,92,04	5,92,73

No. 27.—Imports of cement.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	108,0	69,7	94,2	47,4	38,4
Japan	..	14,8	6,6	9,6	8,3
Hongkong	2,2	7,3	3,6	..	..
Italy	1,3	7	9	1	1
Other countries	18,8	2,9	13,6	1,7	3,8
Total	130,3	95,4	118,9	58,8	50,6

* Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24.

No. 28.—Exports of raw jute.

(In thousands of bales)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	952	930	1,056
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	37	35
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	957	967	1,091
United States of America	535	523	483	445	494
France	428	198	357	421	479
Italy	213	215	180	275	423
Brazil	15	66	79	111	118
Japan	17	30	60	132	198
Belgium	..	1	174	312	390
Spain	122	172	132	285	96
Germany	920	34	586	851	750
Austria	250	13	2	12	9
Hungary				9	11
Other countries	86	44	92	500	534
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,296	2,145	3,353	3,502
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	2
Total	4,281	2,599	3,102	4,320	4,595

No. 29.—Production, mill consumption and exports of raw jute.

(In lakhs of bales)

Season July—June	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
1913-14	89	45	
1914-15	104	49	30
1915-16	73	53	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	85	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	20
1923-24	84	51	38
1924-25	81	57	39
1925-26	89	55	36
1926-27	121	55	45
1927-28	102	58	49
1928-29	99	60	49
1929-30	103	64	45
1930-31	112	46	34
1931-32	55	48	31
1932-33	71	44	35
1933-34	80	43	43
1934-35	85	46	44
1935-36	72	50	41
1936-37	96	61	49

No. 30-A.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth.

Bags—Hessian.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	2,523	113	368	482
Australia	77	168	98	108
United States of America	323	314	161	158
Argentine Republic	84	16	1	1
Other countries	1,120	379	494	688
Total (all countries)	4,127	981	1,122	1,437

No. 30-A.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth—*contd.*

Bags—Sacking.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	102	305	145	221
Australia	633	470	551	687
Japan	134	186	196	286
French Indo-China	186	148	198	259
Java	213	205	180	266
United States of America	92	51	3	6
Chile	467	249	54	81
Peru	51	39	68	79
Cuba	210	235	183	192
Other countries	941	1,174	1,989	2,160
Total (All Countries)	3,029	3,062	3,467	4,287

Cloth—Hessian.

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	1,287	628	796	1,237
Canada	561	508	752	994
Australia	177	123	239	278
United States of America	7,057	8,810	7,731	10,388
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,756	1,600	2,674
Uruguay	42	85	25	92
Other countries	1,209	398	681	1,047
Total (All Countries)	11,467	12,308	11,824	16,710

Cloth—Sacking.

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	108	113	61	93
Australia	74	52	27	28
United States of America	29	128	19	18
Argentine Republic	42	56	68	64
Other countries	55	46	189	196
Total (All Countries)	308	395	359	389

Note.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given, as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea-borne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 30-B.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
BAGS	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	513	703
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	688	299	251	393
Egypt	119	385	102	235	269
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	243	177	249	286
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	281	337
Australia and New Zealand	628	787	720	745	929
Java	130	206	205	130	267
Japan	35	118	186	197	303
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	436	584	774	824
South America	431	532	335	179	234
Central America and West Indies	130	229	298	321	364
Other countries	796	747	607	714	765
Total (All Countries)	3,391	6,676	4,043	4,589	5,674
CLOTH	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	857	1,330
Canada	333	534	508	754	999
Australia	209	253	175	265	301
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,938	7,750	10,400
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	1,663	2,737
Other countries	369	1,016	528	894	1,332
Total (All Countries)	9,700	11,561	12,703	12,183	17,099

No. 31.—Exports of raw cotton.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	122	212	152	456	601
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	12	14
Total British Empire	152	233	165	468	615
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	1,759	2,426
Italy	233	249	263	154	165
France	109	69	91	166	156
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	289	109	72
Belgium	277	44	217	225	311
Spain	50	41	61	68	26
Germany	351	69	198	264	215
Austria (a)	167	33	32	..	..
Other countries	25	31	61	184	256
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,752	2,929	3,627
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	26
Total	2,407	2,190	2,917	3,397	4,268

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 32-A.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
China	169,953	110,284	62,751	..	208
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	435	645
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	1,274	1,897
Iran	2,030	2,677	2,725	8	..
Siam	305	623	1,183	531	890
United Kingdom	683	1,246	474	182	150
Arabia other than Maskat	144	1,961	71	139	169
Other countries	13,135	3,325	7,515	7,099	9,178
Total (All Countries)	192,844	129,685	82,166	9,668	12,137

No. 32-B.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	70,319	9,245	12,352
,, 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,395	214	546
Above No. 40	2	170	170	..	6
Two-folds (doubles)	..	..	6,782	97	85
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	112	148
Total	200,970	129,685	82,166	9,668	12,137

No. 33.—Exports of Indian grey and coloured cotton piecegoods.

(a) Grey (unbleached).

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Iran	4,009	9,826	3,117	75	
Iraq*	9,683	9,537	8,513	52	23
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	644	1,109
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	6,285	493	277
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	7,292	268	369
Ceylon	175	533	301	315	218
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,457	2,084	2,592
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	4,936	18,646
Total (All Countries)	47,414	74,576	42,515	8,867	

(b) Coloured, printed or dyed.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Iran	3,289	21,421	24,321	9,022	12,205
Iraq*	2,757	12,188	29,486	1,305	2,869
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	20,150	6,597	10,123
Aden and Dependencies	2,584	3,147	4,346	1,577	2,105
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,850	1,090	1,245
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	18,431	23,811
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	868	1,283
Other countries	9,355	14,563	20,708	22,175	[illegible]
Total (All Countries)	42,384	80,377	121,243	61,060	73,763

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

No. 34.—Exports of Indian tea.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
British Empire					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	279,777	275,606	256,074
Canada	10,195	10,063	10,165	12,782	14,928
Australia	8,978	8,253	5,758	1,866	1,034
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,107	3,496	2,575
Egypt (c)	1,209	1,918	2,072	—	—
Iraq (a)	—	—	2,382	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	806	—	—
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,526	5,612	4,014
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	306,593	299,362	278,625
Iraq (a)	—	—	—	641	462
Egypt (c)	—	—	—	474	276
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	—	—	—	976	1,667
Russia	29,614	18,390	4	—	—
United States of America	2,439	6,346	5,587	6,886	7,863
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	23	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic (b)	3,324	3,000	2,018	318	315
Iran	347	4,406	2,115	1,811	10,963
Chile	44	1,733	1,490	96	6
Other countries	1,661	2,674	3,339	2,147	1,554
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	14,576	13,344	23,111
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	102
Total	266,497	322,691	321,169	312,706	301,838

No. 35-A.—Exports of seeds.

Linseed.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	141,9	90,1	217,5
France	76,8	25,3	42,9	7,6	7,6
Italy	26,6	16,6	16,1	6,7	7
Belgium	67,8	4,9	23,1	3,6	2
Germany	33,5	2,6	3,2	8,4	13,9
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,4	9,7	18,3
Other countries	42,2	7,0	12,9	38,6	37,7
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	1
Total	379,0	270,4	251,5	164,7	296,0

Rape.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,7	2,0	9,4
France	68,5	19,6	17,0	3,3	7,1
Italy	7,1	6,0	26,0	2	5,6
Belgium	98,6	5,4	56,5	1,0	2,6
Germany	68,2	1,6	38,4	4,7	8
Other countries	10,0	7,6	21,2	7,8	6,4
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	5,7
Total	272,7	90,7	205,8	19,0	37,6

(a) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.
(b) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.
(c) Shown as a foreign country from 1923-24.

No. 35-A.—Exports of seeds—*contd.*

Sesamum (Til or Jinjili).

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
France	43,1	15,7	7,6	..	1
Italy	13,0	4,1	8,7	..	4,3
Belgium	26,2	1,1	2,1	..	..
Austria (a)	20,2	8	8	..	..
Other countries	16,8	10,9	8,4	1,3	9,8
Total	119,3	32,6	27,6	1,3	14,2

Groundnut.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
France	169,1	87,5	126,8	140,7	162,9
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	13,3	62,4	91,0
Belgium	15,3	6	14,0	9,2	26,5
Italy	7	2,9	14,6	17,8	62,0
Germany	7,4	8	12,2	71,3	84,5
Netherlands	1	..	7,3	95,2	128,8
Other countries	17,3	18,6	7,0	16,0	29,3
" For orders " cargoes	—	—	—	..	154,5
Total	211 8	118,7	195,2	412,6	739,5

Cotton.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	233,2	66,6	152,1	..	7,7
Other countries	6,8	2,6	2,7	7	1,3
Total	240,0	69,2	154,8	7	9,0

Castor.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	10,5	22,4	20,5
United States of America	11,8	14,7	18,8	4,0	1,7
Belgium	13,7	1,1	4,1	7	3,6
France	15,7	14,8	8,8	14,6	6,5
Italy	11,0	7,1	4,3	6,7	1,4
Other countries	7,5	4,0	1,8	11,6	9,3
" For orders " cargoes	—	—	—		1
Total	113,6	88,8	48,3	60,0	43,1

No. 35-B.—Shares of principal countries in the total value of exports of seeds.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	5,67,83	6,34,83	8,28,61	2,56,74	5,15,45
Other parts of the British Empire	35,29	69,65	72,27	43,49	76,50
France	7,11,59	3,24,57	6,21,53	2,67,83	3,06,88
Belgium	4,44,19	25,99	2,87,03	23,29	54,08
Italy	1,12,81	64,84	1,94,33	48,45	1,27,00
Germany	3,45,51	17,57	1,46,30	1,31,26	1,60,81
Austria (a)	78,68	5,49	16,18	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	1,41,08	74,47	1,87,88	2,61,99	3,38,78
" For orders " cargoes					2,67,43

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 36.—Exports of Rice not in the husk.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	159	325	96	50	53
Ceylon	325	328	311	424	428
Hongkong	13	3	50	5	14
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	138	161
Mauritius	56	50	50	55	50
Egypt (*a*)	54	17	36	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	122	214	235
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	886	941
Foreign Countries—					
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	68	72	17
Germany	345	23	207	79	54
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	—	14	9
Japan	123	52	52	9	48
Netherlands	240	24	31	70	46
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	..	1
Arabia	25	38	47	47	49
Java	168	82	75	4	1
Sumatra	10	33	33	75	47
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	113	138	152
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	508	424
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	92
Total	2,398	1,685	1,462	1,394	1,457

No. 37.—Exports of Wheat.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
British Empire—					
United Kingdom	985	340	162	7	208
Egypt (*a*)	4	268	9	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	2	2	3
Total British Empire	992	630	173	9	206
Foreign Countries—					
France	106	84	18	..	..
Italy	34	62	11	..	..
Belgium	138	6	16	..	1
Germany	16	..	8	..	9
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	—	—	..
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	11	1	2
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	1	12
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	13
Total (All Countries)	1,308	807	237	10	231

(*a*) Shown as a foreign country from 1923-24.

No. 38.—Exports of Lac.

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	75,618	44,452	144,942
United States of America	164,331	190,537	233,516	86,562	156,288
Germany	60,558	4,051	11,076	28,466	49,516
France	18,387	9,372	8,810	9,199	12,861
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,392	54,101	67,443
Canada	87	691	2,112	3,937	6,299
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,375	4,681	4,982
Other countries	28,290	17,130	12,038	53,184	54,609
Total	356,341	300,671	355,937	284,532	496,940
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	8,832	18,173	19,921
United States of America	2,689	1,342	3,062	2,895	3,333
Other countries	11,886	2,134	2,192	8,305	9,961
Total	34,756	9,505	14,086	29,373	33,215
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	5,765	125,542	261,822
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	1,560	7,270	4,667
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	38,903	40,564	87,320
Total (all kinds)	434,351	345,376	416,251	487,581	883,964

No. 39.—Exports of Indigo.

(In cwts.)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	912	98	27
United States of America	1,154	6,548	22	..	..
Egypt	2,016	3,788	2,340	81	107
Iran	1,083	1,173	869	..	..
Japan	427	3,851	7,376	24	15
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,145	886	849	3	..
Iraq	—	—	742	5	14
Other countries	4,177	1,214	197	189	315
Total	15,390	31,415	13,307	350	478

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 40.—Exports of Opium.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
French Indo-China	29,07	73,59	76,96	..	..
Java	52,26	45,96	55,60	..	..
Japan	9,79	30,21	18,86	..	..
Siam	18,84	35,28	43,65	..	..
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	3,20	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	9,88	..	..
Other countries	3,21,95	10,20	24,90	1	..
Total	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	1	..

Note.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 41.—Exports of Hides and Skins.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	59,96	14,70	28,01
United States of America	68,76	1,65,15	85,53	1,91	4,88
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,25	12,57	9,12
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	5,36	89
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	4,86	4,10
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	1,41	1,06
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	75,37	37,92	44,04
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,73	4,30	3,18
Austria	1,28,77	9,96	44	..	1
Hungary			..	..	—
Other countries	22,96	18,51	29,67	29,14	38,10
British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	15,18	28,61
Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	96,99	1,04,28
"For orders" cargoes	—	—	—	..	50
Total	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	1,12,17	1,33,39
Raw skins —					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	4,79,94	1,73,38	1,55,68
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	76,39	88,44
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	6,20	17,17
Other countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	41,94	40,07
British Empire	32,04	57,54	68,73	87,33	1,00,93
Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	5,32,97	2,10,58	2,00,43
Total	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	2,97,91	3,01,36

No. 41.—Exports of Hides and Skins—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,90,56	2,21,51	3,06,39
Other countries	4,19	1,86	28,80	7,55	11,18
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,93	3,02,82	2,22,74	3,07,74
,, Foreign Countries	3,23	81	16,54	6,32	9,83
Grand Total	1,56,67	4,39,74	3,19,36	2,29,06	3,17,57
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,13,83	2,61,86	3,21,51
United States of America	29,19	58,62	24,74	2,54	2,16
Japan	12,79	11,82	36,21	20,26	22,82
Other countries	13,35	5,94	17,81	6,45	10,04
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,25,82	2,64,49	3,24,64
,, Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	66,77	26,62	31,89
Grand Total	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,92,59	2,91,11	3,56,53

No. 42.—Exports of Manganese ore.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
United Kingdom	193	336	245	197	216
Germany	7	3	5	17	15
Netherlands	19	..	15	15	19
Belgium	150	15	194	72	98
France	97	47	108	119	87
Italy	3	12	12	16	1
Japan	4	12	2	174	128
United States of America	132	48	66	106	87
Other countries	2	1	1	13	26
Total	607	474	648	729	677

No. 43.—Percentage of exports of certain principal crops to total production.

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Rice	9	5	5	5	4
Wheat	14	9	3	0·1	2
Tea	96	89	95	79	77
Cotton, raw	56	51	61	57	68
Jute, raw	51	31	48	60	53
Linseed	73	63	59	43	71
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	2	4
Sesamum	25	8	6	0·2	3
Groundnuts	35	12	19	18	26
Indigo	40	44	27	5	(a)

(a) Not available.

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		Gold Imports Pre-war average	Gold Imports War average	Gold Imports Post-war average	Gold Imports 1935-36	Gold Imports 1936-37	Gold Exports Pre-war average	Gold Exports War average	Gold Exports Post-war average	Gold Exports 1935-36	Gold Exports 1936-37
United Kingdom	Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	12,24,11	12,58	1,02,47	3,36,26	1,26,97	1,38,65	24,44,48	12,46,96
	Government	..	..	6,50,53	..	..	71,48	7,14	1,18,30	..	..
Gibraltar		2	..	1,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo		1,85	17	1,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden		..	..	2,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,90	27,28
Belgium	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France		63,08	10	1,40,05	4,55	3,32	..	..	..	68,97	..
Italy		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria }		9,70	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary }					..	..				..	..
Iraq }	Private	59,88	28,15	1,44,52	13	1,01	4,16	13	2,10	26	..
Turkey, Asiatic }					..	..				..	..
Iraq }	Government	..	76	38	..	..	..	3,72	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic }					..	..				..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	43,53	18,52	57,44	5,46	4,04	18	..	..	45	5
	Government	21	..	14,31	..	..	..	60	1,50	..	..
Arabia	Private	53	69	10,11	33,03	19,17	2,71	66	69	..	..
	Government	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		Gold									
		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Bahrein Islands	Private	36	1,15	6,83	4,45	5,77	11,24	1,60	14	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,83	..	..
Iran	Private	35	15	7	..	..	1,96	59	..	..	..
	Government	6	..	2	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
Ceylon		8,06	1,80	7,37	32,09	23,89	5,57	6,16	12	..	70
Straits Settlements		60,80	3,94	21,73	..	9	29,34	8,44	2,19	..	23
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java		2	14,77	5	..	..	27	62	33	..	..
China (including Hongkong).	Private	66,39	52,27	45,11	..	9	14	45	2,74	7	..
	Government	..	..	48,85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan		8	3,12,30	5	..	..	..	63,60	3,43,36	..	..
Egypt	Private	8,09,87	21,13	6,71	..	..	1	31	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,00	..	..	..
Union of South Africa.	Private	6,35	2,27,36	67,12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
East Africa		58	1,54	14,57	95	4	9	15	54	55	2 71
Somaliland Protectorate		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1,36
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		..	..	..	1,71	99	..	..	1,06	..	..
Canada		..	4,31	..	..	..	..	89,06	..	..	..

United States of America.	Private	15	1,04,47	2,17,98	..	..	..	--	4,10,88	12,48,73	15,82,07
	Government	..	--	1,16,02	..	..	..	61,59	..	--	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	6,14,81	46,02	1,87,15	..	..	..	..	--	--	..
	Government	..	1,53,22	1,36,71	--	..	..	45,00	..	--	--
"For orders" cargoes—United Kingdom		—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	..	74,64
United States of America		—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	..	9,49
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	21,57,46	94,95	1,60,88	3,92,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	38,30,55	29,45,49
	Government	27	1,54,13	9,67,00	..	..	71,76	1,27,11	1,22,63	--	--
SILVER											
United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,55	7,24,62	3,55,17	12,83,23	48	2,44	1,13	1,81,56	23,50
	Government	2,76,82	2,13,99	17,61	..	..	..	4,11	2	3,84,25	..
Germany		..	--	..	--	..	..	..	--	..	..
Netherlands		--	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Belgium	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	--	..
France	Private	1,82	--	3,63	..	..	..	..	..	..	--
	Government	..	--	1	..	..	..	..	--	..	--
Italy		..	--	2	..	..	..	--	..	-	--
Austria		..	..	--	..	--	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	14,70	5,62	80,33	8,39	2,67	2,24	37	4	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	Private				..	..				--	..
Iraq	Government	..	35	1,47	--	--	3	85,41	33	..	--
Turkey, Asiatic	Government				..	..				..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	1,39	3,77	15,98	46	2	16	3	63	11	19
	Government	21	6,99	1,25	1,71	19	19	4,99	53	--	..
Arabia	Private	8,05	5,69	35,77	10,77	6,01	27,54	10,32	24,99	22,04	24
	Government	15	12	1,58	..	..	..	99	28	..	--
Bahrein Islands	Private	8,97	12,28	16,36	5,54	1,85	48,21	34,51	40,25	2,82	3,90
	Government	..	--	..	..	..	..	1,50	1,51	..	--
Iran	Private	9,39	5,70	10,78	77	40	10,86	4,26	6,76	1,07	59
	Government	5,52	5,65	21,34	..	..	30	6,91	76	..	..
Henjam Island	Private	--	5	4	..	..	..	2,71	..	..	..
	Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..

No. 44.—Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes—*concld.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		SILVER									
		Imports					Exports				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1935-36	1936-37
Ceylon	Private	7,77	39	2,99	1,10	73	59,51	33,02	17,86	2	1
	Government	28	7,62	18,66	..	..	60	80	7,00	..	..
Straits Settlements	Private	8,82	28,83	6,66	4	8	15,48	11,20	26,40	..	..
	Government	..	15,08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..
Java		..	..	20	..	..	..	16	1,65	..	..
Siam		78	2,42	2,46	1,03	..	5,20	1,38	1,84	..	..
China (including Hongkong).	Private	67,13	60,96	79,53	36	76	1,65,55	1,20	96,31	28,37	..
	Government	70,02	7,19,89	1,79,88	1,97,81	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	Private	3	9,42	1,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Private	12	1,83	12	..	..	3	46,07	..	..	..
	Government	..	10	..	..	..	..	5,15	6	..	..
Union of South Africa.	Private	..	32	72	5	..	2	..	..	2	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
East Africa	Private	2,03	33	68,41	8,13	5,02	25,20	26,32	7,79	..	..
	Government	..	..	1,77	..	..	..	2,90	..	..	..
Somaliland Protectorate.	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Government	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	3
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles).	Private	1,87	9,84	15,17	9,02	..	6,60	2,23	40,01	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..	..
Canada	Private	..	1,25	..	..	11,28	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

United States of America.	Private	6,77	17,21	2,88,21	..	4,11	..	..	..	82,42	..
	Government	..	11,74,62	3,56,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	78,33	33,73	64,09	50,39	71,25	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	7	86,34	16,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji Islands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	10,88,25	4,56,21	14,17,57	4,46,22	13,87,41	3,67,34	1,76,79	2,66,23	3,18,85	28,48
	Government	3,53,09	22,36,64	6,16,46	1,99,52	23	1,12	1,26,82	10,57	3,84,25	..
				CURRENCY NOTES*							
United Kingdom	Private	—	—	..	22	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	30,00	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	—	—	40,75	5	33	—	—	9,75	..	..
	Government	—	—	13,05	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	—	—	3,23	1,01	20	—	—	..	..	3
	Government	—	—	2,38	..	..	—	—	10,50	..	20,00
Arabia	Private	—	—	17,58	2,70	1,85	—	—	4	44	1,09
	Government	—	—	1,30	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands		—	—	..	20	..	—	—	..	..	..
Iran	Private	—	—	1,66	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	5	..	..	—	—	4,42	..	..
Henjam Island	Private	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	3	..	..
Ceylon	Private	—	—	1,00	..	..	—	—	..	32,79	25,32
	Government	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Straits Settlements		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Federated Malay States		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	2	..	..
Java		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Egypt		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
East Africa	Private	—	—	1	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,02	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		—	—	45,00	..	..	—	—	10	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	—	—	1,09,23	4,18	2,38	—	—	9,91	33,23	26,44
	Government	—	—	48,80	..	..	—	—	14,95	..	20,00

* Not recorded prior to 1922-23. The figures for post-war average in columns 4 and 9 represent average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 45.—Net imports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes in each month of the year 1936-37.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Months	Net imports of gold		Net imports of silver		Net imports of currency notes	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	—2,72,72	..	85,49	..	—2,14	..
May	—2,99,14	..	1,98,63	..	20	..
June	—2,70,51	..	1,32,74	4	—2,94	..
July	—3,92,92	..	91,33	..	2	—20,00
August	—2,08,49	..	78,87	..	—6,15	..
September	—2,14,66	..	90,28	..	—2	..
October	—3,10,06	..	83, 0	..	—3,05	..
November	—2,50,85	..	1,48,50	..	—3,04	..
December	—1,47,27	..	58,91	..	—2,50	..
January	—2,26,25	..	1,68,55	..	—1,04	..
February	—84,89	..	2,18,29	..	—3,20	..
March	—1,06,85	..	3,95	19	—20	..
Total	—27,84,61	..	13,58,94	23	—24,06	—20,00

No. 46.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India.

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

—	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending 1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
1. Production (a)	..	..	..	..	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,39	2,72	2,25	2,26	2,54	2,76	2,93	3,04	3,06
2. Imports	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	(b)9,88	(b)30,66	33,68	6,54	1,32	1,10	72	95	1,61
3. Exports	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	(b)3,01	(b)8,28	18	37,26	66,84	58,15	53,26	38,31	29,46
4. Net imports (i.e., 2—3)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	(b)6,87	(b)22,38	33,50	—30,72*	—65,52*	—57,05*	—52,54*	—37,36*	—27,85*
5. Net addition to stock (i.e., 1+4)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,18	12,75	31,51	10,26	25,10	35,75	—28,46	—62,98	—54,29	—49,61	—34,32	—24,79
6. Balance held at Mints and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	27,92	25,79	38,20	41,53	41,56	41,55	41,62†	41,63†
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in Mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	..	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,67	—3,25	+4,47	—1,02	+99	+4,95	+1,87	+6	+3	—1	+7	+1
8. Net absorption (i.e., 5—7)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	30,80	—30,33	—63,04	—54,32	—49,60	—34,39	—24,80
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,38	4,68	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	6,51,53	6,56,81	6,10,44	5,56,15	5,06,54	4,72,22	4,47,43
10. Net progressive absorption	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,38,92	6,25,75	6,18,61	5,68,92	5,14,60	4,65,00	4,30,61	4,05,81

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10, the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(a) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December. (b) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England. *Net exports.

† Represents gold held as part of the Assets of the Issue Department in India of the Reserve Bank of India and the amount held on Government Account in Mints and Treasuries.

No. 47.—Balance of Trade of India*.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Average of 5 years ending 1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1933-34	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+84,99	+1,00,50	+1,03.26	+1,21,32	+1.61.85	+2,19.50	+2.15.97	+2.86,33	+3,42,04	+1.93.15	+1,47,25	+1,51,67	+1,60,52	+1,96,13
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+3,59	+4,41	+4,19	+3,20	+3,46	+4,62	+8,14	+15,62	+9,87	+4.71	+3,42	+3,55	+3,77	+6,24
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	—58,52	—67,75	—69,79	—78,43	—1,11,85	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,48,81	—2,39,11	—1.55.10	—1,15,00(c)	—1,31,80(c)	—1,33,75(c)	—1,24,60(c)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	**+30,06**	**+37,16**	**+37,66**	**+46,09**	**+53,46**	**+78,27**	**+76,31**	**+53,14**	**+1,12,80**	**+42,76**	**+35,67**	**+23,42**	**+30,54**	**+77,77**
Gold (private)	—3,08	—2,10	—2,25	—9,55	—12,88	—28,87	—7,81(a)	—13,93(a)	—33,50	+30,72	+57,05	+52,54	+37,35	+27,85
Silver (private)	—8,96	—12,21	—6,25	—5,12	—8,11	—7,21	—2,99(b)	—11,79(b)	—16,78	—5,37	—1	—37	—1,27	—13,59
Currency Notes (private)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—40	—13	+9	+19	+37	+29	+24
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	**—12,04**	**—14,31**	**—8,50**	**—14,67**	**—20,99**	**—36,08**	**—10,80**	**—26,12**	**—50,41**	**+25,44**	**+57,23**	**+52,54**	**+36,37**	**+14,50**
Total visible balance of trade	**+18,02**	**+22,85**	**+29,16**	**+31,42**	**+32,47**	**+42,19**	**+65,51**	**+27,02**	**+62,39**	**+68,20**	**+92,90**	**+75,96**	**+66,91**	**+92,27**
Purchases of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	—18,00	—21,81	—26,07	—27,76	—35,56	—41,85	(d) —34,96	—15,45	—39,84	—37,77	—59,97	—49,82	—45,58	—70,87(e)
Sales of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	..	..	..	..	+2,41	+5	+5,50	+9,42	+38§	+5,34	..	..	..	(f)
Transfers of Government Securities	+17	+49	—53	—88	—54	—87	—38	+38	—27	—11	—11	+32	—56	—18
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	—87	—99	—83	—70	—56	—44	—30	—31	—36	—33	—36	—28	—31	—29
Balance of remittances of funds	**—18,70**	**—22,31**	**—27,43**	**—29,34**	**—34,25**	**—42,61**	**—30,14**	**—5,96**	**—40,09**	**—32,87**	**—60,44**	**—9,78**	**—46,45**	**—71 34**

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table. **§One-fifth of the amount for 1926-27 only, there being no transactions in other years.**

NOTE.—In these balances *plus* (+) signifies net export and *minus* (—) net import.

(a) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(b) Excludes *piastres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1916-17, R77 lakhs in 1917-18 and R6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (R1,13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (R12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R5 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R24 lakhs) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded :—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R86 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are:—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R1 lakh). The value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R2 lakhs) has been excluded in 1926-27.

(c) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(d) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(e) Figures for years prior to 1923-24 represent Council Bills and T. T. paid in India. Subsequent figures include Sterling purchases. From 1925-26 figures relate entirely to Sterling purchases.

(f) Figures in previous columns given against this item represent sterling transfers on London sold in India.

No. 48.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles.

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	4 11 8	4 9 6	5 2 8
Molasses	"	2 3 7	1 0 1	..	..
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	1 15 7	2 0 4	2 0 5
Spirit—Brandy	"	7 15 9	15 9 1	15 6 10	15 14 2
" Whisky	"	6 8 2	16 9 9	16 12 1	16 15 9
" present in drugs	"	17 9 3	30 9 10	29 4 6	28 15 10
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 3	0 9 11	0 9 5	0 9 0
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	18 4 5	19 3 8	19 0 7
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 3 10	0 2 4	0 3 8
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	31 15 5	32 8 7	30 3 1
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 1 2	0 1 1	0 1 2
Cloves	"	0 5 2	0 5 3	0 4 6	0 5 7
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	13 12 8	14 9 5	15 13 3
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 6 1	0 5 5	0 5 0
4. Textile, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	0 14 7	0 15 4	0 14 4
" goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 8	0 2 1	0 2 1	0 2 1
" " white	"	0 2 9	0 3 1	0 3 0	0 3 3
" " coloured	"	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 2 11	0 3 1
" handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	0 3 6	0 1 5	0 1 3	0 1 6
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	2 9 5	2 10 2	3 4 2
" goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	0 8 10	0 7 10	0 8 8
" piecegoods	"	0 11 2	0 6 0	0 5 3	0 6 0
(b) Wool—					
" piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	1 5 3	1 8 8	1 8 9
" shawls	No.	2 7 9	2 14 0	2 4 8	2 9 9
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	0 13 1	0 15 10	1 4 0
7. Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	28 9 4	28 5 9	36 13 0
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	233 11 7	221 6 7	229 7 7

No. 48.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles—*continued*

Articles	Per	Pre-war average			1934-35			1935-36			1936-37		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
7. Metals and manufactures—*contd.*													
Iron or Steel—													
Beams, etc.	Ton	115	5	6	105	10	4	118	11	9	118	15	0
Nails, etc.	,,	205	1	6	263	14	9	251	1	3	263	9	11
Pipes, etc.	,,	150	10	9	438	10	10	501	3	10	467	13	0
Rails, chairs, etc.	Cwt.	3	11	6	7	0	8	4	15	11	5	1	1
Sheets, galvanised	Ton	192	0	1	188	8	0	177	3	4	170	3	5
,, tinned	,,	236	15	1	304	5	2	312	10	5	398	8	7
,, not galvanised	,,	139	6	0	135	5	2	129	14	10	135	14	3
Tubes	,,	231	8	4	254	2	11	179	15	11	197	1	7
Steel, bars	,,	99	7	7	109	13	8	113	4	11	132	10	7
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138	4	5	151	15	2	146	6	8	138	9	6
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—													
(*a*) Animals, horses	No.	455	6	3	756	7	3	823	2	3	604	0	0
(*b*) Fruits, coconuts	,,	0	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9
(*c*) Drugs, substances—													
Aniline	lb.	0	12	4	—			—			—		
Alizarine	,,	0	7	9	0	10	11	0	10	9	0	10	3
(*d*) Chemicals—													
Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4	1	6	5	7	7	4	15	0	4	1	1
(*e*) Drugs, medicines—													
Quinine salts	lb.	9	11	11	24	1	0	25	4	3	23	6	8
(*f*) Tobacco manufactures—													
Cigarettes	,,	3	0	9	3	9	10	3	6	1	3	7	0
(*g*) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15	13	9	13	10	7	13	4	9	12	8	9
(*h*) Flax—													
Canvas	Yd.	0	8	9	0	12	6	0	15	6	0	14	11
Piecegoods	,,	0	5	8	0	9	9	0	11	2	0	9	4
(*i*) Coal	Ton	17	5	11	16	2	7	15	15	6	15	1	8
(*j*) Other raw materials—													
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	28	5	1	15	3	7	19	0	8	17	6	0
(*k*) Other manufactured articles—													
(*i*) Arms, etc.—													
Gunpowder	lb.	0	11	7	0	10	9	0	10	6	0	10	9
(*ii*) Glass and glassware—													
Beads	Cwt.	85	9	1	68	12	7	69	5	10	64	4	11
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—			0	1	6	0	1	3	0	1	3
(*iii*) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16	1	2	20	13	0	21	10	11	20	8	10
(*iv*) Printing paper	,,	12	8	3	9	14	6	9	7	7	8	12	6
(*v*) Soap	,,	19	11	7	30	9	0	57	9	4	56	6	11
(*vi*) Umbrellas	No.	1	1	1	0		3	0	8	0	0	8	7
(*vii*) Building materials—													
Firebricks	,,	0	1	6	0	2	11	0	3	10	0	3	11
Cement	Cwt.	2	0	5	1	12	3	1	13	11	1	13	9
Pitch and tar	,,	4	1	4	3	6	9	3	7	4	3	12	11

No. 49.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles.

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	3 8 11	3 14 10	3 15 7
Wheat	"	5 5 5	4 13 5	4 15 1	4 8 5
" flour	"	7 14 8	6 3 9	6 2 10	6 14 0
Barley	"	4 4 2	3 4 8	3 0 5	3 4 5
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	4 11 0	4 10 3	4 3 10
3. Tea	lb.	0 7 1	0 9 11	0 10 2	0 10 7
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	51 9 3	47 5 2	39 11 7
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 4 9	0 4 2	0 3 6
Chillies	"	0 2 4	0 2 6	0 1 6	0 1 11
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi	"	0 9 0	0 8 2	0 8 10	0 8 7
5. Seeds, oils and oilcakes—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	5 14 4	6 14 11	7 4 11
Copra	"	17 15 7	17 0 4	18 6 2	19 15 1
Cotton	"	3 12 0	3 1 1	3 1 7	2 12 7
Groundnut	"	8 5 1	5 12 9	8 1 0	8 4 11
Linseed	"	10 8 8	6 4 7	6 11 2	7 5 11
Rapeseed	"	7 9 8	5 11 10	6 12 6	7 2 1
Sesamum	"	10 6 5	8 13 11	10 6 0	9 8 10
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	1 7 4	1 8 4	1 8 2
Coconut	"	1 12 8	1 0 4	1 5 1	1 9 6
Oilcakes	Cwt.	3 12 8	2 13 4	3 0 5	3 6 1
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	144 7 6	177 11 5	180 0 1
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 3 11	0 3 10	0 3 5
" cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 1 8	0 1 7	0 1 6
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	28 0 6	27 13 5	29 2 2
" yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 7 10	0 7 9	0 7 9
" piece-goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 7 7	0 3 3	0 2 10
" " coloured	"	0 5 0	0 5 1	0 4 9	0 4 7

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No. 49.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES—*continued*

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war average			1934-35			1935-36			1936-37		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
8. Other textiles—													
Wool, raw	lb.	0	7	10	0	6	0	0	6	10	0	8	10
9. Hides and skins—													
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66	4	1	24	8	10	24	11	8	27	8	1
„ tanned	„	85	10	10	86	14	7	81	10	3	88	11	7
Skins, raw	„	68	0	6	66	12	8	70	4	6	80	0	2
„ tanned	„	198	12	3	247	13	10	231	15	4	238	9	3
10. Metals and Ores—													
Manganese ore	Ton	16	4	0	17	7	11	18	2	7	19	6	10
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—													
(a) Dyeing substances—													
Indigo	Cwt.	194	6	6	196	6	1	189	14	10	160	3	3
Myrobalans	„	4	4	5	3	8	6	3	2	5	2	15	1
(b) Chemicals—													
Saltpetre	„	11	7	6	7	15	8	7	9	6	6	14	3
(c) Drugs, medicines, etc.—													
Tobacco—													
Unmanufactured	lb.	0	1	10	0	4	8	0	4	11	0	4	11
Cigars	„	0	13	7	1	3	5	1	6	1	1	5	5
Opium	Cwt.	1,915	10	10	3,213	14	8	..			..		
(d) Hemp, raw	„	13	12	0	8	14	11	9	6	2	9	0	1
(e) Lac, shell	„	54	1	9	61	12	10	36	6	1	30	11	3
(f) Coal	Ton	9	12	7	9	5	2	8	9	9	8	1	5
(g) Manures—Bones	„	69	0	9	55	7	8	69	11	8	79	11	4
(h) Other raw materials—													
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36	15	5	31	1	0	32	6	9	40	4	2
Coir, unmanufactured	„	10	11	6	9	0	2	8	10	5	8	7	1
Mica	„	72	15	0	66	1	5	50	1	7	52	6	0
(i) Other manufactured articles—													
Candles	lb.	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	4	6
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22	7	1	20	10	6	21	1	7	21	1	1
12. Building materials—													
Teakwood	c. Ton	155	12	1	209	11	10	191	13	3	210	0	11

No. 51.—PRICES OF COTTON, RAW AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COTTON, RAW AND CLOTH IN LIVERPOOL.

(*Compiled from F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.*)

		Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb.)	Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100)*	
			Cotton, raw American	Cloth
1936				
April	3	6·50	98	111
	9	6·57	99	111
	17	6·58	99	111
	24	6·62	99	111
May	1	6·46	97	111
	8	6·46	97	111
	15	6·56	99	112
	22	6·57	99	112
	29	6·64	100	112
June	4	6·68	100	112
	12	6·82	102	112
	19	7·00	105	113
	26	7·18	108	113
July	3	7·18	108	113
	10	7·58	114	115
	17	7·47	112	115
	24	7·33	110	115
	31	7·10	107	115
August	7	7·02	105	115
	14	6·92	104	114
	21	6·74	101	113
	28	6·70	101	113
September	4	6·70	101	113
	11	6·99	105	114
	18	6·98	105	115
	25	6·73	101	114
October	2	7·02	105	115
	9	6·83	103	116
	16	6·99	105	116
	23	6·96	104	116
	30	6·81	102	116
November	6	6·92	104	118
	13	6·71	101	118
	20	6·76	102	118
	27	6·72	101	118
December	4	6·81	102	118
	11	6·93	104	118
	18	6·88	103	119
	24	7·01	106	121
	31	7·10	107	122
1937				
January	8	7·11	*96	*116
	15	7·20	97	117
	22	7·16	96	119
	29	7·34	99	120
February	5	7·30	98	121
	12	7·28	98	121
	19	7·22	97	121
	26	7·41	100	121
March	5	7·70	104	124
	12	7·94	107	126
	19	7·88	106	127
	25	7·95	107	127

*Basis—100 as Average price, 1930, since January 1937.

No. 52.—Statistics of Maritime Freights *from* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon *to* London, Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg and Japan.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914 April	1932 April	1933 April	1934 April	1935 April	1936 January	1936 April	1936 July	1936 October	1937 January	1937 April
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Calcutta*—													
Jute	London	Ton of 50 c.ft.	1 0 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	2 2 6
	Marseilles	"	1 2 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	2 2 6	2 2 6
	Antwerp	"	1 0 0	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 18 9
	Hamburg	"	1 2 6	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 18 9
Linseed	London	Ton	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 12 6
	Marseilles	"	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 13 9	1 12 6
	Antwerp	"	1 0 0	1 7 6	..	..	..	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 10 0
	Hamburg	"	1 2 6	1 7 6	..	..	..	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 10 0
Bombay— Cotton	London	Ton of 40 c.ft.	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 2 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Antwerp	"	0 11 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Hamburg	"	0 16 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	2 2 6	2 2 6
	Japan	Bale	Rs. 17 (b)	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·56	Yen 4·72	Yen 4·72
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Marseilles	"	0 11 0	..	1 3 0	0 19 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Antwerp	"	0 11 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamburg	"	0 16 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	London	"	0 10 0	0 19 0	0 17 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 19 0 to 1 3 0	1 12 0 to 1 17 0	1 7 0 to 1 10 0
	Marseilles	"	0 10 0	..	1 0 0	0 16 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 19 0 to 1 3 0	1 12 0 to 1 17 0	1 7 0 to 1 10 0
Madras— Groundnuts	Marseilles	"	1 2 6	1 3 9 to 1 6 3	1 2 6 nominal.	1 2 6	0 18 0	1 5 0 to 1 7 6	1 5 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Karachi— Barley (16 cwt.)	London	"	(a) 0 12 0	0 19 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 14 0	1 0 0	(a) 0 17 0	(a) 1 3 6	(a) 1 15 0	(a) 1 12 0
Rangoon— Rice	United Kingdom	"	1 3 3	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 2 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 1 3	1 6 3	1 15 0	1 12 6
	Hamburg	"	..	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 2 6

Note.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.
* The rates since 1923 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5s. per ton.
(a) Rate for Liverpool.
(b) Per ton of 40 c.ft.

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

(In thousands of Rupees.)

—	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1936-37 as compared with 1935-36.
Sea Customs—Imports.						
I.—Revenue Duties.						
1. Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	35,41	34,21	34,88	38,42	38,60	+18
2. Spirits and liqueurs	1,72,59	1,77,98	1,76,81	1,78,73	1,75,71	—3,02
3. Wines	12,92	13,81	14,42	14,19	13,13	—1,06
4. Spices	18,16	18,27	16,84	17,00	19,28	+2,28
5. Tea	11,45	13,36	8,79	15,23	12,26	—2,97
6. Tobacco	1,33,76	1,14,82	1,07,48	1,04,54	1,32,10	+27,56
7. Kerosene Oil	1,45,35	1,25,77	1,64,06	1,49,50	1,53,43	+3,93
8. Motor Spirit	29,09	10,20	5,18	8,24	53,31	+45,07
9. Oils, batching, fuel and lubricating	34,31	39,59	42,14	45,11	41,74	—3,37
10. Cotton, raw	55,91	30,38	38,91	58,42	44,54	—13,88
11. Boots and shoes	27,81	24,28	17,43	12,53	8,30	—4,23
12. Motor cars, cycles, scooters, omnibuses, chassis, vans, lorries and parts thereof(a)	68,10	95,02	1,33,69	1,28,78	1,36,19	+7,41
13. Electric lighting bulbs	18,06	15,92	16,60	18,06	14,65	—3,41
14. Wireless reception instruments and apparatus	2,55	4,09	7,83	10,81	14,34	+3,53
15. Dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives	17,24	23,64	32,37	34,26	30,01	—4,25
16. Machinery	1,27,86	1,50,86	1,59,71	1,76,84	1,75,58	—1,26
17. Iron and Steel	35,59	39,34	44,09	45,51	38,65	—6,86
18. Silver bullion, coin, sheets, plates and other manufactures	8,93	2,13	22,19	38,51	1,47,77	+1,09,26
19. Tin, block	7,25	6,15	7,67	9,04	7,34	—1,70

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

—	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1936-37 as compared with 1935-36.
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS—*contd.*						
I.—Revenue Duties—contd.						
20. Metals, other than iron and steel, silver and block tin	92,10	75,86	96,05	88,01	64,35	—23,66
21. Railway plant and rolling stock	7,88	9,31	13,39	19,40	12,27	—7,13
22. Artificial silk yarn and thread	17,14	15,70	31,38	28,62	32,66	+4,04
23. Yarns and textile fabrics, others	96,51	1,00,11	1,62,02	1,21,61	1,27,87	+6,26
24. Cinematograph films	9,48	12,81	13,60	13,99	14,45	+46
25. Portland cement excluding white Portland cement	11,51	10,17	9,81	8,09	6,81	—1,28
26. Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	37,57	32,52	34,89	34,75	37,30	+2,55
27. Toys, games and sports goods	23,69	25,37	23,75	21,69	20,68	—1,01
28. Betelnuts	57,54	56,54	45,70	47,29	57,38	+10,09
29. All other articles (*b*)	9,61,07	8,98,13	9,73,89	10,19,41	10,04,82	—14,59
II.—Protective Duties.						
30. Wheat and wheat flour	..	..	8	11	24	+13
31. Broken rice	..	..	..	11,52	56	—10,96
32. Sugar	6,84,79	4,72,04	3,81,35	3,24,16	50,51	—2,73,65
33. Heavy Chemicals	4,48	18	23	15	21	+6
34. Iron and Steel	1,10,37	85,05	78,60	91,11	69,31	—21,80
35. Silver wire, thread and other manufactures	8,33	5,72	4,27	5,05	3,72	—1,33
36. Paper and Stationery	21,71	24,24	21,26	22,94	23,02	+8
37. Raw silk (*c*) (*d*)	28,15	17,90	30,69	33,45	29,94	—3,51

38. Silk yarn and thread (d)	21,55	12,08	20,08	21,55	31,00	+9,45
39. Cotton yarn and thread (d)	54,87	40,17	82,58	40,83	24,46	—16,37
40. Cotton fabrics of British manufacture	3,00,49	2,10,42	2,87,26	2,24,69	1,67,50	—57,19
41. Cotton fabrics not of British manufacture	3,52,16	2,50,44	2,58,38	3,30,24	2,94,65	—35,59
42. Silk fabrics (d)	2,55,25(e)	1,28,18	88,96	67,60	57,22	—10,38
43. Cotton hosiery (d) (i)	17,95	20,87	27,52	15,99	22,67	+6,68
44. Artificial silk fabrics (d) (j).	—	68,23	1,10,57	1,36,91	1,82,03	+45,12
45. Fabrics of artificial silk mixed with other materials (d) (k)	47,64	44,78	26,54	17,31	23,36	+6,05
46. Other textile manufactures (d)	(f)	(g)	49,15(g)	42,40	36,47	—5,93
47. Matches, match splints and veneers	40	29	23	7	7	..
48. Wood pulp	8,80	11,49	11,01	8,66	6,34	—2,32
TOTAL IMPORTS	41,93,77	35,68,37	38,84,33	39,01,32	36,58,80	—2,42,52
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	87,20	99,52	1,09,38	1,22,28	1,18,57	—3,71
NET IMPORT DUTY	41,06,57	34,68,85	37,74,95	37,79,04	35,40,23	—2,38,81
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS.						
Skins, raw (h)	14,07	18,82	8,45	1,02	..	—1,02
Jute (raw and manufactured)	3,07,47	3,46,67	3,59,07	3,77,62	4,31,61	+53,99
Rice	75,75	69,36	64,79	56,59	58,66	+2,07
TOTAL EXPORTS	3,97,29	4,34,85	4,32,31	4,35,23	4,90,27	+55,04
Deduct—Refunds	2,53	3,57	2,45	3,44	3,11	—33
Net export duty	3,94,76	4,31,28	4,29,86	4,31,79	4,87,16	+55,37
TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES (NET)	45,01,33	39,00,13	42,04,81	42,10,83	40,27,39	—1,83,44
Land Customs and miscellaneous	72,98	1,28,59	71,83	52,55	37,19	—15,36
Excise duty on motor spirit	3,93,69	4,42,79	4,91,20	5,32,11	5,56,90	+24,79

No. 53.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)—*concld.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

—	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1936-37 as compared with 1935-36.
Excise duty on kerosene	2,76,52	2,80,68	2,97,39	2,84,04	3,02,21	+18,17
" " " silver	76	..	..	61	5,08	+4,47
" " " sugar	..	..	97,23	1,58,51	2,52,77	+94,26
" " " matches	..	..	1,52,84	2,29,04	2,38,56	+9,52
" " " steel ingots	..	..	11,98	35,06	33,75	—1,31
Total Customs Revenue (gross)	53,35,01	48,55,28	54,39,11	56,28,47	55,75,53	—52,94
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	9,29	10,10	10,02	11,52	12,90	+1,38
Tea Cess	14,13	12,19	16,10	23,39	22,82	—57

(a) Exclusive, up to December 1932, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.
(b) Inclusive, up to December 1932, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.
(c) Includes figures for silk cocoons from 1934-35.
(d) Transferred to protective group with effect from 1st May, 1934.
(e) Includes figures for artificial silk fabrics from October to March.
(f) Figures not available.
(g) Excludes collections at Madras and Bombay for April, 1934.
(h) Includes duty on hides, raw up to 1933-34. Duty on skins, raw was abolished under the Indian Finance Act, 1935.
(i) Relates to "hosiery excluding articles made of silk or artificial silk" up to 1933-34.
(j) Figures from October, 1931 to March, 1933, included in item No. 42.
(k) Includes fabrics of silk mixed with other materials up to 1933-34.
Note.—Figures for 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37 are subject to final adjustment.

No. 54.—CUSTOMS TARIFF

Reprint of the First and Second Schedules appended to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (as in operation on 1st May, 1937) showing the rates* of Customs duties leviable on goods imported into and exported from British India.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION I. *Live Animals and Products of the Animal Kingdom.*			
1	Animals, living, all sorts	..	Free	..	..	..
2	Bacon and Ham, not canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
3	Fish, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
3(1)	Fish, salted, wet	Revenue	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee per Indian maund of 82 2/7 lbs. avoirdupois weight as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe †, *plus* 6¼ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
3(2)	Fish, salted, dry	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 3-8 per cwt.	..	Re. 1-8 per cwt.	..
3(3)	Fish, unsalted, dry	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
3(4)	Fishmaws, including singally and sozille and sharkfins.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
4	Butter, Cheese and Ghee	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
4(1)	Milk, condensed or preserved, including milk cream.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
5	Coral, unprepared	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
5(1)	Cowries and Shells	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
5(2)	Ivory, unmanufactured	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
			SECTION II. *Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.*			
6	Plants, living, not otherwise specified.	..	Free	..	..	..
6(1)	Rubber stumps	..	Free	..	..	..
7	Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..

* Details regarding alterations in the statutory rates of duty made by Governor-General in Council in exercise of the powers vested in him and tariff values prescribed for certain articles are available from the current issue of the "Indian Customs Tariff".

† The rate on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice is annas 9¼ per maund of 82 2/7 lbs. avoirdupois.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION II—*contd.*					
	***Products of the Vegetable Kingdom*—contd.**					
8	Fruits, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
8(1)	Currants . . .	Revenue	Re. 1-4 per cwt. .	..	..	..
9	Coffee not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem plus* one anna per pound.	..	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
9(1)	Coffee, canned or bottled	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
9(2)	Tea	Preferential revenue.	Five annas per pound	..	Three annas per pound.	..
9(3)	The following Spices, namely :—					
	Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper—					
	(*a*) Unground . .	Preferential revenue.	45 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	37½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..
	(*b*) Ground . .	Revenue	37½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
9(4)	The following unground Spices, namely :—					
	Chillies, ginger and mace.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	22½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..
9(5)	Betelnuts . . .	Preferential revenue.	45 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	37½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..
9(6)	Vanilla beans . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
10	Grain and Pulse, not otherwise specified, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour.	..	Free	..	..	..
10(2)	Broken rice . .	Protective	Twelve annas per Indian maund of 82⅚ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	..	..	March 31st, 1938.
11	Flour, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
11(2)	Sago flour	..	Free	..	..	..
11(3)	Sago and Tapioca .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
11(4)	Starch and farina . .	Revenue	15 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION II—*concld.*			
			***Products of the Vegetable Kingdom*—concld.**			
12	Seeds, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
12(1)	Oilseeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.	..	Free	..	..	..
12(2)	Oilseeds, non-essential, all sorts not otherwise specified, including copra or coconut kernel.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
12(3)	Rubber seeds . .	..	Free	..	..	..
12(4)	Hops	..	Free	..	..	..
12(5)	Fodder, bran and pollards	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
13	Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
13(1)	Barks for tanning .	..	Free	..	..	..
13(2)	Cutch and gambier, all sorts.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
13(3)	Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
13(4)	Gums, Arabic, Benjamin (ras and cowrie) and Dammer (including unrefined batu) and rosin.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
13(5)	Stick or Seed Lac . .	..	Free	..	..	..
13(6)	Opium . . .	Revenue	Rs. 30 per seer of 80 tolas or 18¾ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
13(7)	Cinchona bark . .	..	Free	..	..	..
14	Canes and Rattans .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
			SECTION III.			
			Fatty Substances, Greases, Oils and Products of their Decomposition; prepared Alimentary Fats; Waxes of Animal or Vegetable origin.			
15	All sorts of Stearine, wax, grease and animal fat not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
15(1)	Lard, not canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
15(2)	Beeswax	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
15(3)	Tallow	..	Free	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION III—*contd.*			
	Fatty Substances, Greases, Oils and Products of their Decomposition; prepared Alimentary Fats; Waxes of Animal or Vegetable origin—contd.					
15(4)	Fish oil, including whale oil, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
15(5)	Fish oil and whale oil, hardened or hydrogenated.	Revenue	Rs. 10 per cwt.	..	..	..
15(6)	Vegetable Non-essential oils not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem*.	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
15(7)	The following Vegetable Non-essential oils, namely, coconut, groundnut and linseed.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
15(8)	All sorts of Animal oils not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
			SECTION IV.			
	Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco.					
16	Canned or bottled bacon, ham and lard.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
16(1)	Fish, canned	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
16(2)	Isinglass, canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
17	Sugar, excluding confectionery.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on sugar, other than Khandsari or palmyra sugar produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 7-4 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1938.
17(1)	Molasses	Revenue	31½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
17(2)	Confectionery	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem*.	40 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
17(3)	Sugar-candy	Revenue	Rs. 10-8 per cwt.	..	..	..
18	Cocoa and chocolate, other than confectionery.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
19	Biscuits, cakes, and farinaceous and patent foods, canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
20	Vegetable products, jams, jellies, pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments, canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
20(1)	Fruit juices	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
20(2)	Fruits and Vegetables, canned or bottled.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..

* The rate of excise duty from the 28th February, 1937, and until further notice, on sugar, other than *Khandsari* or palmyra sugar, produced in any factory in British India and either issued out of or used within the factory is Rs. 2 per cwt. The rate of excise duty on *Khandsari* sugar produced in any factory in British India and issued out of such factory on or after the 28th February 1937, is Re. 1 per cwt.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION IV—*contd.*

Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.

21	Canned or bottled provisions, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
21(1)	Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
21(2)	All sorts of food not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
22	All sorts of drink not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
22(1)	Ale and beer—					
	(*a*) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more.	Preferential revenue.	Re. 1-2 per Imperial gallon.	Fourteen annas per Imperial gallon.	..	..
	(*b*) In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz.	Preferential revenue.	Three annas per bottle.	Two annas and four pies per bottle.	..	..
	(*c*) In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz.	Preferential revenue.	One anna and six pies per bottle.	One anna and two pies per bottle.	..	..
	(*d*) In bottles containing less than 6¾ oz. but not less than 5 oz.	Preferential revenue.	Nine pies per bottle	Seven pies per bottle.	..	..
	(*e*) In other containers .	Preferential revenue.	Re. 1-8 per Imperial gallon.	Re. 1-2-8 per Imperial gallon.	..	..
22(2)	Porter, cider and other fermented liquors except ale and beer—					
	(*a*) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more.	Revenue	Fifteen annas per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
	(*b*) In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz.	Revenue	Two annas and six pies per bottle.	..	..	..
	(*c*) In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz.	Revenue	One anna and three pies per bottle.	..	..	..
	(*d*) In bottles containing less than 6¾ oz. but not less than 5 oz.	Revenue	Seven and half pies per bottle.	..	..	..
	(*e*) In other containers .	Revenue	Re. 1-4 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
22(3)	Wines, not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit—					
	(*a*) Champagne and other sparkling wines.	Revenue	Rs. 13-2 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Other sorts . .	Revenue	Rs. 7-8 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION IV—*contd.*

Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	Duration of protective rates of duty.
22(4)	Spirits (other than denatured spirit)—					
	(*a*) Brandy, gin, whisky and other sorts of spirits, not otherwise specified, including wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Revenue	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit not otherwise specified—					
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Revenue	Rs. 50 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
	(ii) not so entered .	Revenue	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	..	..
	Provided that— (*a*) the duty on any article included in this item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were liable to a duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem*; (*b*) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.					
22(5)	Spirits— (*a*) Bitters—					
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 50 per Imperial gallon.	..	Rs. 45 per Imperial gallon.	..
	(ii) not so entered .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	Rs. 33-12 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION IV—*contd.*

***Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco*—contd.**

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	Duration of protective rates of duty.
22(5)—*contd.*	Spirits—*contd.*					
	(*b*) Drugs and medicines containing spirit—					
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 40 per Imperial gallon.	Rs. 36 per Imperial gallon.	Rs. 36 per Imperial gallon.	..
	(ii) not so entered .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 29 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	Rs. 26 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	Rs. 26 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..
	(*c*) Perfumed spirits .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 60 per Imperial gallon.	Rs. 52-8 per Imperial gallon.	..	.
	(*d*) Rum	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	Rs. 33-12 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..
	Provided that— (*a*) on any article chargeable under this item with the lower rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 20 per cent *ad valorem*, and on any article chargeable under this item with the higher rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 30 per cent *ad valorem*; (*b*) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.					
22(6)	Denatured spirit . .	Revenue	9⅜ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
22(7)	Vinegar in casks . .	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
23	Oilcakes . . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION IV—*concld.*			
			***Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco*—concld.**			
24	Tobacco, manufactured, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Rs. 3-12 per lb.	..	..	..
24(1)	Cigars	Revenue	112½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
24(2)	Cigarettes	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* and in addition either Rs. 8-2 per thousand or Rs. 3-4 per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
24(3)	Tobacco, unmanufactured.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 3-4 per lb.	..	Rs. 2-12 per lb.	..
			SECTION V.			
			Mineral Products.			
25	China clay	..	Free	..	..	..
25(1)	Salt excluding salt exempted under Item No. 25 (2).	Revenue	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.*	..	..	..
25(2)	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Central Government to manufacturers of glazed stoneware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.	..	Free	..	..	..
25(3)	The following building and engineering materials, namely, chalk, lime and clay.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	.	..	..

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice is Rs. 1-9-0 per maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoir. Under the salt (Additional Import duty) Act, 1931, as amended subsequently salt imported into any port in British India is liable to an additional duty of Custom at the rate of 1½ anna per maund up to 30th April, 1938.

SECTION V—*contd.*

Mineral Products—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of — The United Kingdom.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of — A British Colony.	Duration of protective rates of duty.
25(4)	Cement not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
25(5)	Portland cement excluding white Portland cement.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 18-4 per ton .	Rs. 13-12 per ton.	..	..
25(6)	Stone prepared as for road metalling.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
25(7)	Marble and stone not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
26	Metallic ores, all sorts except ochres and other pigment ores.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
27	Coal, coke and patent fuel.	Revenue	Ten annas per ton .	..	..	..
27(1)	Asphalt . . .	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
27(2)	Pitch and Tar . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
27(3)	All sorts of mineral oils not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
27(4)	Kerosene; also any mineral oil other than kerosene and motor spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Revenue	Three annas and nine pies per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
27(5)	Mineral oil, not included in Item No. 27 (4) or Item No. 27 (6) which is suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps.	Revenue	Three annas and nine pies per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
27(6)	Motor Spirit . .	Revenue	Ten annas per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
27(7)	Mineral oil—					
	(a) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre;	Revenue	Rs. 15-10 per ton .	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of — The United Kingdom.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of — A British Colony.	Duration of protective rates of duty.
			SECTION V—*contd.*			
			Mineral Products—contd.			
27(7)—*contd.*	Mineral oil—*contd.* (*b*) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, is not suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes.	Revenue	12½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
27(8)	Lubricating oil, that is, oil such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than lubrication, excluding any mineral oil which has its flashing point below two hundred degrees of the Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Preferential revenue.	Two annas and six pies per Imperial gallon.	Six pies per Imperial gallon.	..	..
			SECTION VI.			
			Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers.			
28	Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
28(1)	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder.	..	Free	..	..	..
28(2)	Copperas, green (ferrous sulphate).	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
28(3)	Sulphur . . .	..	Free	..	..	..
28(4)	Liquid Gold for glass-making.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
28(5)	Heavy Chemicals, the following, namely:— Magnesium chloride .	Protective	Re. 1-5 per cwt. or 25 per cent *ad valorem,* whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
28(6)	The following Chemicals, namely:—					
	(*a*) Alum (ammonia alum, potash alum and soda alum).	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-6 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Magnesium sulphate or hydrated magnesium sulphate.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-4 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..

SECTION VI—*contd.*

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The United Kingdom.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of A British Colony	Duration of protective rates of duty.
28(7)	The following Chemicals, namely, cadmium sulphide, cobalt oxide, selenium, uranium oxide and zinc oxide.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
28(8)	The following Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, namely, acetic, carbolic, citric and oxalic acids, napthalene, potassium chlorate and potassium cyanide, bicarbonate of soda, borax, sodium silicate, arsenic, calcium carbide, glycerine, lead, magnesium and zinc compounds not otherwise specified, aloes, asafoetida, cocaine, sarsaparilla and storax.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
28(9)	Saccharine (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharine.	Revenue	Rs. 6-4 per lb.	..	..	..
28(10)	Saccharine tablets	Revenue	18¾ per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 6-4 per pound of saccharine contents, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
28(11)	Alkaloids of Opium and their derivatives.	Revenue	Rs. 30 per seer of 80 tolas or 18¾ per cent *ad valorem,* whichever is higher.	..	..	..
28(12)	Alkaloids extracted from Cinchona Bark including Quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from cinchona bark.	..	Free	..	..	..
28(13)	Anti-plague Serum	..	Free	..	..	..
28(14)	Toilet Requisites not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
29	Cinematograph Films not exposed.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
29(1)	Cinematograph Films, exposed.	Revenue	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION VI—*contd.*

***Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers*—contd.**

30	Paints, colours and painters' materials, all sorts not otherwise specified including paints, solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
30(1)	Dyes derived from coal-tar, and coal-tar derivatives, used in any dyeing process.	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
30(2)	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely :—					
	(*a*) Red lead, genuine dry, genuine moist and reduced moist.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 4-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*b*) White lead, genuine dry.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 5-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*c*) Zinc white, genuine dry.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 6 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*d*) Paints, other sorts, coloured, moist—					
	(i) in packing of 1 lb. or over.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 8-8 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) in packing of ½ lb. and over but less than 1 lb.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 11-4 per cwt., whichever is higher	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(iii) in packing of ¼ lb. and over but less than ½ lb.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 17 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(iv) in packing of less than ¼ lb.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 24 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
30(3)	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely :—					
	(*a*) Red lead, reduced dry.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 4-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(*b*) White lead, genuine moist, and reduced dry or moist.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 5-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION VI—*contd.*

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like: Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	Duration of protective rates of duty.
80(3)—*contd.*	Paints, colours, etc.—*contd.*					
	(c) Zinc white, genuine moist.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 6 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(d) Zinc white, reduced dry or moist.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 4-4 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
80(4)	The following Paints, colours and painters' materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
80(5)	Plumbago and graphite .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
80(6)	Printers' ink . .	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
80(7)	Lead pencils . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or one anna per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
80(8)	Slate pencils . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
81	Natural Essential Oils, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
81(1)	The following Natural Essential Oils, namely, citronella, cinnamon, and cinnamon leaf.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
81(2)	The following Natural Essential Oils, namely, almond, bergamot, gajupatti, camphor, cloves, eucalyptus, lavender, lemon, otto-rose and peppermint.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
81(3)	Essential Oils, synthetic.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
81(4)	Camphor . .	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
81(5)	Perfumery, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
82	Soap not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

SEotion VI—*contd.*

hemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The United Kingdom.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of A British Colony.	Duration of protective rates of duty.
2(1)	Soap, toilet . . .	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 20 per cwt., whichever is higher.	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
2(2)	Soap, household and laundry—					
	(*a*) in plain bars of not less than one pound in weight.	Revenue	Rs. 4 per cwt.	..	..	..
	(*b*) other sorts . .	Revenue	Rs. 6-8 per cwt. .	..	..	..
2(3)	Polishes and compositions.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
2(4)	Candles . . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
3	Glue, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
3(1)	Glue, clarified, liquid .	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
4	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
4(1)	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
34(2)	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
34(3)	Fireworks, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
34(4)	Matches, undipped splints and veneers—					
	(*a*) Matches—					
	(1) In boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than 40 matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India* *plus* ten annas per gross of boxes or booklets.	..	..	..

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1937, and until further notice is Re. 1 per gross of boxes or booklets.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VI—*concld.*					
	***Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers*—concld.**					
34(4)—*contd.*	Matches, undipped splints and veneers—*contd.* (*a*) Matches—*contd.* (2) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 60 matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India* *plus* fifteen annas per gross of boxes or booklets.	..	..	..
	(3) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 60 but not more than 80 matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India† *plus* Re. 1-4 per gross of boxes or booklets.	..	..	..
	(4) All other matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India‡ *plus* one pie for every 48 matches or fraction thereof.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match-making.	Protective	Five annas and seven and a half pies per lb.	..	..	..
	(*c*) Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Protective	Seven annas and six pies per lb.	..	..	..
35	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbolime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphates, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.	..	Free	..	..	..
	SECTION VII.					
	Hides, Skins, Leather, Fur Skins and Manufactures of these Materials.					
36	Hides and skins not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1937, and until further notice is Re. 1-8 per gross of boxes or booklets.

† The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1937, and until further notice is Rs. 2 per gross of boxes or booklets.

‡ The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1937, and until further notice 4 annas for every 1,440 matches or fraction thereof.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION VII—*contd.*					
	***Hides, Skins, Leather, Fur Skins and Manufactures of these Materials*—contd.**					
36(1)	Hides and skins, raw or salted.	..	Free . .	..	..	..
36(2)	Skins (other than Fur Skins), tanned or dressed, and unwrought leather.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
37	The following leather manufacture, namely, saddlery, harness, trunks and bags.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
37(1)	Leather cloth including artificial leather, and other manufactures of leather not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
38	Fur Skins, dressed .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	SECTION VIII.					
	Rubber and Articles made of Rubber.					
39	Rubber, raw. . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
39(1)	Rubber tyres and tubes and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified, excluding apparel and boots and shoes.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	SECTION IX.					
	Wood and Cork and Wares of these Materials; Goods made of plaiting Materials.					
40	Wood and Timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
40(1)	Firewood	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
40 (2)	Furniture and cabinet-ware, not otherwise specified, excluding mouldings.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
40(3)	Tea chests and parts and fittings thereof.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
41	Cork manufactures not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
42	Furniture of wickerwork or bamboo.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

SECTION X.

Paper and its Applications

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The United Kingdom.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of A British Colony.	Duration of protective rates of duty.
43	Wood pulp . . .	Protective	Rs. 56-4 per ton .	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
44	Paper, including chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo printing paper; articles made of paper and papier maché; pasteboard, millboard and cardboard. all sorts, other than strawboard.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
44(1)	Printing paper (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent of the fibre content.	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
44(2)	Printing paper, all sorts not otherwise specified which contain mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent of the fibre content; and strawboard, all sorts.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
44(3)	Writing paper— (*a*) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof.	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb. or 18¾ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939
	(*b*) All other sorts .	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
44(4)	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
44(5)	Paper money . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
44(6)	Newspapers, old, in bales and bags.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
45	Stationery including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Eastern and other cards including cards in books forms; including also waste paper but excluding paper and stationery otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION X—*contd.*					
	***Paper and its Applications*—contd.**					
45(1)	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books.	..	Free . .		..	..
45(2)	Prints, Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards) on paper or cardboard.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	SECTION XI.					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods.					
46	Silk, raw (excluding silk waste and noils), and silk cocoons.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem plus* 14 annas per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
46(1)	Silk waste and noils .	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
46(2)	Wool, raw, and wool-tops	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
46(3)	Cotton, raw . .	Revenue	Six pies per lb .	..	..	..
46(4)	Textile materials, the following:— Raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Raw hemp—18¾ per cent *ad valorem*; all others—25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
46(5)	Sisal and Aloe fibre .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
47	Silk yarn including thrown silk warps and yarn spun from silk waste or noils, but excluding sewing thread.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem plus* 14 annas per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
47(1)	Silk sewing thread .	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
47(2)	Artificial silk yarn and thread.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or 8 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
47(3)	Woollen yarn not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
47(4)	Woollen yarn for weaving and knitting wool.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
47(5)	Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.					
47(6)	Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread—					
	(*a*) of counts above 50's—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	5 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	6¼ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) of counts 50's and below—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	5 per cent *ad valorem* or 1¼ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	6¼ per cent *ad valorem* or 1⅜ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
47(7)	Twist and yarn of flax or jute.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
47(8)	Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	Revenue	6¼ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
48	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of silk, including such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk—					
	(*a*) Ponjee . .	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Re. 1 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) Fuji, Boseki and corded (excluding white cord).	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Re. 1-8 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*c*) Other sorts .	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Rs. 2 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(1)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk—					
	(*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	30 per cent *ad valorem* or 2¼ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.*					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd					
48(1)—*contd.*	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk—*contd.*					
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(2)	Woollen fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of wool, excluding felt and fabrics made of shoddy or waste wool.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-2 per lb., whichever is higher.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
48(3)	Cotton fabrics not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of cotton—					
	(*a*) Grey piecegoods (excluding bordered grey chadars, dhuties, saris and scarves)—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem* or 4⅜ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 5¼ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) Cotton piecegoods and fabrics not otherwise specified—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(4)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk—					
	(*a*) containing more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem plus* Rs. 2 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XI—*contd.*

Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	Duration of protective rates of duty.
48(4) *contd.*	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk—*contd.*					
	(*b*) containing not more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both—					
	(i) containing more than 10 per cent artificial silk.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-8 per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) containing no artificial silk or not more than 10 per cent artificial silk.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(5)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk but more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent artificial silk—					
	(*a*) containing 50 per cent or more cotton—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	30 per cent *ad valorem* or 2 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 3½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) containing no cotton or containing less than 50 per cent cotton—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	30 per cent *ad valorem* or 2¼ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.

SECTION XI—*contd.*

Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
48(6)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk, but containing more than 10 per cent but not more than 90 per cent wool.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
48(7)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool, but containing more than 50 per cent cotton and not more than 90 per cent cotton—					
	(*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(8)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool or 50 per cent cotton.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
48(9)	The following Cotton Fabrics, namely, Sateens including italians of Sateen weave, velvets and velveteens and embroidered all-overs—					
	(*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(10)	Fabrics containing gold or silver thread.	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
49	Textile manufactures, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in Item No. 48, 48(1), 48(3), 48(4), 48(5), 48(7), 48(9) or 48(10):—	Protective	The *ad valorem* rates of duty applicable to the fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	Bed sheets.					
	Bed spreads.					
	Bolster cases.					
	Counterpanes.					
	Cloths, table.					
	Cloths, tray.					

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The United Kingdom.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of A British Colony.	Duration of protective rates of duty.
	SECTION XI—*contd*.					
	***Textile Materials and Textile Goods*—contd.**					
49—*contd.*	Textile manufactures, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in Item No. 48, 48(1), 48(3), 48(4), 48(5), 48(7), 48(9) or 48(10)—*contd.*	Protective.	The *ad valorem* rates of duty applicable to the fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	Covers, bed.					
	Covers, table.					
	Dusters.					
	Glass-cloths.					
	Handkerchiefs.					
	Napkins.					
	Pillow cases.					
	Pillow slips.					
	Scarves.					
	Shirts.					
	Shawls.					
	Sacks (cotton).					
	Towels.					
	Umbrella coverings.					
49(1)	Fents, being *bonâ fide* remnants of piece goods or other fabrics:—					
	(*a*) of materials liable to duty under Item 48(3), not exceeding 4 yards in length.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem*	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
	(*b*) of materials liable to duty under Item 48, 48(1), 48(4) or 48(5), not exceeding 2½ yards in length.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem*.	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
	(*c*) of other materials, not exceeding 4 yards in length.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem*.	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
49(2)	Ribbons	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem*.	40 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
49(3)	Blankets and rugs (other than floor rugs), excluding blankets and rugs made wholly or mainly from artificial silk.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
49(4)	Woollen carpets, floor rugs, shawls and other manufactures of wool, not otherwise specified, including felt.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem*.	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*contd.* *Textile Materials and Textile Goods*—contd.					
49(5)	Cotton braids or cords, the following, namely :— Ghoonsis and Muktakesis.	Protective	6½ annas per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
50	Jute manufactures not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
50(1)	Second hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.	..	Free	..	..	..
50(2)	Hemp manufactures	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
50(3)	Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery.	Revenue	6¼ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
50(4)	Ropes, cotton	..	Free	..	..	..
50(5)	Oil cloth and floor cloth	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
50(6)	Cordage, rope and twine of vegetable fibre other than jute and cotton, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
50(7)	Mats and Mattings, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
50(8)	Coir fibre, coir yarn and coir mats and matting.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..
51	Socks and stockings made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem*.	40 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
51(1)	Woollen hosiery and woollen knitted apparel, that is to say, all hosiery and knitted apparel containing not less than 15 per cent of wool by weight.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-2 per lb., whichever is higher.	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
51(2)	Cotton knitted apparel, *including* apparel made of cotton interlocking material, cotton jerseys, knitted or woven, and cotton socks and stockings :—					
	(*a*) of weight not exceeding 4 lbs. per dozen.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem* or 12 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(*b*) of weight exceeding 4 lbs. per dozen.	Protective	25 per cent *ad valorem* or 10 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
51(3)	Cotton knitted fabric	Protective	50 per cent *ad valorem* or 12 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
52	Apparel, hosiery, haberdashery, millinery and drapery, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem*.	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XI—*concld.*					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods—concld.					
52(1)	Silk or artificial silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely:—Silk or artificial silk ligatures; elastic silk or artificial silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk or artificial silk abdominal belts, silk or artificial silk web catheter tubes, and oiled silk or artificial silk.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
52(2)	Uniforms and Accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.	..	Free ..	..	..	..
52(3)	Insignia and Badges of official British and Foreign Orders.	..	Free ..	..	..	..
53	Textile manufactures, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
53(1)	Rags and other paper-making materials excluding wood pulp.	..	Free ..	..	..	..
	SECTION XII.					
	Footwear, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion.					
54	Boots and Shoes, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or six annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
54(1)	Boots and Shoes composed mainly of leather.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or six annas per pair, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem* or 5 annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..	..
54(2)	Uppers for boots and shoes unless entirely made of leather.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or three annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
55	Hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..
56	Parasols and Sunshades and fittings for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION XII—contd.			
			Footwear, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion—contd.			
56(1)	Umbrellas . . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or eight annas each, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
57	....	..	....	..	..	..
			SECTION XIII.			
			Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware.			
58	Articles made of Stone or Marble.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
58(1)	Asbestos manufactures, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
58(2)	Packing—engine and boiler—all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
59	Building and Engineering materials, all sorts not of iron, steel or wood not otherwise specified including tiles other than glass, earthenware or porcelain tiles, and fire-bricks not being component parts of any articles included in Item No. 72 or No. 74(2).	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
59(1)	Building and Engineering bricks.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
59(2)	Earthenware, china and porcelain, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
59(3)	Earthenware pipes and sanitary ware.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
59(4)	Tiles of earthenware and porcelain.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or two annas per square foot, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
59(5)	Domestic Earthenware, china and porcelain, the following, namely :— (a) Tea cups and coffee cups—					
	(i) having a capacity of more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
	(ii) having a capacity of not more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or four annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..

SECTION XIII—*contd.*

Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials ; Ceramic Products ; Glass and Glassware—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of — The United Kingdom.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of — A British Colony.	Duration of protective rates of duty.
59(5)—*contd.*	Domestic Earthenware, china and porcelain, the following, namely —*contd.*					
	(*b*) Saucers—					
	(i) for use with tea cups or coffee cups having a capacity of more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or five annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) for use with tea cups or coffee cups having a capacity of not more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or two annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*c*) Tea-pots—					
	(i) having a capacity of more than 20 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 3 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) having a capacity of more than 10 ozs. and not more than 20 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-8 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(iii) having a capacity of not more than 10 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or twelve annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*d*) Sugar-bowls .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-8 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*e*) Jugs having a capacity of over 10 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or twelve annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*f*) Plates over 5½ inches in diameter—					
	(i) over 8½ inches in diameter.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) not over 8½ inches in diameter.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIII—*concld.*					
	***Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware*—concld.**					
59(6)	Covered crucibles for glass-making.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	15 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
60	Glass and Glassware not otherwise specified, and lacquered ware.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
60(1)	Glass, globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns—					
	(*a*) Globes for hurricane lanterns.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or four annas and six pies per dozen, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Other globes and chimneys having an external base diameter of over one inch.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem* or three annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
60(2)	Electric lighting bulbs .	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
60(3)	Glass bangles, glass beads and false pearls.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	SECTION XIV.					
	Real Pearls, Precious Stones, Precious Metals and Wares of those Materials; Coin (Specie);					
61	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
61(1)	Precious Stones, unset and imported cut.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
61(2)	Silver bullion and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	Revenue	Three annas per ounce.	..	..	..
61(3)	Gold bullion and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
61(4)	Silver plate and silver manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
61(5)	Silver thread and wire (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic spangles and articles of a like nature, of whatever metal made.	Protective	$62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIV—*contd.*					
	***Real Pearls, Precious Stones, Precious Metals and Wares of those Materials; Coin (Specie)*—contd.**					
61(6)	Gold plate, gold leaf and gold manufactures all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
61(7)	Gold or gold-plated pen nibs.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
61(8)	Articles, other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
61(9)	Cutlery plated with gold or silver . . .	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
61(10)	Jewellery and Jewels .	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
62	Current coin of the Government of India.	..	Free . .	..	..	..
62(1)	Silver coin, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Three annas per ounce	..	..	..
62(2)	Gold coin . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
	SECTION XV.					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom.					
63	Iron or Steel, old . .	Revenue	15⅝ per cent *ad valorem.*	..		..
63(1)	Iron alloys, *viz.*, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, ferro-chrome, spiegeleisen and the like as commonly used for steel making.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*		..
63(2)	Iron or steel angle, channel, tee, flat, beam, zed, trough and piling—					
	(a) not fabricated—					
	(i) of British manufacture—					
	not coated with other metals.	Protective	1⅛ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd					
63(2)—*contd.*	Iron or steel angle, channel, tee, flat, beam, zed, trough and piling—*contd.*					
	(*a*) not fabricated—*contd.*					
	(i) of British manufacture—*contd.* coated with other metals.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 43 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) fabricated—					
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(3)	Iron or steel bar and rod—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 39 per ton; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	***Base Metals and Articles made therefrom*—contd.**					
63(4)	Iron, pig . . .	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(5)	Iron rice bowls . .	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(6)	Cast iron pipes and tubes; also cast iron fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	Rs. 57-8-0 per ton .	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(7)	Cast iron plates . .	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(8)	Steel ingots . . Iron or steel blooms, billets and slabs, provided that no piece less than 1¼ inches square or thick shall be included in this item.	Preferential revenue.	The excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 20 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is higher.	The excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent *ad valorem,* whichever is higher.	..	..
63(9)	Iron or steel Structures, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of iron or steel bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware or any of the articles specified in Items Nos. 72, 72(3), 74(1), 75(3), 75(4) or 76(1)—					
	(*a*) of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1931.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	***Base Metals and Articles made therefrom*—contd.**					
63(10)	Steel, tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers, and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 38 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 59 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(11)	Iron or Steel anchors and cables.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
63(12)	A. Iron or Steel bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing but excluding fish bolts and nuts—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Re. 1-9-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	B. Iron or Steel fish bolts and nuts—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 4-5-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	***Base Metals and Articles made therefrom*—contd.**					
63(13)	Iron or Steel expanded metal.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*	..	..
63(14)	Iron or Steel hoops and strips.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
63(15)	Iron or Steel rivets—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Re. 1-14-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(16)	Iron or Steel nails and washers, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..
63(17)	Iron or Steel pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India *plus* Rs. 12 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 35 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(18)	Iron or Steel pipes and tubes; also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem*.	10 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	***Base Metals and Articles made therefrom*—contd.**					
63(19)	Iron or Steel plates excluding cast iron plates—					
	(*a*) not fabricated—					
	(i) of British manufacture— not coated with other metals.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	coated with other metals.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 25 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) fabricated— (i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(20)	Iron or Steel sheets—					
	(*a*) not fabricated—					
	not galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 11 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XV—*contd.*

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	Duration of protective rates of duty.
63(20) -*contd.*	**Iron or Steel sheets**—*contd.*					
	(*a*) not fabricated—*contd.*					
	(1) not galvanized—*contd.*					
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 32 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(2) galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 10 per ton ; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) fabricated—					
	(1) not galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 12 per ton ; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 35 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(2) galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 11 per ton ; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(20)—*concld.*	Iron or Steel sheets—*concld.*					
	(*b*) fabricated—*contd.*					
	(2) galvanized—*contd.* (ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 44 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(21)	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—					
	A. Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—					
	(*a*) 30 lbs. per yard and over, and fish-plates therefor—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(*b*) under 30 lbs. per yard and fish-plates therefor—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 39 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	***Base Metals and Articles made therefrom*—contd.**					
63(21)—*contd.*	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—*contd.*					
	B. Switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts, and switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—					
	(a) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(b) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard —					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 11 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 43 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
63(21)—*contd.*	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—*contd.*					
	C. Sleepers, and sleeper bars, other than cast iron—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	D. Spikes (other than dog-spikes) and tie-bars—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 39 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	E. Dog-spikes—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* 7 annas per cwt.; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 2-15-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION XV—*contd.*			
			***Base Metals and Articles made therefrom*—contd.**			
63(21) *concld.*	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material—*concld.*					
	F. Gibs, cotters, keys (including tapered key bars), distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* 7 annas per cwt. ; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 2-15-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(22)	Iron or Steel Railway Track materials not otherwise specified, including bearing plates, cast iron sleepers and lever boxes.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(23)	Iron or Steel Tramway Track materials not otherwise specified, including rails, fish-plates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(24)	Iron or Steel barbed or stranded wire and wire rope.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(25)	Iron or Steel wire, other than barbed or stranded wire, wire rope or wire netting; and iron or steel wire nails—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 25 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	***Base Metals and Articles made therefrom*—contd.**					
63(25) —*contd.*	Iron or Steel wire, other than barbed or stranded wire, wire rope or wire netting; and iron or steel wire nails—*contd.*					
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 60 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(26)	Iron or Steel (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
63(27)	Iron or Steel, the original material (but not including machinery) of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India*; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 27-8-0 per ton; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.					
63(28)	All sorts of Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XV—*contd.*					
	***Base Metals and Articles made therefrom*—contd.**					
63(29)	Enamelled ironware, the following, namely :— (*a*) Sign-boards	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or four and a half annas per square foot, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*b*) Domestic hollow-ware, the following, namely, basins, bowls, dishes, plates and thalas, including rice-cups, rice-bowls and rice-plates—					
	(i) having no diameter exceeding 19 centimetres.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or per dozen four annas *plus* one anna for every two centimetres or part thereof by which any diameter exceeds 11 centimetres, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) having any diameter exceeding 19 centimetres.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or per dozen eight annas *plus* two annas for every two centimetres or part thereof by which any diameter exceeds 19 centimetres, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
64	Copper, wrought, and manufactures of copper, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
64(1)	Copper, scrap	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
65	German silver including nickel silver.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
66	Aluminium—circles, sheets and other manufactures not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
66(1)	Unwrought ingots, blocks and bars of aluminium.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
67	Lead, wrought—the following articles, namely, pipes and tubes and sheets other than sheets for tea chests.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION XV—*concld.*			
			Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—concld.			
67(1)	Lead sheets for tea chests	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
68	Zinc or spelter, wrought or manufactured, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
68(1)	Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes, and broken zinc.	..	Free	..	..	..
69	Tin, Block . . .	Revenue	Rs. 312-8 per ton .	..	..	..
70	Brass, bronze and similar alloys, wrought, and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
70(1)	All sorts of metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
71	Hardware, ironmongery and tools, all sorts not otherwise specified, including incandescent mantles but excluding machine tools and agricultural implements.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
71(1)	The following hardware, ironmongery and tools, namely, agricultural implements not otherwise specified, buckets of tinned or galvanized iron, and pruning-knives.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
71(2)	Cutlery, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
71(3)	Metal furniture and cabinetware.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
71(4)	Printing type . .	Revenue	One anna and three pies per lb.	..	..	..
71(5)	The following printing materials, namely, leads, brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture.	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
71(6)	Racks for the withering of tea leaf.	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Durasion of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XVI.

Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material.

72	Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified:— (*a*) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts; (*b*) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; (*c*) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose; (*d*) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials (other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton;	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	***Machinery and Apparatus: Electrical Material*—contd.**					
72(2)—*contd.*	rulemitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, and paging machines but excluding ink and paper.					
72(3)	Component parts of Machinery as defined in Items Nos. 72, 72(1) and 72(2), namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.	Revenue	10 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
72(4)	Passenger Lifts and component parts and accessories thereof.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
72(5)	Domestic Refrigerators .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
72(6)	Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified, and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one brake-horse-power.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
72(7)	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, sugar pug-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for boiling sugar-cane juice.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XVI—*contd.*

Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	Duration of protective rates of duty.
72(8)	The following Agricultural Implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gear, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay presses, potato-diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder-blowers, white-ant exterminating machines, beet pullers, broadcast seeders, corn pickers, corn shellers, culti-packers, drag scrapers, stalk cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil graders, and rakes; also agricultural tractors, also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.	..	Free	..	..	..
72(9)	The following Dairy and Poultry Farming Appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-bottle fillers and cappers, apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce, and incubators; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they	..	Free . .	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION XVI—*contd.*			
			***Machinery and Apparatus ; Electrical Material*—contd.**			
72(9)—*contd.*	are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes.					
73	Electrical Instruments, apparatus, and appliances, not otherwise specified, excluding telegraphic and telephonic.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
73(1)	The following Electrical Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, namely :— Electrical Control Gear and Transmission Gear, namely, switches (excluding switch-boards), fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts; and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which, not being one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading-in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof but excluding electrical earthenware and porcelain otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVI—*contd.*					
	***Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material*—contd.**					
73(2)	The following Electrical Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, namely, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, apparatus and appliances, not otherwise specified, flash lights, carbons, condensers, and bell apparatus, and switchboards designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
73(3)	Telegraphic Instruments and Apparatus and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a Railway Administration.	Revenue	15⅝ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
73(4)	Wireless Reception Instruments and Apparatus and component parts thereof, including all electric valves, amplifiers and loud speakers which are not specially designed for purposes other than wireless reception or are not original parts of and imported along with instruments or apparatus so designed.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
73(5)	Electrical earthenware and porcelain, the following, namely:—					
	(*a*) Insulators, Shackle, Sinclair, Cordeaux or Pin-type, not otherwise specified—					
	(i) fitted . . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or Re. 1-2 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) not fitted .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or fourteen annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(*b*) Two-way cleats .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or four annas per gross of pairs, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XVI—*concld.*

Machinery and Apparatus ; Electrical Material—concld.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	Duration of protective rates of duty.
73(5)—*contd.*	Electrical earthenware and porcelain, the following, namely :—*contd.*					
	(c) Spacing insulators	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or two annas per gross, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(d) Ceiling roses— (i) fitted . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) not fitted .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(e) Joint-box cut-outs— (i) fitted . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	(ii) not fitted .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem* or six annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
73(6)	Rubber-insulated Copper Wires and Cables, no core of which, other than one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not.	Revenue	6¼ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

SECTION XVII.

Transport Material.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	Duration of protective rates of duty.
74	Coal tubs, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—					
	(a) of British manufacture.	Protective	1¼ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* ; or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XVII—*contd.*					
	***Transport Material*—contd.**					
74—*contd.*	Coal tubs, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—*contd.* (*b*) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* *plus* Rs. 40 per ton; or 20 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
74(1)	Tramcars and component parts and accessories thereof.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	
74(2)	Railway materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weighbridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks; also cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of a Railway Administration: Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein: Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in Item No. 72 or No. 72(3) shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.	Revenue	15⅝ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1937, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
			SECTION XVII—*contd.*			
			***Transport Material*—contd.**			
74(3)	Component parts of Railway Materials, as defined in Item No. 74(2), namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose : Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.	Revenue	15⅝ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
75	Conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof; also motor vans and motor lorries imported complete.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
75(1)	Motor cars including taxi cabs and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof, provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in Items Nos. 75(2) and 75(3) shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	Preferential revenue.	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
75(2)	Motor cycles and motor scooters and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof except such articles as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	Revenue	37½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of — The United Kingdom.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of — A British Colony.	Duration of protective rates of duty.
	SECTION XVII—*concld.*					
	***Transport Material*—concld.**					
75(3)	Motor omnibuses; chassis of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries; and parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories, not otherwise specified, excluding rubber tyres and tubes and such parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	17½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
75(4)	Carriages and carts which are not mechanically propelled, not otherwise specified, and cycles (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections and parts and accessories thereof; excluding rubber tyres and tubes.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
76	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.	Revenue	2½ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
76(1)	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections: Provided that articles of machinery as defined in Item No. 72 or No. 72(3) shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.	Revenue	15⅝ per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
76(2)	Light ships . . .	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
76(3)	Furniture tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam-sailing, rowing and other vessels.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
	SECTION XVIII.					
	Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus; watch-makers' and clock-makers' wares; musical instruments.					
77	Instruments, apparatus and appliances other than electrical, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including photographic, scientific, philosophical and surgical.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XVIII—*contd.*

Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus ; watch-makers' and clock-makers' wares ; musical instruments—contd.

77(1)	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.	..	Free	..	..	..
77(2)	Optical Instruments, apparatus and appliances.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
78	Clocks and watches and parts thereof.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
79	Musical Instruments and parts thereof, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
79(1)	The following Musical Instruments, namely, complete organs and harmoniums and records for talking machines.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..

SECTION XIX.

Arms and Ammunition.

80	Save where otherwise specified, all articles which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air guns), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
80(1)	Subject to the exemptions specified in Item No. 80(3)—Firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified, but excluding parts and accessories thereof.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 18-12 each *plus* 10 per cent *ad valorem*, or 50 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	Rs. 18-12 each or 40 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XIX—*contd.*

Arms and Ammunition—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	Duration of protective rates of duty.
0(2)	Subject to the exemptions specified in Item No. 80(3)—					
	(*a*) Barrels, whether single or double, for firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles, and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Rs. 18-12 each } or 37½ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* 12½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
	(*b*) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols.	Revenue	Rs. 6-4 each } or 37½ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* 12½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
	(*c*) Gun stocks and breech blocks.	Revenue	Rs. 3-12 each } or 37½ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* 12½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
	(*d*) Revolver cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	Revenue	Rs. 2-8 each } or 37½ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* 12½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
	(*e*) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	Revenue	Re. 1-4 each } or 37½ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* 12½ per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
	(*f*) Machines for making, loading, or closing catridges for rifled arms.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
	(*g*) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem*.	..	..	..
80(3)	The following Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores :— (*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. (*b*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a	..	Free . . .	..	..	..

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIX—*contd.*					
	***Arms and Ammunition*—contd.**					
80(3)—*contd.*	The following Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores—*contd.* maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (ii) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.					
	(*c*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
	(*d*) Arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903.					
	(*e*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers command-					

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
	SECTION XIX—*concld.*					
	***Arms and Ammunition*—concld.**					
80(3)—*concld.*	The following Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores—*concld.* ing British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.					
80(4)	Ornamental Arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and *dahs* intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
81	Cartridge cases, filled and empty.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
	SECTION XX.					
	Miscellaneous Goods and Products not elsewhere included.					
82	Coral, prepared . .	Revenue	25 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
82(1)	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
82(2)	Bangles and beads, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..	..
83	Brushes, all sorts .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
84	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded in any part of British India from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and bows and arrows.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent *ad valorem.*	40 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..
85	Buttons, metal . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent *ad valorem.*	20 per cent *ad valorem.*	..	..

No. 55.—Share of each province in the total entries and clearances of vessels

	Pre-war average			War average			Post-war average			1935-36			1936-37		
	No.	Tons (000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
Bengal	1,387	3,979	24·6	1,041	2,951	25·3	1,142	3,670	24·1	659	2,401	13·1	707	2,536	13·4
Bombay	1,651	3,797	23·4	1,609	2,910	25·0	1,736	4,472	29·3	1,324	6,053	33·0	1,304	6,000	31·7
Sind	1,127	1,944	12·0	2,022	1,621	13·9	1,281	1,795	11·8	1,178	1,592	8·7	1,284	1,825	9·7
Madras	3,342	3,961	24·4	3,705	2,226	19·0	2,646	2,927	19·2	2,953	5,439	29·7	3,096	5,627	29·8
Burma	1,054	2,513	15·5	1,211	1,964	16·8	1,176	2,383	15·6	1,085	2,884	15·5	1,094	2,906	15·4
Bihar and Orissa	6	22	0·1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
TOTAL	8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	7,981	15,247	100	7,199	18,319	100	7,486	18,908	100

No. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1935-36		1936-37		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1936-37
	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	
ENTERED											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,211	5,644	1,917	6,008	1,964	6,103	64·7
British Indian	312	171	320	112	317	152	148	42	219	79	0·8
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	175	504	207	820	219	843	8·9
Dutch	47	114	86	206	77	241	79	254	73	243	2·6
Norwegian	55	77	97	120	46	87	133	326	91	242	2·6
Italian	46	128	57	153	64	214	104	536	128	604	6·4
Chinese	..	..	26	27	7	15	4	8	5	14	0·1
Greek	5	11	21	43	6	18	26	78	34	109	1·2
Swedish	4	10	21	48	21	60	22	69	27	82	0·9
French	27	83	14	34	12	37	26	142	23	130	1·4
Spanish	..	..	6	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	18	26	2	5	1	2	1	2	..
American	*	*	11	26	82	258	74	342	71	315	3·3
German	249	710	17	56	41	149	124	565	131	577	6·1
Austro-Hungarian	115	358	7	23	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	16	33	18	33	13	35	0·4
Total Foreign	636	1,738	592	1,269	551	1,624	818	3,175	817	3,199	33·9
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	849	84	685	53	675	52	0·6
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,116	4,660	5,749	3,928	7,504	3,568	9,278	3,675	9,433	100

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered in the year 1912-13.

No. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA—*contd.*

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-War Average		1935-36		1936-37		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1936-37
	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	No.	Tons (000)	
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,286	5,963	1,893	5,944	1,981	6,142	64·8
British Indian	322	183	298	70	360	130	176	85	248	100	1·1
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	176	497	190	747	217	834	8·8
Dutch	46	112	87	207	65	191	81	264	77	252	2·7
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	45	78	118	269	105	271	2·9
Italian	36	98	51	135	65	218	117	584	142	651	6·9
Chinese	..	..	25	27	8	17	3	6	7	19	0·2
Greek	5	12	24	49	14	49	24	75	38	96	1·0
Swedish	4	10	18	48	17	51	20	68	22	67	0·7
French	28	87	14	36	14	39	5	27	8	40	0·4
Spanish	..	..	7	17	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	3	7	1	2	1	2	..
American	*	*	10	23	86	274	56	284	59	265	2·8
German	234	688	17	55	28	101	131	581	142	634	6·7
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	2	4	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	36	23	4[illegible]	13	38	0·4
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	539	1,562	769	2,[illegible]50	828	3.173	33·5
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	868	88	793	62	754	60	0·6
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,053	7,743		9,041	3.811	9.475	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	11,674	7,981	15,247	7,199	18,319	7,486	18,908	—

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 cleared in the year 1912-13.

No. 57.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports into the Kathiawar ports arranged in the order of their importance

—		Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
		1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Cotton—							
Raw	Tons	13,590	7,173	1,717	1,14,25	56,48	14,09
Manufactures—							
Piecegoods, grey	Yds. (000)	7,093	11,234	5,180	7,81	12,05	5,40
„ white	„	16,210	22,066	16,745	30,38	39,31	27,33
„ coloured	„	10,303	8,031	4,618	19,83	16,15	9,30
Twist and yarn	lb. (000)	15	15	7	13	12	5
Hosiery		—	—	—	19	35	5
Fents	Yds. (000)	1,772	—	—	2,29	—	—
Thread, sewing	lb. (000)	17	19	15	55	42	34
Other sorts		—	—	—	1,52	2,40	90
Total		—	—	—	1,76,95	1,27,28	57,46
Metals and ores—							
Iron and steel—							
Sheets and plates—							
Galvanised	Tons	14,644	16,165	6,956	26,65	26,76	11,07
Tinned	„	360	245	168	1,00	75	58
Not galvanised or tinned	„	3,167	4,890	1,977	4,15	6,20	2,22
Bars (steel)	„	17,604	12,291	5,285	14,97	10,16	4,37
Bars and channel (iron)	„	344	275	190	28	22	23
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work.	„	5,684	5,000	2,352	4,55	3,65	1,90
Pipes and fittings, cast	„	128	170	69	43	34	12
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	„	1,535	3,571	2,533	3,11	5,65	3,36
Hoops and strips	„	7,524	8,019	3,908	8,07	9,21	4,56
Angle and spring	„	3,350	2,596	2,002	2,89	2,22	1,71
Nails, rivets and washers	„	1,129	1,220	906	2,33	2,57	2,08
Screws	„	102	129	109	51	69	51
Steel (cast)	„	146	86	76	25	15	14
Other sorts of Iron and Steel	„	2,007	6,497	4,053	3,21	9,44	6,77
Tin	Cwt.	1,876	721	253	43	23	21
Brass	„	36,143	42,654	29,755	9,30	10,77	7,95
Copper, wrought	„	14,017	15,349	4,440	4,04	4,39	1,45
Zinc	„	4,085	3,576	250	46	42	6
Aluminium	„	39	77	45	4	5	3
German silver	„	505	1,124	402	33	69	22
Others	Tons	4	194	15	4	61	5
Total of Metals and Ores	„	60,561	64,553	32,356	87,04	95,13	49,54

—	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Glass and glassware—						
Bangles	—	—	—	8	12	8
Bottles and phials . . . . . . Gross	—	—	5,752	45	67	48
Beads and false pearls . . . . . Cwt.	1,273	1,271	545	51	51	29
Sheets and plates	—	—	—	2,36	2,33	1,77
Funnels, globes, etc.	—	—	—	24	19	16
Other glassware	—	—	—	49	63	87
Total .	—	—	—	4,13	4,45	3,65
Paints and painters' materials—						
Paints and colours . . . . . . Cwt.	13,190	14,768	11,863	2,90	2,96	2,49
Painters' materials	—	—	—	76	81	64
Total .	—	—	—	3,66	3,77	3,13
Artificial silk	—	—	—	9,27	4,58	2,42
Fents . . . . Yds. (000)	—	2,337	—	—	3,48	2,40
Building and Engineering materials—						
Cement . . . . Tons	6,591	3,312	3,273	1,65	79	85
Tiles	—	—	—	72	1,13	82
Others	—	—	—	93	1,12	49
Total .	—	—	—	3,30	3,04	2,16
Earthenware and porcelain	—	—	—	1,17	97	1,17
Silk, manufactures—						
Piecegoods . . . . . . Yds. (000)	1,692	2,725	209	8,28	13,81	1,09
Mixed goods . . . . . . ,,	473	..	6	1,06	..	2
Other sorts . . . . . lb. (000)	6	21	1	9	95	1
Total .	—	—	—	9,43	14,76	1,12
Grain, pulse and flour . . . . . . Tons	4,158	2,048	847	2,39	1,96	1,11
Wood and Timber—						
Manufactures of wood	—	—	—	21	44	5
Others	—	—	—	84	1,13	99
Total .	—	—	—	1,05	1,57	1,04

—	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Dyes obtained from Coaltar—						
Aniline . . . . lb. (000)	41	70	40	19	26	13
Alizarine . . . . . . ,,	84	25	52	93	16	35
Others . . . . ,,	40	27	83	42	35	50
Total ,,	165	122	175	1,54	77	98
Wool manufactures—						
Piecegoods . . . . . . Yds. (000)	226	67	32	95	73	30
Shawls . . . . No.	8,709	7,577	2,204	31	24	7
Other sorts	—	—	—	25	69	56
Total .	—	—	—	1,51	1,66	93
Stationery	—	—	—	1,06	1,46	84
Liquors—						
Spirit	—	—	—	31	39	44
Ale, beer and porter	—	—	—	16	15	26
Wines	—	—	—	12	25	3
Total .	—	—	—	59	79	73
Drugs and Medicines—						
Proprietary and patent medicines . . .	—	—	—	26	1,07	41
Other sorts	—	—	—	55	44	27
Total .	—	—	—	81	1,51	68
Tobacco—						
Cigarettes . . . . . . lb. (000)	232	28	26	69	76	63
Others . . . . ,,	..	4	..	1	12	..
Total ,,	232	32	26	70	88	63
Spices—						
Betelnuts . . . . Cwt.	1,996	1,757	1,697	16	18	14
Cloves . . . . ,,	97	129	46	4	5	2
Others . . . . ,,	1,946	2,168	2,970	31	27	37
Total ,,	4,039	4,054	4,713	51	50	53
Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	61	47	50

No. 57—*concluded*

—		Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)	
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Matches . . . . Gross (000)	93	78	97	47	36	47
Apparel—						
Gold and silver thread	—	—	—	65	..	1
Other kinds	—	—	—	18	7	38
TOTAL .	—	—	—	83	7	39
Provisions and oilman's stores—						
Canned and bottled provisions . . Cwt.	284	244	38	4	8	2
Biscuits and cakes . . . . "	264	278	243	23	21	18
Confectionery . . . . . . "	78	100	44	3	4	3
Other sorts	—	—	—	20	26	10
TOTAL .	—	—	—	50	59	33
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	31	19	27
Soap . . . . Cwt. (000)	12	4	2	1,75	75	24
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver . . .	—	—	—	2,92	..	24
Polishes	—	—	—	17	21	21
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	17	19	21
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	24	21	16
Gums and resins . . . . Cwt.	989	571	653	20	13	14
Belting for machinery	—	—	—	14	10	12
Bobbins	—	—	—	21	5	11
Cutlery	—	—	—	28	31	9
Arms, ammunition and military stores . . .	—	—	—	29	..	3
Umbrellas and fittings	—	—	—	17	7	1
Boots and shoes . . . . . . pairs (000)	53	24	..	24	18	1
Coal and coke . . . . Tons	7,000	..	..	91	..	..
All other articles	—	—	—	7,54	8,43	5,94
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS .	—	—	—	5,19,11	4,70,96	2,53,46
Treasure—						
Silver, bullion and coin . . . . Oz. (000)	3,357	1,408	1,410	41,61	20,61	16,74

No. 58.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS FROM THE KATHIAWAR PORTS ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE.

—	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Seeds—						
Essential . . . . . . Tons	141	12	12	15	3	3
Non-essential—						
Mustard . . . . ,,	62	28	..	9	4	..
Groundnut . . . . ,,	36,639	61,279	51,888	38,59	1,00,88	82,63
Rapeseed . . . . ,,	133	..	..	15	..	..
Sesamum (til or jinjili) . . . . ,,	..	2	6	..	1	1
Castor . . . . ,,	5,280	3,968	2,694	4,34	3,67	3,22
Others . . . . ,,	..	..	1	..	..	1
TOTAL ,,	42,255	65,289	54,601	43,32	1,04,63	85,90
Cotton—						
Raw . . . . Tons	10,231	9,915	13,470	57,80	55,45	74,59
Waste . . . . Cwt.	32,191	39,059	69,308	2,99	5,31	10,07
Other sorts	—	—	—	..	49	1
TOTAL .	—	—	—	60,79	61,25	84,67
Wool, raw . . . . lb. (000)	3,282	6,398	9,496	15,85	33,33	62,86
Oilcakes . . . . Tons	42,863	26,733	31,369	22,61	14,38	20,49
Oils—						
Vegetable—						
Groundnut . . . . . Gals. (000)	17	620	803	17	8,80	12,77
Others	—	—	—	..	1	..
TOTAL .	—	—	—	17	8,81	12,77
Provisions and oilman's stores—						
Ghi . . . . Cwt.	6,290	5,722	5,954	4,44	3,98	4,29
Leather—						
Goat skins . . . . Tons	23	7	5	64	25	16
Sheep skins . . . . ,,	13	3	2	41	11	9
Other kinds	—	—	—	9	67	1,06
TOTAL .	—	—	—	1,14	1,03	1,31
Fruits and Vegetables—						
Fresh	—	—	—	19	23	36

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Grain, pulse and flour—						
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . . Tons	80	86	55	9	13	6
Jowar and bajra . . . . . . „	..	31	211	..	2	12
Other sorts . . . . „	53	42	67	5	4	9
TOTAL „	133	159	333	14	19	27
Wood and timber	—	—	—	8	9	14
Spices . . . . Cwt.	545	1,589	926	7	12	7
Hides and skins, raw . . . . . . Tons	43	..	1	5	..	2
Tea . . . . lb. (000)	12	..	..	4	..	..
All other articles	—	—	—	86	2,87	4,63
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	—	—	—	1,49,25	2,30,96	2,77,78
„ „ „ RE-EXPORTS	—	—	—	2,36	55	2,08
„ „ „ EXPORTS & RE-EXPORTS	—	—	—	1,51,61	2,31,51	2,79,86
Treasure—						
Silver, bullion and coin . . . Oz. (000)	—	3,57	85	—	5,46	45

No. 59.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER

Registration Stations

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups.

Group (*a*) comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Duzdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Iran and Western and Southern Afghanistan. The following stations are included in it:—

1. Zahidan (formerly Duzdap).*
2. Mirjawa.*
3. Nok-kundi.
4. Dalbandin.
5. Padag Road.*
6. Ahmedwal.
7. Nushki.
8. Quetta.
9. Bostan.
10. Yaru.
11. Gulistan.
12. Killa Abdulla.
13. Chaman.

Group (*b*) comprises the trade through the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ghazighat.
2. Bhakkar.
3. Darya Khan.
4. Pezu.
5. Tank.
6. Manzai (formerly Girni Road).
7. Lakimarwat.
8. Bannu.
9. Thal.
10. Kohat Cantonment.
11. Pabbi.
12. Peshawar Cantonment.
13. Peshawar City.
14. Khairabad.
15. Nowshera.
16. Mardan.
17. Takhtibhai.
18. Durgai.
19. Havelian.
20. Rawalpindi.
21. Jammu (Tawi).
22. Pathankote.
23. Hoshiarpur.
24. Haripur Hazara.
25. Sarna.
26. Suchetgarh.
27. Ranbirsinghpura.
28. Miran Sahib.
29. Jammu Cantonment.
30. Parachinar.

Group (*c*) comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ramnagar.
2. Haldwani.
3. Tanakpur.
4. Katarnian Ghat.
5. Naipalganj Road.
6. Uska Bazar.
7. Bridgmanganj.
8. Raxaul.
9. Bairagnia.
10. Janakpur Road.
11. Jaynagar.
12. Bhaptiahi.
13. Nautanwa.
14. Jogbani.
15. Naksalbari.
16. Galgalia.
17. Ghum.
18. Gielle Khola (formerly Kalimpong Road).
19. Kalimpong.
20. Nagrakata.
21. Carron.
22. Banarhat.
23. Saikhowaghat.

* Temporarily closed.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure.

IMPORTS

ARTICLES	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	ARTICLES	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Grain and Pulse—				Grain and Pulse—*contd.*			
Wheat—				Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*) .	6,710	13,737	11,842	Group (*a*) .	560	578	428
„ (*b*) .	99,178	143,924	108,201	„ (*b*) .	21,888	23,256	6,957
„ (*c*) .	70,465	75,336	82,958	„ (*c*) .	1,417,932	1,384,002	1,178,099
				TOTAL .	1,440,380	1,407,836	1,185,484
TOTAL .	176,353	232,997	203,001				
Gram and pulse—				Rice, unhusked—			
Group (*a*) .	1,325	2,608	2,108	Group (*a*) .	21	1,194	136
„ (*b*) .	76,489	181,768	426,455	„ (*b*) .	13,002	6,843	9,271
„ (*c*) .	84,108	105,996	100,931	„ (*c*) .	534,344	572,001	424,994
TOTAL .	161,922	290,372	529,494	TOTAL .	547,367	580,038	434,401

No. 59.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Grain and Pulse—*contd.*			
Others—			
Group (*a*) .	16,075	42,353	37,006
,, (*b*) .	149,347	393,033	355,055
,, (*c*) .	132,391	100,950	288,530
Total .	297,813	536,336	680,591
Hides and Skins—			
Hides of Cattle—			
Group (*a*) .	2,306	999	1,372
,, (*b*) .	63,016	68,058	74,940
,, (*c*) .	25,054	21,317	28,510
Total .	90,376	90,374	104,822
Skins of sheep and goats—			
Group (*a*) .	10,696	8,826	12,379
,, (*b*) .	30,889	39,009	49,093
,, (*c*) .	2,095	2,733	3,021
Total .	43,680	50,568	64,493
Ghi—			
Group (*a*) .	3,360	6,110	4,765
,, (*b*) .	2,690	3,759	3,207
,, (*c*) .	54,498	47,150	58,086
Total .	60,548	57,019	66,058
Tobacco—			
Group (*a*) .	6,467	8,484	5,438
,, (*b*) .	24,615	64,384	63 199
,, (*c*) .	39,319	44,096	31,173
Total .	70,401	116,964	99,810

Articles	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Wool, raw—			
Group (*a*) .	56,594	56,605	83,333
,, (*b*) .	24,868	36,072	52,278
,, (*c*) .	70,040	97,864	127,951
Total .	151,502	190,541	263,562
*Carpets and rugs—			
Group (*a*) .	7,215	6,061	6,073
,, (*b*) .	3,910	6,317	10,453
Total .	11,125	12,378	16,526
**Borax—			
Group (*b*) .	..	..	..
,, (*c*) .	8,614	6,553	5,242
Total .	8,614	6,553	5,242
†Charas . .	1,930	2,442	2,419
‡Jute, raw .	349,305	335,860	293,380
Oil seeds—			
‡ Linseed .	263,524	388,722	349,151
‡ Mustard and rape seed	342,992	297,117	387,939
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*) .	..	..	..
,, (*b*) .	77,856	12,868	6,644
,, (*c*) .	..	..	..
Total .	77,856	12,868	6,644
Silver (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*) .	6,945,600	..	..
,, (*b*) .	2,766,806	1,601,403	663,080
,, (*c*) .	..	..	..
Total .	9,712,406	1,601,403	663,080

* Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (*a*) and (*b*) only and are not registered at other stations.

** Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (*b*) and (*c*).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkistan and is registered only at stations in group (*b*).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (*c*) and are registered only at those stations.

No. 59.—Rail-borne trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes of India proper—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

Articles	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Cotton—			
Twist and yarn—			
Group (*a*) .	2,582	2,322	2,148
„ (*b*) .	19,745	23,847	24,905
„ (*c*) .	35,469	40,854	36,682
Total .	57,796	67,023	63,730
Piecegoods, foreign—			
Group (*a*) .	51,221	63,217	55,358
„ (*b*) .	94,697	91,561	182,343
„ (*c*) .	71,859	89,288	72,319
Total .	217,777	244,066	310,020
Piecegoods, Indian—			
Group (*a*) .	21,071	22,763	20,634
„ (*b*) .	114,610	185,124	188,896
„ (*c*) .	113,471	99,411	101,915
Total .	249,152	307,298	311,445
Dyes and Dyeing materials—			
Indigo (Natural)—			
Group (*a*) .	2,573	2,600	482
„ (*b*) .	1,062	336	1,244
„ (*c*) .	57	36	23
Total .	3,692	2,972	1,749
Others—			
Group (*a*) .	1,237	1,143	1,192
„ (*b*) .	6,073	3,560	5,188
„ (*c*) .	2,731	5,390	4,933
Total .	10,041	10,093	11,313
Grain and pulse—			
Wheat—			
Group (*a*) .	182,172	51,498	67,931
„ (*b*) .	663,366	625,479	689,080
„ (*c*) .	74,141	75,964	69,102
Total .	919,679	752,941	826,113
Rice, husked—			
Group (*a*) .	45,446	11,813	23,398
„ (*b*) .	168,168	189,833	234,136
„ (*c*) .	503,721	416,248	348,783
Total .	717,335	617,894	606,317
Others—			
Group (*a*) .	242,020	86,974	85,104
„ (*b*) .	728,235	785,732	882,427
„ (*c*) .	456,249	337,470	322,599
Total .	1,426,504	1,210,176	1,290,130
Iron and Steel—			
Unwrought—			
Group (*a*) .	..	85	168
„ (*b*) .	3,593	1,857	10,228
„ (*c*) .	11,009	5,984	7,170
Total .	14,602	7,926	17,566
Sections—			
Group (*a*) .	41,670	29,689	24,998
„ (*b*) .	163,748	178,431	289,443
„ (*c*) .	176,495	60,475	102,421
Total .	381,913	268,595	416,862
Iron and Steel—*contd.*			
Machinery and millwork—			
Group (*a*) .	5,516	2,701	6,374
„ (*b*) .	25,094	38,412	16,041
„ (*c*) .	5,949	23,823	17,693
Total .	36,559	64,936	40,108
Others, including hardware and cutlery—			
Group (*a*) .	5,692	3,850	2,792
„ (*b*) .	13,288	6,507	22,990
„ (*c*) .	7,107	24,693	14,770
Total .	26,087	35,050	40,552
Petroleum—			
Group (*a*) .	95,748	32,950	21,226
„ (*b*) .	210,001	242,497	292,244
„ (*c*) .	84,548	52,133	80,487
Total .	390,292	327,580	393,957
Salt—			
Group (*a*) .	8,380	816	992
„ (*b*) .	706,789	769,378	716,319
„ (*c*) .	812,754	786,817	799,832
Total .	1,527,923	1,557,011	1,517,143
Sugar—			
Refined—			
Group (*a*) .	165,337	102,854	118,024
„ (*b*) .	650,232	489,255	605,438
„ (*c*) .	94,499	96,196	95,972
Total .	910,068	688,305	819,434
Unrefined—			
Group (*a*) .	32,228	1,653	3,171
„ (*b*) .	50,211	89,842	134,327
„ (*c*) .	25,670	18,845	17,285
Total .	108,109	110,340	154,783
Tea—			
Black—			
Group (*a*) .	168,691	78,861	64,725
„ (*b*) .	29,749	39,304	39,823
„ (*c*) .	10,084	16,876	17,625
Total .	208,524	135,041	122,173
Green—			
Group (*a*) .	21,393	11,472	11,154
„ (*b*) .	37,382	44,750	56,772
„ (*c*) .	55	34	156
Total .	58,830	56,256	68,082
Tobacco—			
Group (*a*) .	5,158	2,864	3,932
„ (*b*) .	43,389	49,659	40,759
„ (*c*) .	62,069	65,376	66,206
Total .	110,616	117,899	110,897
*Brass and Copper .	21,023	16,953	11,496
* Betelnuts .	34,771	26,280	26,218
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*) .	91,200	..	..
„ (*b*) .	25,080	..	34,606
„ (*c*) .	233	..	..
Total .	116,513	..	34,606
Silver (in ounces)—			
Group (*a*) .	..	..	..
„ (*b*) .	858,917	453,715	1,819,227
„ (*c*) .	37,740	..	258,398
Total .	896,657	453,715	2,077,625

* These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (c).

No. 60.—Trade at Stations on the Important Land Frontier Route of Burma—*concld.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS—*contd.*

Articles	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Silk—*contd.*			
Manufactured—			
(*d*) . .	9	41	48
(*e*) . .	..	..	..
(*f*) . .	1	3	16
Total .	10	44	64
Jadestone—			
(*d*) . .	261	5	3
(*e*) . .	..	..	..
(*f*) . .	..	..	..
Total .	261	5	3
Sugar—			
Refined—			
(*d*) . .	4,905	4,763	5,670
(*e*) . .	10,536	10,258	15,220
(*f*) . .	907	115	225
Total .	16,348	15,136	21,115
Unrefined, including jaggery—			
(*d*) . .	3,276	2,779	2,737
(*e*) . .	2,234	960	1,427
(*f*) . .	68	65	159
Total .	5,578	3,804	4,323
Tea, dry—			
(*d*) . .	691	659	724
(*e*) . .	734	466	792
(*f*) . .	10	53	77
Total .	1,435	1,178	1,593
Tobacco—			
(*d*) . .	385	822	242
(*e*) . .	864	1,606	2,057
(*f*) . .	885	1,814	2,921
Total .	2,134	3,742	5,220

Articles	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Candles—			
(*d*) . .	734	726	4,490
(*e*) . .	4,086	4,894	5,497
(*f*) . .	96	93	119
Total .	4,916	5,713	10,106
Matches—			
(*d*) . .	1,013	468	522
(*e*) . .	2,935	3,743	5,464
(*f*) . .	25	27	16
Total .	3,973	4,238	6,002
Woollen goods (piecegoods, rugs, blankets, woollen twist and yarn, etc.)—			
(*d*) . .	61	164	95
(*e*) . .	2,038	795	143
(*f*) . .	..	..	..
Total .	2,099	959	238
Treasure—			
Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
Silver (in ounces)	..	..	..

No. 61.—Chief Import nto Bur from India

Articles		Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
		Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Indian Merchandise—													
Coal*	tons	413	342	370	331	311	288	51	65	1,09	50	46	42
Cotton—Twist and yarn	lbs.	10,395	12,636	18,944	11,842	10,100	10,804	56	97	2,35	55	48	51
Cotton Piecegoods—													
Grey (unbleached)	yds.	7,859	8,570	8,649	19,978	17,633	20,631	14	22	37	33	32	35
White (bleached)	,,	3,707	5,895	4,485	30,194	21,574	29,201	8	18	25	55	45	55
Coloured, printed or dyed	,,	12,199	21,312	18,122	44,746	29,626	33,050	27	60	95	1,06	73	78
Jute bags	no.	38,948	39,822	40,123	56,951	53,211	54,479	1,19	1,66	1,88	1,52	1,28	1,20
Betelnuts	cwts.	311	279	294	213	203	202	60	56	64	27	27	31
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	lbs.	21,160	16,432	16,687	11,466	11,441	13,132	58	43	51	22	19	23
Pulse	tons	14	12	15	6	5	4	20	20	36	9	8	6
Wheat flour	,,	16	12	18		24	26	29	27	52	29	33	39
Iron and steel	,,	1	—	1	14	18	27	1	—	8	30	38	50
Cigarettes	lbs.	83†	—	262	1,603	1,835	1,993	1†	—	10	54	53	58
Oils—Groundnut	gals.	1,227	750	1,167	444	1,377	1,667	23	14	28	6	23	26
Tea	lbs.	997	1,279	1,952	3,137	3,239	4,163	7	9	13	15	15	19
Butter	,,	423	—	525	501	631	499	4	—	7	4	6	4
Ghi	cwts.	39	30	31	16	15	17	25	22	34	12	11	12
Boots and Shoes	pairs	43	—	210	949	1,370	1,223	1	—	8	6	9	7

* Includes Coke and Patent fuel from 1934-35.

† Average of three years.

No. 61.—Chief Imports into Burma from India—*contd.*

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Indian Merchandise—*contd.*												
Fresh Vegetables . . value	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	10	19	9	10	18
Fruits and Vegetables—												
Dried, salted or preserved . . . . tons	5	4	1	7	7	6	10	9	17	12	9	10
Foreign Merchandise—												
Carriages and carts . . value	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	14	23	32	29
Cotton Piecegoods—												
Grey (unbleached) . . yds.	3,009	3,116	5,496	1,072	1,469	1,424	5	9	24	2	3	3
White (bleached) . . "	2,586	3,741	2,003	2,302	1,058	532	5	13	11	5	2	1
Coloured, printed or dyed "	2,333	4,434	3,842	1,040	1,555	1,565	6	20	25	3	4	4
Instruments, Apparatus, etc. value	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	7	9	12
Machinery and Millwork . "	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	..	11	7	8
Iron and steel . . . tons	2	3	..	..	1	1	3	13	16	1	3	3
Dates . . . . . "	—	..	..	1	2	1	—	..	..	2	3	2
Drugs and Medicines . . value	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	..	3	3	3
Coal tar dyes . . . lbs.	—	11	—	239	157	160	—	4	—	3	2	2
Hardware . . . value	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	8	7	5	7

No. 62.—Chief Exports from Burma to India.

Articles		Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
		Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Indian Merchandise—													
Rice in the husk	tons	214	168	93	222	174	87	1,54	1,12	86	1,00	96	49
Rice not in the husk	”	383	806	709	1,978	1,573	1,534	4,18	7,96	10,93	11,97	11,73	11,51
Pulse	”	19	19	46	50	74	82	17	19	64	37	61	66
Gram	”	5	1	15	5	24	30	5	1	8	3	15	18
Fresh vegetables	value	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	19	22	22	28
Oils, mineral—													
Kerosene	gals.	97,570	110,821	119,290	127,776	114,728	127,565	3,32	3,72	4,10	9,25	8,14	9,18
Lubricating	”	*	2,967†	2,160	6,779	7,264	5,505	*	21†	21	69	79	66
Benzine and Petrol	”	*	4,215 (a)	14,371	55,339	65,473	66,124	*	6 (a)	2,01	5,74	6,77	6,90
Other mineral oils	”	1,572	5,199	4,280	1,378	7,977	9,760	11	34	17	12	53	60
Candles	lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,237	2,619	2,981	2,784	12	15	18	7	8	8
Lac, stick	cwts.	—	—	—	47	32	55	3	6	43	10	5	7
Matches	gross of boxes	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,181	940	959	(b)	(b)	(b)	24	19	19
Tin	cwts.	1	2	3	5	6	7	2	3	5	9	9	10
Wood and timber—													
Teakwood	C. tons	128	110	166	154	180	170	1,17	1,82	2,39	1,82	2,09	1,97
Other timber	value	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	14	28	22	32	30

* Included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds" prior to April, 1915.
† Average of four years.
(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only.
(b) Information not available.

No. 63.—TABLES ILLUSTRATING COMPETITION EXPERIENCED BY INDIAN PRODUCTS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
UNITED KINGDOM.							
Total	6,550	4,950	3,682	2,526	1,871	2,610	2,771
Argentina	2,250	2,090	3,495	1,150	447	1,990	475
India	1,360	2,380	94	1,333	1,418	595	2,252
India's percentage . .	*21*	*48*	*3*	*53*	*76*	*23*	*82*
FRANCE.							
Total	2,514	1,337	2,360	2,643	2,366	2,533	2,803
Argentina	1,143	546	1,834	2,049	2,055	2,326	2,499
India	1,026	617	322	462	216	56	117
India's percentage . .	*41*	*46*	*14*	*17*	*9*	*2*	*4*
ITALY.							
Total	454	324	686	750	645	(a)	(a)
Argentina	133	11	514	537	462		
India (and Ceylon) . .	261	282	119	177	132		
India's percentage (including Ceylon).	*57*	*87*	*17*	*24*	*20*		
AUSTRALIA.*							
Total	35	46	197	198	382	361	345
Argentina	..	..	111	95	167	68	56
India	27	38	84	102	214	85	195
India's percentage . .	*77*	*82*	*43*	*52*	*56*	*24*	*57*

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France.

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
UNITED KINGDOM.							
Total	530	620	252	211	208	309	233
India	190	210	182	153	180	24	..
India's percentage . .	*36*	*34*	*72*	*73*	*87*	*8*	..
BELGIUM.							
Total	94	..	42	55	42	54	44
Roumania	14	..	13	11	..	1	..
Argentina	3	..	..	1	2	19	1
India	67	..	17	32	24	4	23
India's percentage . .	*72*	..	*40*	*58*	*57*	*7*	*52*
ITALY.							
Total	102	220	752	114	71	(a)	(a)
India (including Ceylon) .	95	183	735	110	52		
India's percentage (including Ceylon).	*93*	*83*	*98*	*96*	*73*		
FRANCE.							
Total	538	404	103	158	139	103	106
India	482	303	67	103	87	44	50
India's percentage . .	*90*	*75*	*65*	*65*	*63*	*43*	*47*

* Figures for Australia, except those for 1913, relate to official years.

(a) Figures not available.

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

No. 63—*contd.*

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy.

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
FRANCE.							
Total	278	261	12	5	8	22	19
India	228	251	..	..	..	..	..
India's percentage	*82*	*96*	..	..	..	..	..
China	10	2	..	..	..	..	..
China's percentage	*4*	*7*	..	..	..	..	..
ITALY.							
Total	(a)	(a)	141	135	218	(a)	(a)
India (including Ceylon)			75	78	113		
India's percentage (including Ceylon).			*53*	*58*	*52*		
China			3	24	55		
China's percentage			*2*	*18*	*25*		

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
UNSHELLED.							
Senegal	1,738	1,734	1,700	2,908	4,754	3,413	4,163
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	449	363	..	..	..
India	325	265	15	7	..	..	..
Total	2,634	2,742	2,240	3,327	4,821	3,490	4,222
Corresponding total (shelled).*	1,976	2,057	1,680	2,495	3,616	2,617	3,166
SHELLED.							
India	2,442	2,700	2,595	3,070	1,527	1,736	1,990
Senegal	..	20	54	50	384	587	1,052
Other countries	245	262	1,883	1,508	1,089	1,065	657
Total	2,687	2,982	4,532	4,628	3,000	3,388	3,699
Percentage of total supplied by India.	*58*	*58*	*42*	*43*	*23*	*29*	*29*

(a) Figures not available.
* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled = 75 tons shelled.
NOTE.—One quintal = 220·46 lbs.

No. 63—*concld.*

Imports of Tea into certain countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
UNITED KINGDOM—							
India . . .	189,093	233,423	311,964	279,974	275,277	270,102	267,060
Ceylon . . .	111,796	100,563	172,017	147,585	156,065	141,941	145,866
China . . .	19,652	17,682	4,833	7,978	21,430	8,427	8,539
Java . . .	17,999	18,594	73,476	62,798	43,135	41,594	33,040
TOTAL .	349,150	377,142	565,962	505,032	507,747	476,540	479,919
Percentage of India's share of total.	*54·2*	*61·9*	*55·1*	*55·4*	*54·2*	*56·7*	*55·6*
FRANCE—							
India . . .	1,515	2,957	888	495	302	221	193
China . . .	7,359	5,785	635	744	458	422	499
TOTAL .	9,601	11,093	3,286	3,538	2,425	2,603	3,107
Percentage of India's share of total.	*15·8*	*26·7*	*27·0*	*13·0*	*12·9*	*8·5*	*6·1*
CANADA—							
India . . .	13,850	13,619	26,722	24,009	23,018	22,387	22,398
Ceylon . . .	15,481	10,137	10,768	12,075	11,866	11,600	13,805
China . . .	2,772	1,763	208	454	766	351	666
Japan . . .	4,128	5,556	2,543	2,722	2,513	2,500	2,408
Java . . .	..	4,444	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	36,753	38,930	40,418	39,414	38,539	37,149	40,621
Percentage of India's share of total.	*37·7*	*33·4*	*66·1*	*60·9*	*59·8*	*60·3*	*55·1*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (*a*)—							
India . . .	6,640	10,722	18,077	16,752	11,686	14,063	12,277
Ceylon . . .	18,893	19,247	26,757	22,695	18,278	22,797	21,968
China . . .	22,130	18,902	6,410	8,697	6,104	7,326	4,613
Japan . . .	46,245	49,339	24,594	24,881	22,569	21,848	18,704
Java . . .	158	8,656	9,934	17,992	12,635	16,429	18,651
TOTAL .	95,126	107,153	94,727	96,582	76,410	86,235	82,477
Percentage of India's share of total.	*7·0*	*10·0*	*19·1*	*17·4*	*15·3*	*16·3*	*14·9*
AUSTRALIA—							
India . . .	8,714	8,430	2,040	2,451	1,746	2,008	2,380
Ceylon . . .	19,073	23,406	16,468	11,249	12,994	13,980	11,925
China . . .	2,897	1,982	582	1,815	1,143	924	1,582
Java . . .	3,756	7,746	20,212	31,125	30,015	27,152	32,325
TOTAL .	35,442	41,937	43,435	46,732	47,079	44,667	48,055
Percentage of India's share of total.	*24·6*	*20·1*	*4·2*	*5·2*	*3·7*	*4·5*	*4·9*
NEW ZEALAND—							
India . . .	651	857	1,211	1,909	2,218	544	259
Ceylon . . .	6,147	7,460	9,135	9,568	7,716	9,325	10,743
China . . .	39	58	66	114	116	96	179
Java . . .	..	342	3	6	70	..	1
TOTAL .	7,543	9,236	10,415	11,600	10,170	9,979	11,242
Percentage of India's share of total.	*8·6*	*9·3*	*11·6*	*16·5*	*21·8*	*5·5*	*2·3*

NOTE.—Figures for Canada and Australia represent those for the official years 1932-33 to 1936-37.

(*a*) The figures of import into the United States of America shown against India, Ceylon, China and Java include also the re-exports of Indian, Ceylonese, Chinese and Javanese tea from the United Kingdom to the United States of America up to 1934. In the case of 1935 and 1936, figures shown against India and Ceylon only include such re-exports.

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